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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1870.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 25th February 1870.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Twelfth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1869, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, were as follows:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2017	2024	4041	452	426	878	1565	1598	3163
„ Private „ .	221	336	557	89	161	250	132	175	307
„ Parochial „ .	197	254	451	...	...	...	197	254	451
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	224	349	573	...	...	...	224	349	573
„ General Prison, .	34	16	50	...	...	...	34	16	50*
„ Training Schools for Imbeciles .	69	34	103	55	22	77	14	12	26
„ Private Dwellings,	676	859	1535	15	20	35	661	839	1500
TOTALS,	3438	3872	7310	611	629	1240	2827	3243	6070

It thus appears that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1240 were maintained from private sources; 6020 by parochial rates; and 50 at the expense of the State.

* These are State patients.

Statistics
of Insanity.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings, we have no certain knowledge; but we estimate their numbers at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belongs to the classes little removed from pauperism.

In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1868 :—

In Royal and District Asylums there was a decrease of 46 private and an increase of 213 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 16 private and 40 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 14 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 3 pauper patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles, there was an increase of 22 private and 2 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth, there was an increase of 3 male and 2 female patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 7 private, and a decrease of 21 pauper patients.

The following Table shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1860-1869, excluding the inmates of idiot-schools, who are not certified as lunatics :—

	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	2380	2632	2712	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519	3874	4041
„ Private Asylums, . . . }	745	852	907	921	927	872	788	812	672	501	557
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	839	866	845	838	878	910	925	1008	998	1007	1024
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . . . }	26	33	31	29	30	32	36	46	45	45	50
„ Private Dwellings,* . . . }	1804	1868	1809	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573	1549	1535
TOTAL,	5794	6251	6304	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807	6976	7207

Since the 1st of January 1858, the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5794 to 7207. In the manner of distribution, the following changes have taken place :—

* Under official cognizance.

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„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison,	24	...	—
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	1870	457	—

These figures show that, of the increased number of patients in Public and Parochial Asylums, only a small proportion is due to a diminution of the numbers accommodated in Private Asylums and Private Dwellings; and it is thus seen that the increased public accommodation which has been provided since 1858 has all been required for the growth of lunacy, with the exception of 457 cases, representing the decrease of accommodation in Private Asylums and Private Dwellings.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1860-1869; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1860	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	486	485	971	8	13	21
1861	1595	1875	3470	799	988	1787	479	513	992	9	13	22
1862	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	511	520	1031	8	13	21
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35

This Table gives an increase of 1541 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 116 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 284 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 15 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of the Board. The results of 1869 alone give an increase of 270 pauper, and a decrease of 30 private patients in establishments. We have no trustworthy knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others without having been intimated to us. We cannot, therefore, institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane and the total number of the pauper

Statistics
of Insanity.

insane; but of the two classes resident in establishments at 1st January 1869, the proportion per cent. was 20 private and 80 pauper. This proportion at 1st January 1858 was 25 private and 75 pauper. In other words, a fourth of the patients in asylums at 1st January 1858 were maintained from private sources, and at 1st January 1869 only a fifth.

It appears from the Table which follows, that on an average of the ten years 1860-69, of every 100 patients sent to asylums, 26·3 were private, and 73·7 pauper:—

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	181	169	350	513	558	1071	694	727	1421
1865	198	221	419	484	559	1043	682	780	1462
1866	235	210	445	538	585	1123	773	795	1568
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
AVERAGE PER YEAR	197·6	209·7	407·3	531·0	609·2	1140·2	728·6	818·9	1547·5

On the other hand, an analysis of the following Table shows that in the same period, of every 100 patients discharged recovered, 25·5 were private and 74·5 pauper; of every 100 discharged not recovered, 45·0 were private and 55·0 pauper; and of every 100 that died, 18·3 were private and 81·7 pauper. It thus appears that the ratio of recoveries among private and pauper patients is in close accordance with the ratio of admissions. A much larger proportion of private patients, however, are removed unrecovered; and, as a consequence, the mortality of private patients is in a lower ratio, when compared with the admissions, than that of paupers.

YEARS.	Removed re- covered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1860	159	491	117	127	77	335	353	953	1,306
1861	167	502	147	149	70	319	384	970	1,354
1862	137	439	148	144	76	362	361	945	1,306
1863	161	452	123	205	82	301	366	958	1,324
1864	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1,255
1865	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1,242
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1,371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
TOTALS,	1,693	4,950	1,258	1,540	785	3,514	3,736	10,004	13,740

We have in former Reports repeatedly expressed the opinion that the difference in the ratio of removals of unrecovered private and unrecovered pauper patients depends chiefly on social causes, and little, if at all, on any peculiarity in the form of the mental malady. We pointed out that when the cost of maintenance is defrayed from private sources, and especially when the family of the patient is in straitened circumstances, a powerful inducement is held out to remove him from the asylum as soon as all hope of recovery is passed, or the malady has assumed a manageable form; whereas, when the cost of maintenance is defrayed by the parish, there is no pecuniary motive affecting individuals to prompt to removal. On the contrary, as the family of the patient, as well as the inspector of the poor, are relieved of all trouble and responsibility in connection with the case, a considerable inducement is held out to leave him in the asylum. The consequences of this state of matters are every day assuming an aspect of greater gravity. It is difficult to believe that any real necessity has arisen for the detention of 270 pauper lunatics in asylums at 1st January 1869, above the number of those detained at 1st January 1868. Indeed, we have seen that there was an actual diminution of 30 in the number of private patients; and on this account, as well as for other reasons, we are led to believe that the increase of pauper lunatics is in great measure due to the artificial fostering of legislation.

Hitherto our efforts have been mainly directed to providing asylums for the cure and care of the insane; but these efforts, however beneficial they may be in many respects, have, as we have seen, totally failed to arrest the increase of lunacy. That more successful results would be obtained from the rational education of

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the people, and from the introduction into schools of physiological instruction, may very reasonably be expected. At all events, we should then be striving to arrest the evil at its source, instead of merely relying on expedients to neutralize its effects, after permitting its development.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January 1858, and of the ten years 1860-1869.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January										
	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1. Aberdeen,	318	387	406	428	414	407	411	424	418	443	459
2. Argyll,	179	220	222	214	207	215	228	239	244	247	247
3. Ayr,	212	260	255	238	251	237	239	241	251	278	284
4. Banff,	80	89	87	91	91	91	87	99	110	122	127
5. Berwick,	65	58	61	64	61	59	55	58	61	61	58
6. Bute,	31	37	40	37	34	34	33	35	33	35	34
7. Caithness,	72	93	99	105	104	101	97	96	85	90	90
8. Clackmannan,	26	37	33	35	34	29	30	33	35	35	38
9. Dumbarton,	57	55	69	69	71	70	75	74	76	78	84
10. Dumfries,	129	157	152	151	145	139	139	147	154	160	174
11. Edinburgh,	599	604	607	606	629	623	626	618	650	665	671
12. Elgin,	70	76	88	85	83	89	89	91	88	89	96
13. Fife,	245	275	275	268	253	253	259	251	257	266	288
14. Forfar,	355	390	393	416	415	418	440	447	448	460	482
15. Haddington,	83	95	100	97	96	88	86	85	89	91	100
16. Inverness,	190	212	214	209	198	198	195	212	216	215	236
17. Kincardine,	75	84	82	82	76	84	87	81	81	82	82
18. Kinross,	14	16	18	16	14	14	14	16	19	23	23
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	80	84	93	85	95	98	95	95	94	97
20. Lanark,	663	693	682	706	736	775	793	826	861	890	951
21. Linlithgow,	45	45	48	45	47	51	52	55	58	55	56
22. Nairn,	26	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17	18	23
23. Orkney,	56	58	49	57	63	55	54	54	53	52	52
24. Peebles,	18	21	21	19	15	17	23	22	21	24	25
25. Perth,	330	358	365	365	353	357	353	353	349	351	374
26. Renfrew,	181	210	185	179	177	186	184	189	200	200	190
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	175	184	181	189	184	179	182	188	192	197
28. Roxburgh,	92	88	86	85	92	106	110	98	95	94	101
29. Selkirk,	17	15	17	18	15	14	13	17	15	17	20
30. Shetland,	42	45	43	49	49	51	48	54	46	44	52
31. Stirling,	108	125	128	122	125	128	130	131	127	130	140
32. Sutherland,	52	51	53	50	51	49	52	46	47	47	47
33. Wigton,	66	91	88	87	87	81	93	101	97	97	96

It will be observed that in Berwick, Nairn, Orkney, and Sutherland, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858.

In Bute, Kincardine, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, there has been little change; but generally there has been a large increase, which is more particularly manifest in the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Lanark, and Wigton. Of the increase of 270 during 1868, 61 occurred in Lanarkshire, 22 in Fifeshire, 22 in Forfarshire, 21 in Invernessshire, 23 in Perthshire, and smaller proportions in various other counties. In several counties, such as Argyll, Caithness, Clackmannan, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Linlithgow, Peebles, Renfrew,

Roxburgh, and Wigton, there has of late years been no great tendency either to increase or decrease. Statistics
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The following Table* shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1862-1868, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. It will be found on calculation that, on an average of these years, of every 100 intimations, 91 were sent to asylums, and 9 were left at home. The almost invariable cause of removal to asylums being dispensed with is congenital idiocy, or dementia of long standing. But it does not follow that all the cases sent to asylums are deemed curable. On the contrary, many of them are already in a hopeless state, and may have been so for years before becoming chargeable as paupers. Of such cases, some, it should be stated, are already in asylums when they are intimated as paupers; but by far the greater number have been kept by their families at home, and are only sent away when, through the death of relatives, or supervening poverty, application for parochial relief cannot longer be deferred. If admissions could be restricted to probably curable cases only, the proportion of recoveries would be far in excess of what is at present attained. At the same time, it must not be supposed that all chronic cases admitted into asylums would have recovered if they had been sent in at an early stage of the disease. Many forms of insanity are incurable from the beginning, and a considerable proportion of the incurable cases which ultimately find their way into asylums undoubtedly belong to this class. Of the cases which recover under private treatment, nothing is known in asylums; and, accordingly, any conclusions as to the success of home treatment which are drawn from the residuum of incurable cases which come under observation, can scarcely fail to prove fallacious and misleading:—

* In comparing the results of this Table with those of the Table on p. iv., it must be kept in view that the numbers here recorded as sent to Asylums in any given year are all derived from the cases intimated during that year, and do not include any cases intimated in previous years and disposed of in private dwellings, whose removal to asylums has become necessary. Another cause of divergence in the results of the two Tables arises from the intimations of each year including a certain number of patients *already in asylums*, who have lapsed into pauperism and are then reported by Inspectors of Poor.

COUNTIES.	1862				1863				1864				1865				1866				1867				1868			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	35	43	...	1	34	31	3	6	40	40	2	6	38	35	8	4	41	48	2	5	47	52	4	7	39	40	3	5
2. Argyll, . .	8	3	3	4	11	12	4	3	21	14	3	5	14	13	5	6	13	10	5	9	16	16	2	2	17	12	2	4
3. Argy., . .	24	18	1	5	18	23	...	...	27	27	2	2	20	20	3	4	26	16	5	8	32	33	6	10	28	38	5	4
4. Banff, . .	4	11	...	...	5	3	2	1	7	5	...	1	9	9	3	4	7	10	4	2	10	7	2	2	7	4	...	1
5. Berwick, .	2	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	7	1	...	3	2	2	1	3	2	4	2	2	5	1	1
6. Bute, . .	2	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
7. Caithness, .	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	10	7	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	6	11	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	7	11	...	...	7	9	...	...	10	8	...	2
9. Dumfries, .	12	11	2	...	8	14	1	...	6	16	...	...	10	3	...	3	16	18	...	2	14	14	...	...	17	16	...	...
10. Dumfries, .	74	80	2	3	53	67	5	2	61	76	2	2	49	76	1	1	76	86	9	1	6	4	4	...	92	106	...	5
11. Edinburgh, .	9	8	...	...	5	7	2	...	2	9	5	1	13	9	...	...	5	9	...	...	35	62	...	...	24	37	...	3
12. Elgin, . .	11	14	...	...	21	16	...	...	21	34	3	5	14	18	...	...	17	16	4	...	22	9	...	...	44	54	...	2
13. Fife, . .	34	45	...	...	31	39	...	...	25	41	2	6	33	57	2	2	41	50	1	5	35	62	...	...	8	9	...	2
14. Forfar, . .	3	10	...	...	1	9	...	...	4	9	...	...	7	7	2	...	13	7	5	2	9	9	...	...	19	18	...	5
15. Haddington, .	5	5	2	2	4	3	5	...	9	9	1	...	2	16	2	5	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...
16. Inverness, .	3	6	...	...	5	8	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	5	3	1	6	5	1	...	1	1	...	...
17. Kinross, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross, . .	7	2	1	...	5	9	1	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright, .	13	13	3	4	127	133	6	13	119	133	4	6	133	123	1	4	146	145	5	8	161	176	4	6	178	166	2	2
20. Lanark, . .	120	3	1	...	3	7	...	...	10	4	1	...	6	8	...	...	...	7	2	1	6	4	...	...	6	6	...	...
21. Linlithgow, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn, . .	2	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, . .	30	33	...	...	32	34	...	...	44	29	3	...	11	23	...	...	24	24	3	...	14	23	...	...	19	27	...	3
26. Renfrew, . .	3	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	3	4	...	...	10	3	2	...	5	12	...	...	6	11	6	...	18	44	...	6
27. Ross, . .	7	6	...	...	9	9	5	8	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh, .	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, . .	4	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, . .	10	15	1	5	14	15	1	2	15	9	...	...	12	18	1	...	10	5	...	...	19	12	...	...	16	18	...	...
32. Sutherland, .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, . .	5	2	3	...	6	2	1	2	6	5	...	...	5	8	1	2	4	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	7	...	2
TOTALS,	447	502	32	50	455	491	49	60	509	531	41	66	466	532	47	59	528	557	50	72	571	644	56	82	634	667	52	60
	1031				1055				1147				1104				1207				1353				1413			

In the following Table the results of 1862-1868, along with those of 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions hitherto has been 12·34 per cent. of the intimations. This is a higher ratio than is found in the more recent years, owing to the large number of intimations of chronic cases which followed the institution of the Board. In Lanarkshire the average ratio is 4·33, while in Caithness-shire it is 47·90 per cent.

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COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-68.				Total Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	421	487	47	60	468	547
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	140	121	41	67	181	188
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	249	282	42	71	291	353
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	63	72	26	29	89	101
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	31	46	12	17	43	63
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	23	30	2	10	25	40
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	46	41	27	53	73	94
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	15	33	3	16	18	49
9. Dumbarton, ...	25,387	26,647	85	86	5	15	90	101
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	141	152	19	25	160	177
11. Edinburgh, ..	126,390	147,607	725	957	31	38	756	995
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	65	84	11	16	76	100
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	198	246	44	39	242	285
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	371	526	27	37	398	563
15. Haddington, ...	17,854	19,780	54	82	10	16	64	98
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	99	98	39	49	138	147
17. Kincardine, ...	16,744	17,722	54	67	7	13	61	80
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	9	12	1	1	10	13
19. Kirkcudbright, ..	19,789	22,706	72	70	11	16	83	86
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	1460	1498	55	79	1515	1577
21. Linlithgow, ...	19,868	18,777	63	47	6	4	69	51
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	11	15	4	1	15	16
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	24	15	11	19	35	34
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	17	19	3	5	20	24
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	195	261	48	53	243	314
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	375	441	13	27	388	468
27. Ross,	38,023	43,383	66	66	38	65	104	131
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	77	64	28	24	105	88
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	15	14	5	1	20	15
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	17	14	13	23	30	37
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	138	146	16	20	154	166
32. Sutherland, ...	11,552	13,694	28	15	13	14	41	29
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	52	51	15	32	67	83
Totals,	1,449,848	1,612,446	5,399	6,158	673	955	6,072	7,113

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties, during the year 1869, for authorizing the admission of patients into Asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted :—

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County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted in 1869 for								TOTAL.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	49	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	110
2. Argyll,	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38
3. Ayr,	2	32	3	16	...	...	...	...	5	48
4. Banff,	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19
5. Berwick, .....	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
6. Bute, .....	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
7. Caithness, ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Clackmannan, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
9. Dumbarton, ...	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	14
10. Dumfries,	37	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	33
11. Edinburgh, ...	51	215	61	4	...	...	...	...	112	219
12. Elgin, .....	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
13. Fife,	9	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	58
14. Forfar,	37	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	111
15. Haddington, ...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
16. Inverness, ...	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43
17. Kincardine, ...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
18. Kinross, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
20. Lanark,	58	239	59	8	...	128	...	...	117	375
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
22. Nairn, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Orkney, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24. Peebles,	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
25. Perth,	28	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	49
26. Renfrew,	2	2	3	11	...	87	...	...	5	100
27. Ross, .....	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
28. Roxburgh, ...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
29. Selkirk,	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
30. Shetland, .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
31. Stirling,	4	35	2	...	...	3	...	...	6	38
32. Sutherland, ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
33. Wigton,	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Totals,	315	1133	138	43	...	218	...	...	453	1394

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 17 exceptions,* to patients removed from their homes to asylums. But the number of orders granted by the Sheriff of any particular county affords no criterion of the amount of lunacy occurring in such county; but is rather to be regarded as an indication of the amount of accommodation which it contains. For example, of the 37 private patients for whom the Sheriff of Dumfries granted his order, a comparatively small proportion belonged to the county. Many were brought from England or distant parts of Scotland.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1869:—

* Vide p. xv.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1868.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1869.			Proportion of female paupers to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female pauper lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,570	4,737	6,307	211	248	459	112.1	301.7	117.5
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	921	2,256	3,177	111	136	247	104.7	245.0	122.5
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,624	3,785	5,409	127	157	284	105.1	233.0	123.6
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	481	1,350	1,831	54	73	127	111.4	280.6	135.6
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	295	819	1,114	27	31	58	110.1	277.6	114.8
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	126	400	526	13	21	34	126.5	317.5	161.5
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	301	1,013	1,314	38	52	90	112.3	336.5	136.8
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	129	415	544	12	26	38	106.2	321.7	216.7
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	332	870	1,202	45	39	84	104.9	269.0	86.7
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	568	1,475	2,043	86	88	174	112.6	259.6	102.3
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,992	4,842	6,734	280	391	671	116.7	255.9	139.6
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	296	1,040	1,336	45	51	96	113.3	351.3	113.3
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	943	2,385	3,328	146	142	288	113.1	252.9	97.3
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,330	3,102	4,432	204	278	482	121.6	283.2	136.2
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	274	774	1,048	47	53	100	110.7	292.4	112.8
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	750	2,429	3,179	117	119	236	114.8	323.9	101.7
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	269	766	1,035	37	45	82	105.8	284.7	121.6
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	34	99	133	12	11	23	110.6	291.1	91.7
19. Kirkcubright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	331	1,019	1,350	48	49	97	114.7	307.8	102.1
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	4,187	10,578	14,765	450	501	951	107.6	252.6	111.3
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	188	656	844	30	26	56	94.5	348.9	86.7
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	82	185	267	13	13	23	111.8	225.6	76.9
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	212	660	872	26	26	52	117.0	311.3	100.0
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	66	169	235	9	16	25	101.6	256.0	177.8
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	996	2,471	3,467	179	195	374	110.4	243.1	108.9
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,067	2,923	3,990	76	114	190	112.7	273.9	150.9
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	665	2,278	2,943	98	99	197	114.0	342.5	101.0
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	294	775	1,069	56	45	101	102.0	263.6	80.4
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	44	90	134	12	8	20	105.0	204.5	66.7
30. Shetland,	13,053	16,617	31,670	187	781	968	27	25	52	142.6	417.6	92.6
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,926	525	1,512	2,037	65	75	140	103.6	288.0	115.4
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	145	661	806	27	20	47	118.5	455.9	74.1
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42,095	487	1,106	1,593	51	45	96	117.0	227.1	88.2
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	21,611	58,421	80,032	2,779	3,215	5,994	111.2	270.3	115.6

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The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the seven years 1863-1869:—

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863,	288·8	118·6
1864,	279·3	117·7
1865,	283·8	117·7
1866,	281·4	117·3
1867,	281·1	116·5
1868,	277·3	116·6
1869,	270·3	115·6

These figures show a tendency, although a slight one, towards an equalization of male and female pauperism, and male and female pauper lunacy. In the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies, it will be seen, occur in different counties, which must be dependent on differences in the constitution and circumstances of the inhabitants. As a rule, it may be assumed that there is a greater degree of mental activity in towns than in the country; and to this fact may possibly be ascribed the more frequent *occurrence* of insanity among an urban population. But it must also be taken into account that the increase of lunacy is found chiefly among the lower classes of the community, which nowhere display much mental activity, and which are most exposed in cities to influences which destroy health. From this cause, the changes among pauper lunatics in the asylums of large towns and of manufacturing districts are much more frequent than in those of pastoral and agricultural districts; greater, for instance, in the asylums which receive the patients of Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Edinburghshire, Aberdeenshire, and Forfarshire, than in those whose patients belong to Argyllshire, Caithness-shire, Dumfriesshire, Inverness-shire, Perthshire, and Ross-shire. Without denying that over-excitement of the intellect or feelings is not infrequently an element in the production of insanity, we are yet satisfied that the proximate cause of the malady is in the great majority of cases impaired nutrition. During the period which has witnessed the great development of the asylum system of accommodation in European countries, there has been at the same time a great and disproportionate increase of the population of towns. To what extent the first of these facts is a consequence of the second, it would be impossible to say; but it is extremely probable that one of the main causes of the great increase of pauper lunacy lies in the accumulation of the poorer classes in towns under circumstances

which must of necessity impair their bodily vigour, and, as a *Statistics of Insanity* sequence, their mental health. The efforts to raise the condition of the poorer classes of society by the provision of better dwellings, by improving the ventilation and drainage of existing houses, by limiting the number of public-houses, and by other expedients of a similar tendency, show, it is true, a humane desire to mitigate the evils which accompany poverty; but as yet we look in vain for any perceptible improvement in the health or circumstances of the people as their result. On the contrary, mortality, crime, pauperism, and lunacy all continue to increase. It is therefore clear that efforts of another kind are necessary to check the growth of these evils; and the remedy should, in our opinion, be sought in qualifying every man by a broad-based education to understand the operation of the physical laws on which his existence depends, and to recognise their influence on his mental and bodily health. At present, we seek, by the erection of hospitals, prisons, poorhouses, and lunatic asylums, to neutralize the evils which we have allowed to grow up; but it would in every sense be far better to prevent their growth by moral, hygienic, and physiological instruction, and by so enabling every man to be a guide unto himself. According to this view, the provision of lunatic asylums is but a palliative measure, and one, moreover, which experience shows to be ineffectual in producing any permanent good in the way of reducing the number of the insane. So long, accordingly, as we are content with it, we may lay our account with the continued growth of lunacy, and of its concomitant burdens.

To whatever causes the discrepancies in the occurrence of lunacy in different districts of the country may be owing, it appears from the following Table that, in its relations to pauperism and to the population, it is controlled by agencies of a tolerably stable character. The general tendency, however, it will be observed, is towards an increase. Thus in ten years the proportion of pauper lunatics in the general population has increased from 172 to 195 in every 100,000; and the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers from 62·87 to 74·89 per 1000. It must, however, be taken into account that in the calculations of this Table the population has been taken at the number of the census of 1861. Consequently the growth of lunacy must, to some extent, be here overstated:—

AT 1ST JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 100,000.		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1859,	2741	172	6287
1860,	2717	180	6657
1861,	2525	171	6800
1862,	2561	172	6743
1863,	2570	172	6710
1864,	2570	173	6755
1865,	2569	175	6841
1866,	2543	179	7047
1867,	2489	182	7338
1868,	2506	187	7486
1869,	2613	195	7489

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In Appendix D will be found five Tables which show the numerical changes in the population of the Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, during the ten years 1860-1869; and the proportion per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The rates of recovery and mortality as shown by these Tables are :—

	Average of 10 years.				1869.			
	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Public Asylums,	33.9	38.0	8.9	7.5	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
„ Private „	30.1	35.0	8.5	7.9	48.1	41.0	6.5	8.8
„ Parochial „	49.7	49.8	13.2	9.1	42.5	35.2	8.0	6.0
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	7.8	11.3	9.1	8.1	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9

The average rate of recovery, and the average rate of mortality, thus appear to be highest in Parochial Asylums; but we have on former occasions pointed out that the patients received into these asylums comprise a greater proportion of ephemeral forms of insanity than those received into Public and Private Asylums. The low rate of recovery in Public Asylums in 1869 is in a great degree dependent on the large number of chronic cases admitted into the Asylums of the Districts of Ayr and Stirling; and the low rate of mortality in Parochial Asylums in the same year is probably to be ascribed to the recent transference of a considerable number of patients from Gartnavel to the Parochial Asylum of Glasgow. Trustworthy statistics of the different classes of establishments will only be forthcoming when each class has acquired a stable position.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1869, are shown in the following Table :—

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.				To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouse.				Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,.....	9	8	41	33	2	1	...	3	1	44	49	39	20	210				
Private Asylums,.....	5	5	105	125	5	16	2	1	1	3	1	6	31	244				
Parochial Asylums,.....	...	...	23	20	...	...	1	...	2	4	6	4	...	60				
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	15	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	34				
TOTALS,	14	13	184	194	7	17	4	5	4	51	56	50	51	548				

In 1868 the patients transferred were 31 private and 216 pauper. Statistics
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Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 49 private and 532 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board; those of 2 private and 15 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff; and 1 pauper patient was transferred by warrant of the Secretary of State. The general tendency of the transfers, it will be seen, is towards Public Asylums; 405 of the total number, 599, being to this class of establishments.

The Table on the next page shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1869.* We are not warranted, however, in accepting the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. The malady may already have been of considerable duration, and it is always extremely difficult to procure precise information on this point. No doubt the season of the year does exercise considerable influence on the number of patients admitted and discharged; but we apprehend less from any specific action of the weather than from the facilities afforded by summer to locomotion, and the difficulties created by winter. It has, however, occurred to us that the form which insanity assumes is in some degree dependent on atmospherical influences; that is, on the amount of heat, moisture, electricity, and ozone which the atmosphere contains; on the clearness or dulness of the sky; and on the force and direction of the wind. This idea has been suggested by observing that cases of maniacal excitement, of melancholia, and of certain forms of delusional insanity occur in groups which would seem to indicate the operation of some general cause. But we have not been able to investigate this matter with sufficient minuteness to speak confidently regarding it.

Cold increases the mortality among all classes of the population; and, accordingly, the deaths in asylums are most numerous in the colder months. This fact is most noticeable in the case of males, and in connection with it we may remark that, as a rule, the male pauper patients are not provided with upper clothing for out-door use in winter. Accordingly, when they are sent to the grounds or airing-courts for exercise, many of them are unable or unwilling to move about with sufficient activity to counteract the effects of cold, and are in consequence exposed to attacks of pulmonary or abdominal disease. The women, on the other hand, are usually provided with shawls or polkas. It seems to us probable that herein lies a main cause of the difference between the male and female winter mortality, which we shall presently show is considerable.

* The difficulty in procuring trustworthy returns from inspectors of poor prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1869; but the Tables of changes in Asylums are for the year 1869.

The fact that our returns are obtained from two different sources, namely, from inspectors of poor and superintendents of Asylums, makes it almost impossible to bring the figures obtained from each into thorough accordance; but the divergence is rarely to such an extent as to affect their statistical value.

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TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths in each month in 1869.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	83	79	71	86	80	103	67	77	82	83	87	100	92	85	68	89	66	75	69	101	62	68	58	72	885	1018
Recoveries,	16	27	25	37	38	39	35	36	32	40	43	29	32	44	31	36	26	46	25	29	21	28	32	46	356	437
Deaths,	27	17	22	29	29	21	14	17	15	20	25	28	28	29	20	18	15	24	16	18	23	15	29	29	263	265

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

The admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each month of the five years 1865-69, are shown by the following Table :—

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MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS.		RECOVERIES.		DEATHS.	
	Years 1865-1869.		Years 1865-1869.		Years 1865-1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January, . . .	321	305	101	120	120	103
February, . . .	302	329	97	140	95	107
March, . . .	320	379	146	167	114	86
April, . . .	351	378	153	159	93	85
May, . . .	336	393	119	181	110	89
June, . . .	365	404	143	161	79	92
July, . . .	367	386	159	177	82	106
August, . . .	334	396	155	182	76	95
September, . . .	330	362	128	173	78	86
October, . . .	317	373	147	148	81	88
November, . . .	285	314	103	152	116	95
December, . . .	329	378	141	199	106	97
TOTALS,	3,957	4,397	1,592	1,959	1,150	1,129

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in April, May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. The proportion of female recoveries is, at all seasons, considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries. It is a curious fact that both the results of 1869 apart, and those of the five years 1865-1869, show a greater tendency to death among female than among male patients in summer, and a less one in winter. This is shown by the following Table :—

YEARS.	SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
1869,	119	137	144	128
1865-69,	506	556	644	573

Thus, in the year 1869, the winter female mortality was absolutely less than the summer female mortality; and in the five years 1865-1869 the excess of the female winter mortality was very small in comparison with the excess of the male winter mortality.

In Appendix G we have published two Tables, the first of which shows the ages on admission of all the patients in asylums at 1st January 1870, and also their ages at the date specified. The second Table is deduced from the first, and shows the proportion of patients at different ages in asylums at the same date.

It will be observed from the first of these Tables that the ages

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apparently most prolific of insanity are those—from 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 40 to 44. This fact is very clearly shown by the Returns of the Royal Asylums, which have been in operation for many years, and which thus present more natural results than those of the District Asylums, to which a large proportion of patients have been transferred when already at advanced ages. It will be seen that the numbers in the first columns greatly preponderate over those in the second up to the decennial period 35-44, when a near approach is made to an equilibrium. The scale then turns, and the numbers in the second columns gradually assume a preponderance over those of the first, which, as a rule, goes on increasing. The admissions under 15 years of age are comparatively few. For this fact two causes probably combine: first, that up to this age the nervous system has not been subjected to the tear and wear of the labours, cares, anxieties, and dissipations which predispose to insanity; and, secondly, that in childhood there is less necessity to have recourse to asylums than in mature years. With the advent of puberty, with the constitutional changes which then ensue, and with the commencement of the active business of life, the flaws in the nervous system are rendered apparent, and the admissions into asylums suddenly rise, and continue high during the active period of life. At the age of fifty, the admissions show a visible decline, which may be ascribed to the more placid existence which may then be supposed to commence; but the falling off is probably mainly, or, at all events in a considerable degree, due to the diminished number of the population from which the patients at advanced ages are drawn. It is certainly natural to suppose that the causes of insanity should most abound during the period from twenty to fifty; but it might, on the other hand, be very fairly argued that the processes and diseases of development in the anterior period, and the processes and diseases of decay in the posterior period, are, although for different reasons, equally prolific of the malady. It may be true that mania and other active forms of insanity predominate during the vigorous period of life; but the idiocy of youth and the dementia of advanced life may possibly afford their fully compensating numbers. At all events, the mere number of patients admitted into asylums at different ages must afford an extremely uncertain index of the liability to insanity at different ages.

As regards the number of the insane existing at different ages, it appears that, in comparison with the general population at the same age, it reaches its highest proportion in the decennial period 50-59, when it is 492 for every 100,000 of the population at the same age. In the period 20-29, it is 156 per 100,000, and 203 in the period 80-89; that is, the proportion of the insane among people between 70 and 80 is considerably higher than among those between 20 and 30. This result is what might naturally have been expected.

The average age of the patients in the different classes of establishments at 1st January 1870 was as follows:—

In Public Asylums,	44·4 years.
„ Private Asylums,	47·3 „
„ Parochial Asylums,	41·7 „
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	45·6 „

The points which chiefly attract attention in these figures are the comparatively low average age of the patients in Parochial Asylums, and their comparatively high average age in Private Asylums. The former of these results we are inclined to ascribe to the peculiar position of the Parochial Asylums. Being under the immediate direction and control of the parochial authorities, patients are sent into them without hesitation or delay, and frequently for causes that would not be considered sufficient for transmission to a Public Asylum; and, consequently, at an average earlier age. The high average age in Private Asylums, again, is probably owing to the comparatively small number of acute cases admitted. *A priori*, we should have expected a higher average age among the inmates of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, consisting, as they do, in great measure, of selected incurable cases admitted from private dwellings or transferred from asylums. The actual result is accordingly somewhat matter of surprise.

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Proceeding now to investigate the average at death in the different classes of establishments, we find that in the five years 1865-1869 it was as follows:—

	For Males.	For Females.
In Public Asylums, . . .	47·7 years.	50·1 years.
„ Private Asylums, . . .	47·8 „	52·4 „
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	46·3 „	46·7 „
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	47·5 „	56·8 „

Here, again, the average age is lowest in Parochial Asylums; but the difference at death is much less marked than it appears among the total numbers resident. The females in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses show an exceptional degree of longevity, for which we find it difficult to offer any satisfactory reason. On the whole, the average age at death differs but little in the different classes of establishments. It is about five years above the average age of the patients resident. The length of residence in asylums of the patients who die therein is shown in Table IV. of Appendix D. The deaths in the early periods after admission are greatest in the Public Asylums, a fact which betokens the reception of the most serious cases.

The following Table shows the number of epileptics in establishments at 1st January 1870 to be 405; of whom 237 are males, and 168 females. Of the 405 cases, 81 are returned as idiots, 312 as lunatics, and 12 as simple epileptics.

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NAMES OF ASYLUMS OR POORHOUSES.	RETURN OF EPILEPTICS.					
	IDIOTS.		LUNATICS.		NEITHER.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	2	...	22	10	...	...
Argyll District " . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ayr " " . . .	...	...	5	2	...	...
Banff " " . . .	2	...	3	2	...	1
Dumfries Royal " . . .	4	2	12	8	...	...
Dundee " " . . .	2	1	6	4	...	...
Edinburgh " " . . .	3	3	32	14	...	...
Elgin District " " . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...
Fife and Kinross District Asylum, .	2	...	4	5	...	...
Glasgow Royal " " . . .	...	...	30	15	...	...
Haddington District " " . . .	1	...	3	1	1	...
Inverness " " . . .	...	...	11	3	...	...
Montrose Royal " " . . .	5	6	14	2	...	...
Perth " " . . .	...	...	1	2	...	...
Perth District " " . . .	1	3	5	7	...	...
Roxburgh " " . . .	...	...	4	3	...	...
Stirling " " . . .	...	2	9	6	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	...	...	...	3	1	...
Barony " " . . .	3	3	2	6	...	...
Burgh " " . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...
Glasgow " " . . .	...	2	4	11*	...	...
Garnagad Private Asylum, . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gilmer House " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hallcross House Private Asylum, .	...	...	1	...	...	...
Longdale's " " . . .	...	...	3	1	...	...
Melville House " " . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...
Newbigging House " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smeaton Grove " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	2	1	1	...	...	...
Buchan " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunninghame " " . . .	2	1	...	...	2	...
Dumbarton " " . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dundee " " . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...
Edinburgh " " . . .	...	3	...	5	...	2
Govan " " . . .	1	3	...	2	...	...
Greenock " " . . .	1	2	2	2	...	...
Hamilton " " . . .	...	...	3	2	...	...
Kincardine " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith, South " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff & Benvie " " . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...
Linlithgow " " . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...
Old Machar " " . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Perth " " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton " " . . .	...	...	...	5	...	...
Baldovan Institution, . . .	4	2	...	...	...	...
Columbia Lodge, . . .	3	...	...	...	2	...
Larbert Institution, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Prison, Perth, . . .	2	2	2	...	1	2
TOTALS, . . .	43	38	187	125	7	5

* Four of these are rational in their conduct and conversation, except about the period of the fits ; but, at the best, their minds are weak and irritable.

In a series of Tables, of which the following is the second, we propose tracing the history of all patients admitted into Asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted. Statistics of Insanity.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	OF SUCH CASES							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	*1,320	38	...	...	38	306	97	107	848
1869	...	74	5	...	84	209	71	94	558

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1868 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1868.	New Cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	
1,521	112	43	1676	45	92	17	22	176

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district placed in establishments and left in private dwellings at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1860-1869:—

* In the Table of last year this number was given as 1326. Six patients have since been found to have been improperly included.

NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
	On 1st January 1853.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.		On 1st January 1868.		On 1st January 1869.			
	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.		
1 Aberdeen, ...	209	109	270	117	290	116	308	120	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106	334	109	345	114		
2 Argyll,	64	115	94	126	90	132	89	125	90	117	98	115	117	111	122	117	129	115	139	108	144	103		
3 Ayr,	93	121	133	127	133	122	125	113	142	109	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87	135	93	132	92		
4 Banff,	23	57	35	54	34	53	44	47	50	41	47	43	45	42	54	45	66	44	72	50	77	50		
5 Bute,	10	21	16	21	20	20	20	17	20	17	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	16	18	17	17	17		
6 Cathness, ...	17	55	26	67	29	70	36	69	40	64	39	62	39	58	35	61	27	58	35	55	39	51		
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	185	143	197	127	121	120	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123	224	117	255	112		
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	531	94	542	86	544	81	564	80	550	90	563	86	562	78	559	82	609	80	615	81		
9 Elgin,	34	36	42	34	54	34	53	32	51	32	53	31	54	35	58	33	54	34	56	33	63	33		
10 Forfar,	180	79	203	83	211	82	192	92	192	75	194	72	203	65	203	68	208	68	209	69	239	72		
11 Glasgow,	296	59	323	67	329	64	332	64	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58	402	58	430	62		
12 Haddington, ...	554	109	585	108	580	102	603	103	637	99	638	117	680	113	729	97	755	106	783	107	842	109		
13 Inverness, ...	51	32	55	40	63	37	61	35	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29	64	27	74	26		
14 Kincardine, ...	134	312	168	296	170	304	174	288	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	240	234	234	246	226	276	227		
15 Orkney,	44	29	52	32	53	29	55	27	52	24	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25	55	27	62	20		
16 Perth,	17	39	24	34	16	33	21	36	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32	21	31	24	28		
17 Renfrew,	175	155	203	155	215	150	221	144	215	138	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	222	129	246	128			
18 Renfrew,	153	28	175	35	153	32	148	31	148	29	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24	176	24	171	19		
19 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	66	95	79	85	82	80	88	80	88	88	91	92	86	86	87	88	100	72	108	71		
20 Shetland, ...	18	24	19	26	17	26	19	30	19	30	31	20	31	20	33	18	38	28	10	26	24	28		
21 Stirling,	150	86	169	93	195	83	191	80	190	87	202	78	208	79	214	79	235	71	235	63	261	57		
TOTALS,	2953	1784	3379	1847	3470	1787	3548	1741	3604	1679	3682	1636	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548	4224	1521	4494	1500		

The most striking feature of this Table is the large increase of the patients placed in establishments. Indeed, this increase is in some districts so great that the numbers returned in 1869 are more than double those of 1858. This is the case, for instance, in the districts of Argyll, Banff, and Caithness.

The decrease in private dwellings, however, is very far from being commensurate with this increase. Thus, while in all Scotland the increase of pauper lunatics in establishments has amounted to 1541, the decrease of those in private dwellings is only 284. In the districts of Aberdeen, Forfar, Glasgow, and Shetland, the increase of patients in Asylums has had no effect in diminishing the numbers of those in private dwellings, and in several others, such as those of Argyll, Caithness, Banff, Dumfries, Fife, Elgin, Haddington, and Perth, the diminution is very small. In the Inverness district, on the other hand, there has been a decrease from 312 to 227.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table :—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1869.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	2831	332
Private Asylums,	180	441	7	300
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	978	46
TOTALS,	2084	1019	3816	678

It thus appears that there are still 678 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts, but included in this number are 105 belonging to the Roxburgh District, who occupy temporary accommodation at Musselburgh, pending the erection of the District Asylum at Melrose.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1860-69, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and, on this account, the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of
Districts.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1. Aberdeen, .	38	38	44	32	38	29	25	45	46	41	49
2. Argyll, .	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
3. Ayr, .	7	16	8	3	4	5	6	4	8	4	5
4. Banff, .	1	5	4	3	3	4	3	5	6	13	8
5. Berwick, .	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Bute, .	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	2
7. Caithness, .	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
8. Clackmannan, .	3	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	...
9. Dumbarton, .	4	3	2	9	...	2	4	3	3	3	5
10. Dumfries, .	41	30	35	35	26	45	38	46	44	32	37
11. Edinburgh, .	97	97	128	94	92	84	108	122	99	105	112
12. Elgin, .	1	5	13	8	4	2	4	4	6	1	...
13. Fife, .	18	7	10	8	11	5	10	6	2	8	10
14. Forfar, .	35	43	53	37	32	27	28	35	38	32	37
15. Haddington, .	5	4	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	3	5
16. Inverness, .	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	2
17. Kincardine, .	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4
18. Kinross, .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
19. Kirkcudbright, .	2	1	2	5	2	4	...	...	2	4	1
20. Lanark, .	147	113	103	115	102	94	107	90	105	91	117
21. Linlithgow, .	...	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	3
22. Nairn, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
24. Peebles, .	1	2	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	1	4
25. Perth, .	30	27	24	24	25	20	30	32	35	25	29
26. Renfrew, .	8	9	4	2	4	3	11	6	6	11	5
27. Ross, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1
28. Roxburgh, .	1	4	3	2	2	4	5	3	2	4	4
29. Selkirk, .	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2
30. Shetland, .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	7	5	4	...	6	1	2	7	4	7	6
32. Sutherland, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
33. Wigton, .	1	...	2	5	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
TOTALS,	455	431	457	409	371	347	398	430	422	401	454

Prior to 1863 the Sheriff's order was necessary for the transfer of patients from one asylum to another, and accordingly the orders granted in the years 1858-1862 do not correctly represent the number of patients sent to asylums. But since 1863 the Sheriff's order is no longer necessary for this purpose, and accordingly the orders now granted more nearly represent the persons removed from their homes to asylums.

As regards the individual districts, we have nothing special to report on those of Banff, Elgin, Haddington, Orkney, Perth, and Shetland.

The position of the remaining districts is as follows:—

District of
Aberdeen.

At 1st January 1869 the number of patients in establishments in Aberdeenshire was—

	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
In Royal Asylum, . . .	129	286	415
„ Aberdeen Poorhouse, .	...	49	49
„ Old Machar Poorhouse, .	...	20	20
	129	355	484

During the course of 1869 the accommodation of the Asylum was increased by the opening of a new auxiliary house, capable of receiving 15 patients; and that of the poorhouses by the enlargement of the lunatic wards of Aberdeen and Old Machar Poorhouses, and by the opening of lunatic wards in connection with the Buchan Combination Poorhouse. The patients in establishments at 1st January 1870 were accordingly considerably more numerous, viz. :—

	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
In Royal Asylum, . . .	142	288	430
„ Aberdeen Poorhouse, . .	...	59	59
„ Old Machar Poorhouse, .	...	42	42
„ Buchan Combination Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	19	19
	<hr/> 142	<hr/> 408	<hr/> 550

Position of
Districts.
District of
Aberdeen.

The new accommodation of the Asylum is already fully occupied, notwithstanding the relief afforded by the poorhouses; and the question of further accommodation must therefore soon again press for consideration. From the reports of the Commissioners it appears that the day-room accommodation of the Asylum is insufficient for the present numbers, and that even without an increase of patients an extension of the buildings is on this account called for.

The operations for the enlargement of the Asylum at Lochgilphead are making satisfactory progress, and portions of the new buildings have been for some time in occupation. The alterations are, however, not sufficiently advanced to permit of the reception of the Buteshire patients, who are accordingly still sent to private asylums; but it is confidently expected that the arrangements for their accommodation will soon be completed.

District of
Argyll and
Bute.

The Asylum of the District of Ayr was opened on 28th July 1869. It is calculated for the accommodation of 230 patients, and their number at 1st January 1870 was 149.

District of
Ayr.

The enlargement of the Lunatic Wards of Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse has now been completed, and application has been made for our license for the reception of 36 male and 36 female patients. The accommodation, however, it is understood, is sufficient for a greater number.

The number of pauper lunatics in the Southern Counties Asylum at 1st January 1870 was 273, being a diminution of 2 since 1st January 1869. There is therefore at present sufficient accommodation for the insane poor of the district.

District of
Dumfries.

The extension of the Royal Crichton Institution is advancing towards completion. In the lunatic wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse, with accommodation for 11 patients, there were at 1st January 1870 only 5 inmates.

In July 1869 notice was given by the managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to the District Board of Edinburgh and Peebles,

District of
Edinburgh.

Position of Districts. of their intention to terminate, on the expiry of six months from the date of notice, the agreement under which they had undertaken to provide for the care and treatment of all the pauper lunatics of the district for whom admission might be demanded. Under special arrangements with the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, North and South Leith, the Canongate, and Duddingston, made when the asylum was being erected, the managers continue bound to receive all patients chargeable to these parishes; but in November they issued a circular to the inspectors of all the landward parishes, calling on them to make arrangements for the accommodation elsewhere of their patients, and informing them that, after the expiry of the agreement, no pauper patients from the landward part of the district would be admitted.

District of Edinburgh.

By the 59th section of the Lunacy Act it is enacted, that "in case there shall be any asylum established in any district which shall have sufficient accommodation for the reception of the pauper lunatics of such district, or can be easily rendered adequate to the reception of such pauper lunatics or any portion of them, the District Board of such district shall, before proceeding to assess for or erect any District Asylum, contract with the proprietors or parties interested in any such asylum for the use of the whole or any part of the same, or for the reception and maintenance of the pauper lunatics of such district, or any portion of them, upon such terms as shall be arranged between the District Board and such proprietors or parties interested; and in case of difference between the District Board and proprietors or parties interested relative thereto, such difference shall be subject to the decision of the Board; and where any such agreement shall be completed with a Public Asylum, the portion of such asylum which shall, in terms thereof, be appropriated to the reception of such pauper lunatics, shall be, and remain under the care and management of the proprietors or parties interested therein, subject to the power of inspection and visitation, and power of making regulations hereinbefore conferred upon the Board." This provision, the District Board were of opinion, involved an obligation on the part of the Asylum to contract for the reception and maintenance of all the pauper lunatics of the district, and in accordance with this view they presented a petition to the Lords of Council and Session for the specific performance by the managers of their statutory duty. The decision of the judge was, however, adverse to the District Board; and from it there has been no appeal. Under these circumstances, we have applied to the District Board for information as to the course they now intend to pursue, to meet the requirements of the Statute, and to provide for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the parishes for which the Edinburgh Asylum is no longer bound; and in reply we have been informed that inquiries are being made for the purpose of enabling a committee to bring the subject in a positive form before a general meeting of the District Board.

At the last statutory visit to the Asylum, of date 27th October, it was reported "as considerably overcrowded, especially in the

female department of the West House. Frequent recourse," it was added, "is accordingly had to shake-downs in the dormitories and corridors; and considerable risk must be encountered by the association of patients of uncertain habits or dangerous propensities." The new buildings at present in course of erection will greatly increase the facilities for proper classification and treatment, and will also obviate overcrowding, provided no further augmentation of the numbers is permitted. In this case, however, it will be necessary to make temporary provision for the patients of the landward parishes until the measures contemplated by the District Board be carried into effect. On this account we have been compelled again to sanction the admission of pauper patients into private asylums; and we have also signified our readiness to license a small ward for 12 patients in connection with the Inveresk Poorhouse.

Position of
Districts.
District of
Edinburgh.

The lunatic wards of the old Poorhouse of Edinburgh are still in operation, and on 1st January 1870 contained 82 female patients. The Parochial Board have not yet determined on the erection of lunatic wards in connection with their new Poorhouse, but they have obtained the opinion of counsel that it is within the statutory powers of this Board to sanction the reception of patients suffering from any form of insanity into lunatic wards of poorhouses, subject to such regulations as we may lay down. In accordance with this opinion, it would be open to the Parochial Board to erect an establishment into which patients should be received for curative treatment.

In our last Report it was stated that the District Asylum of Fife and Kinross, although only opened in 1866, was already inadequate to meet the wants of the district. The house, originally calculated for 210 patients, contained, at 1st January 1870, 239, and the surplus numbers were only accommodated by using lavatories as dormitories. The necessity of extension, however, having been recognised by the District Board, detached accommodation is being provided for 30 males in connection with the farm buildings; for 14 females in a ward adjoining the laundry; and for 16 females in a supplementary refractory department. These buildings are approaching completion.

District of
Fife and
Kinross.

The pressure for accommodation in the Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, which serve as district accommodation for Forfarshire, still continues. The proposals to extend the accommodation of the Dundee Asylum, by finishing the buildings according to the original plan, have not been carried out; and it is still necessary to send a considerable number of the patients chargeable to the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie to the Asylum of Montrose. The pressure thus made upon this institution has been to some extent relieved by the acquisition, in its immediate neighbourhood, of Gayfield House, to which several of the lady patients have been transferred. The enlargement of the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse is now nearly finished, and will provide accommodation for 29 additional patients, to which extent relief will be afforded to the Asylums.

District of
Forfar.

Position of Districts. — During the past year the accommodation of the district of Glasgow has been increased by the enlargement of the Parochial Asylum of Glasgow, which is now licensed for 60 males and 150 females, being an increase of 60 above the number of the latter which it formerly contained. Most of these patients have been transferred from Gartnavel, and in this way the pressure on that Asylum for the admission of pauper patients has been considerably relieved. No patient of this class has been refused admission at Gartnavel, and their number here, owing to the cause alluded to, has fallen from 438 at 1st January 1869, to 394 at 1st January 1870. The number of private patients, however, has only been kept within bounds by refusals of admission, amounting to 50.

The lunatic wards in connection with the new Poorhouse of Govan are well advanced, but their occupation will probably be delayed until the whole Poorhouse is finished.

From time to time reference has been made to an intention on the part of the Barony Parochial Board to erect a new asylum in connection with their Poorhouse; but as yet nothing definite has been determined on. The existing Parochial Asylum is, in many respects, faulty, and not well adapted for the care and treatment of the insane. It is, therefore, very desirable that the intention referred to should be carried into effect without further delay. In the meantime, however, there is sufficient accommodation within the district, although not always of an appropriate character. In Gartnavel, the want of a chapel, of a dining-hall, and of an amusement room adds to the difficulty of management, and deprives the patients of solid advantages.

District of Inverness. The accommodation afforded by the District Asylum of Inverness is still sufficient for the wants of the district, the high rates of maintenance having evidently had a deterrent effect on the applications for admission. The numbers resident at 1st January 1869 and 1870 were respectively 278 and 273.

District of Renfrew. The accommodation provided in the district of Renfrew is still insufficient for the proper accommodation of its pauper lunatics. The Parochial Board of Greenock, indeed, have offered to enlarge the lunatic wards of their Poorhouse, and to acquire some adjacent ground on temporary lease for the occupation and recreation of the patients; but as, in our opinion, no satisfactory extension of the present buildings is possible, and as the land which has been offered is not suitable for either of the purposes mentioned, we have declined to entertain the proposal, regarding it as calculated to delay the only fitting remedy for the evil, namely, the erection of a district asylum. In the meantime, we have agreed to restore a first-class license to the wards of the Greenock Poorhouse, as the accommodation of the Burgh of Paisley Parochial Asylum, to which most of the curable patients of Greenock were sent, was not of a character so decidedly superior as to neutralize the inconvenience to which both the parochial authorities and the friends of patients were subjected. We shall, however, lose no fitting opportunity to urge the erection of a district asylum.

On the 24th January 1870, the architects of the Roxburgh District Asylum report that "The works were commenced in the end of July last, since which about one-third of the excavations have been made, and the retaining walls enclosing the north airing-court, which are upwards of 20 feet in height, have been nearly completed." Position of Districts.
District of Roxburgh.

"About one-half of the walls of the main building have been founded, those of the north wing having been carried up to the top of the windows of the basement story, and the remainder of that half to about 3 feet above the ground.

"A large quantity of freestone has been brought to the ground, and is dressed and ready for use.

"Most of the timber required for the carpenter-work is upon the ground, and the windows are partly made.

"The excavations for the medical superintendent's house have been executed, and all the freestone required for it has been laid down and is dressed.

"The large tank for the water supply, and the tank at Fountain Head, have been nearly completed, but the water has not yet been introduced into them; the pipes, however, have been laid in a temporary manner to the building for the use of the masons."

On the opening of the asylum of the Stirling District, the lunatic wards of the Falkirk and Stirling poorhouses were closed; but those of the Dumbarton and Linlithgow poorhouses continue in operation, and help to meet the wants of the district, for which the asylum alone would already be insufficient. District of Stirling.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 has been as follows:— Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,381 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,780 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3½	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2½	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867,	69,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,310 1 9	15,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868,	75,852 9 8	8,051 5 3	21,047 5 9	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7

* Included in Public Asylums.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1868 was 2,141,945, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5868 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1867 was 2,060,348. There was thus in 1868 an increase of 81,597 days, equivalent to an increase of 223 patients maintained during the year.* In the money expenditure of 1868 there was an increase of £8234, 0s. 3d. over that of 1867, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in public asylums.

The proportion per cent. of the total number of days of maintenance in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the ten years 1859-1868, is shown in the following Table :—

ASYLUMS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	35·4	37·2	38·9	39·2	41·0	41·5	42·6	44·3	50·6	51·6
In Private Asylums, . . . }	12·0	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·0	11·1	9·8	9·4	5·3	5·0
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	16·3	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·7	16·9	18·2	18·2	17·3	17·8
In Private Dwellings, . . . }	36·2	34·2	32·7	31·9	31·2	30·4	29·3	28·1	26·8	25·5

The most notable features of this Table are the steady increase of patients in Royal and District Asylums, the steady decrease of those in private dwellings, and, in the later years, the rapid decrease of those in Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the nine years 1860-1868 :—

* These calculations have been made without taking into account that 1868 was leap year, this fact having been generally overlooked by inspectors in making their returns. As, however, the year was occasionally reckoned as containing 366 days, the increase in the number of patients as here stated is slightly above the truth.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1. Aberdeen, . .	4,920	7,651	8,097	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327	8,610	9,087	
2. Argyll, . . .	3,349	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275	4,631	4,597	
3. Ayr,	3,598	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998	5,669	6,172	
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978	2,280	2,511	
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,088	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201	1,252	1,308	
6. Bute,	400	593	626	544	627	630	685	735	704	640	
7. Caithness, .	931	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309	1,441	1,490	
8. Clackmannan,	686	549	696	676	551	556	681	803	843	870	
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943	1,824	1,773	
10. Dumfries, . .	1,880	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791	3,275	3,081	
11. Edinburgh, .	10189	11388	12435	12758	13202	12966	13240	14026	14,414	14633	
12. Elgin, . . .	982	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348	1,398	1,497	
13. Fife,	4,471	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580	5,544	5,861	
14. Forfar, . . .	5,828	7,423	7,079	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443	8,469	9,787	
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815	1,976	2,115	
16. Inverness, .	2,976	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699	3,691	4,534	
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494	1,532	1,661	
18. Kinross, . .	194	307	284	278	238	254	296	341	425	435	
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617	1,559	1,657	
20. Lanark, . . .	12934	13871	14699	14931	15296	16158	17615	19701	22,280	24006	
21. Linlithgow, .	731	839	820	847	954	1,064	1,193	1,198	1,197	1,178	
22. Nairn,	594	455	479	469	439	497	372	364	362	457	
23. Orkney, . . .	657	695	762	830	870	789	779	799	762	850	
24. Peebles, . .	395	440	378	342	443	476	553	632	596	625	
25. Perth,	5,885	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852	6,809	7,180	
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265	4,747	4,847	
27. Ross,	2,053	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807	3,094	3,700	
28. Roxburgh, . .	1,354	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765	1,821	2,046	
29. Selkirk, . . .	271	245	299	312	248	240	284	269	288	393	
30. Shetland, . .	405	658	606	647	691	768	771	679	675	841	
31. Stirling, . . .	2,100	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624	2,806	3,123	
32. Sutherland, .	583	699	735	736	719	919	690	643	686	909	
33. Wigton, . . .	800	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484	1,508	1,559	

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In the whole of Scotland the total expenditure has increased more than a third; but the increase is very unequally distributed, being in some counties, such as Berwick, very moderate, and in others, such as Dumfries and Lanark, very great. This increase refers only to the maintenance of patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. The increase in the expenditure, from £80,652, 2s. in 1858 to £125,420, 19s. 7d. in 1868, is in a considerably higher ratio than the increase in the number of pauper lunatics, from 4737, on 1st January 1858, to 5994, on 1st January 1869. This chiefly arises from the greater proportion of patients now accommodated in public asylums, who have increased from 1594, on 1st January 1858, to 3164, on 1st January 1869; but in some degree also from the general increase in the rate of maintenance.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The average daily rate of maintenance paid by each county in 1868 was as follows:—

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients.	
						In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	s. d. 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 1 1	75·1	24·8
2. Argyll, . . .	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	55·6	44·3
3. Ayr, . . .	1 6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	68·8	31·1
4. Banff, . . .	1 5	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0	0 7	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·5	39·4
5. Berwick, . . .	1 6	1 6	...	0 8	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	64·6	35·3
6. Bute, . . .	.....	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	0 7	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	49·3	50·6
7. Caithness, . . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	1 9	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	42·1	57·8
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·0	23·9
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	77·8	22·1
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	77·3	22·6
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	88·6	11·3
12. Elgin, . . .	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 6	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	64·7	35·2
13. Fife, . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5	0 10	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	78·7	21·2
14. Forfar, . . .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	86·9	13·0
15. Haddington, . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	71·9	28·0
16. Inverness, . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 6	1 1	55·0	45·0
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	72·1	27·8
18. Kinross, . . .	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 7	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·5	33·4
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·8	36·1
20. Lanark, . . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	88·7	11·2
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	83·5	16·4
22. Nairn, . . .	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	74·6	25·3
23. Orkney, . . .	1 4	1 5	...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	43·9	56·0
24. Peebles, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	89·2	10·7
25. Perth, . . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	64·1	35·8
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	89·3	10·6
27. Ross & Cromarty, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	51·2	48·7
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	59·7	40·2
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	54·2	45·7
30. Shetland, . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5	0 11	39·7	60·2
31. Stirling, . . .	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	82·4	17·5
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 7	...	...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	46·5	53·5
33. Wigton, . . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	55·1	44·8
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2	74·4	25·5

In the preceding Tables the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, is occasionally contributed by the patient or his relatives, to the extent shown by the following figures, viz:—

In 1859, . . .	£1877 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	In 1864, . . .	£2391 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1860, . . .	2083 0 0	„ 1865, . . .	2277 16 7
„ 1861, . . .	2314 14 11	„ 1866, . . .	2455 1 0
„ 1862, . . .	2190 0 3	„ 1867, . . .	3017 7 10
„ 1863, . . .	2304 7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ 1868, . . .	3195 6 5

The general tendency of this contribution is towards an increase, but with more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, it might, we think, be made considerably greater; and, in the event of pauper lunacy continuing to grow as rapidly as it has hitherto done, it might be worthy of consideration whether after a patient

has been maintained gratuitously for two or three years in an asylum, some systematic measures should not be adopted for determining whether relatives should not be called on to contribute to his maintenance. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The present rates for the maintenance of pauper patients in Public Asylums are given in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	ANNUAL RATES.	
	For District Patients.	For Patients from beyond District.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . .	£23 0 0	£25 0 0
Argyll District Asylum, . .	25 2 8	None such.
Ayr District Asylum, . . .	26 0 0	None such.
Banff District Asylum, . . .	26 0 0	None such.
Dumfries Royal Asylum, . .	20 0 0	25 0 0
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	23 8 0	26 0 0
Elgin District Asylum, . . .	19 0 0	None such.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . .	{ 23 0 0	None such.
Fife District Asylum, . . .	{ 27 0 0*	
	{ 24 0 0	
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	{ 25 15 0	None such.
	{ 29 0 8	
	{ 31 12 8†	
Haddington District Asylum,	25 0 0	28 0 0
Inverness District Asylum, .	28 0 0‡	None such.
Montrose Royal Asylum, . .	23 10 0§	28 0 0||
Perth District Asylum, . . .	23 0 0	None such.

The rates for private patients in those district asylums which at present admit them, are:—In Ayr Asylum, £31, 4s.; Banff Asylum, £25; Elgin Asylum, £25; Haddington Asylum, £30; Perth District Asylum, £24 to £30.

The rates charged for pauper patients in the Scotch asylums cover the maintenance of furniture and bedding, and the expense of repairs, after the first year following their opening.

The following are the present rates of maintenance of parochial patients in such of the private asylums as admit them:—

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	ANNUAL RATES.
Hallcross Asylum,	£25 0 0
Longdales Asylum,	27 5 0
Melville Asylum,	28 0 0
Newbigging Asylum,	26 0 0
Smeaton Grove Asylum,	28 0 0

The cost of maintenance of patients in parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses is, for those chargeable to the parishes to which the institutions belong, a proportionate share of the expenditure.

* £23 for the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, Canongate, South and North Leith; £27 for the landward parishes of the District.

† £25, 15s. for the parishes of Barony and Glasgow; for Govan parish, £31, 12s. 8d.; for landward parishes, £29, 0s. 8d.

‡ This rate has been reduced from £32, and will probably be soon again reduced.

§ The rate for parishes which dispose of part of their lunatics in lunatic wards of poorhouses is £26.

|| The rate for Caithness and Sutherland patients is £25.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

For the patients of other parishes, in such poorhouses as receive them, the following are the rates:—

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	ANNUAL RATES.
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	£28 12 0
Barony Parochial Asylum,	27 6 0
Burgh Parochial Asylum,	26 0 0
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	19 15 5

The rates in Parochial Asylums, it will be noticed, are fully as high as those of the Public Asylums. In the Abbey Parochial Asylum, which receives, under agreement, the patients of seven adjoining parishes, the rate is sufficiently high to diminish the cost of the patients of its own parish to £25, 8s.

LUNATIC WARDS.	ANNUAL RATES.
Aberdeen Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 10 0
Dumbarton Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	15 3 4
Edinburgh Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	21 4 8
Govan Poorhouse Lunatic Wards (Privileged Parishes),	22 2 0
Govan Poorhouse Lunatic Wards (Non-privileged Parishes),	23 8 0
Greenock Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	26 0 0
Liff and Benzie Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 10 0
Linlithgow Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	20 16 0
Old Machar Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 0 0
Perth Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 10 0

SINGLE PATIENTS.

Single
Patients.

As considerable misapprehension seems to prevail in regard to our views concerning the treatment and disposal of single patients, we shall endeavour to explain clearly but concisely what these are. We consider that it is impossible, and that it would be impolitic if it were possible, to gather together in asylums all persons of unsound mind. There is, in fact, no authority or procedure by which this could be done.

By inquiries which we instituted when we first entered on our functions, we ascertained that at 1st January 1859, 3764 persons regarded as lunatics were living in ordinary dwelling-houses. Of this number, 1887 were maintained at their own expense or that of their relatives, while 1877 received more or less assistance from their parishes. Hence the division into private and pauper patients. Over the former we exercise no jurisdiction, unless in a few exceptional cases; but we have no reason to think that there has been any falling off in their number since the date specified. The number of the latter class, however, over which we do exercise supervision, had fallen to 1500 at 1st January 1869, being a decrease of 377 in ten years. This fact shows at once that no undue encouragement has been given to the disposal of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. On the contrary, the evidence points altogether in the opposite direction; for the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, which was 3103 at 1st January 1859, had risen to 4494 at 1st January 1869, being an increase of 1391 in ten years. During the same period the increase in the number of private patients in establishments was only 116, namely, from 1012 to 1128.

From the Reports of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, it appears that at 1st January 1869, 6987 lunatics in receipt of paro-

chial relief were living with relations, or were boarded with strangers in private dwellings. Of the number of private patients similarly disposed of, nothing certain is known, but it must, there can be no doubt, be much greater. We arrive at this conclusion partly from our knowledge of the state of matters in Scotland, and partly from seeing that the number of lunatics "at large" is officially reported to amount to 6564 in Ireland, and that of lunatics *en domicile* in France to be not less than 53,160. There can be no doubt, then, that in England, Ireland, and France great numbers of the insane are living in private dwellings; but it is in Scotland only that any trustworthy knowledge of the manner in which they are disposed of and treated has been attained, because it is only there that any special machinery exists for inquiring into and reporting on their condition. Attention has accordingly been much more directed to the state of single patients in Scotland than in the countries named; and hence has arisen the habit of ascribing to Scotland some peculiar system of "cottage" accommodation.

But, as has been stated, it is, with comparatively few exceptions, only to pauper lunatics in private dwellings that the system of official visitation is extended in Scotland. Of the condition of the private insane little is known, except the broad fact that most of them belong to the classes closely bordering on pauperism, and that many are in a considerably worse position than recognised pauper lunatics. The Statute, it is true, directs that no lunatic shall be received for gain into a private dwelling without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board; but the only effect of this provision hitherto has been to bring 35 such patients under our jurisdiction. For pauper lunatics, however, it is enacted that every one shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of his settlement is situated, unless the General Board of Lunacy shall consent to his disposal otherwise; that is, in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings. Similar powers of exemption were formerly possessed and exercised by the Board of Supervision, but as that Board had not the machinery for undertaking a periodical systematic visitation of the patients, abuses could not be rectified, and much misery was consequently endured.

Of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the greater number has never been under asylum treatment. For the most part, the patients of this class are affected with idiocy or dementia. A few suffer from chronic mania or melancholia, but cases of acute or curable insanity are altogether exceptional. Only the smaller proportion has been removed from asylums, and the patients belonging to this category are, with few exceptions, affected with chronic forms of insanity, and are deemed incurable. The curable cases are principally those which have been removed on trial, and whose recovery had not been perfectly established at the expiry of the period of probation.

On the removal of private patients no restriction has been placed by the Legislature, unless where medical certificates have been granted by the asylum superintendent that they would prove dangerous to themselves or the public. Accordingly, private

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patients may, as a very general rule, be removed from asylums at the will of relations, either to be taken home or to be boarded out. By recent legislation the restrictions on the disposal of pauper lunatics have been so far relaxed that parochial boards are now at liberty, on passing a minute at a duly constituted meeting, to order the removal of any of their pauper lunatics, who may not be certified as dangerous or otherwise unfit to be discharged by the medical superintendent of the asylum, and to place them in private dwellings, on the simple conditions of intimating their removal to the Board of Lunacy within fourteen days, notifying the situation of the house to which they have been removed, and describing its occupant. This provision appears to us to be just and reasonable, especially as it is guarded from abuse by the power lodged in the Board of ordering the patients back to the asylum whenever it appears, from visitation or otherwise, that their treatment or management is not satisfactory. There is no guarantee of this kind for the proper care of private patients; and, as the law freely allows their removal, we are unable to see on what grounds a distinction could be advocated in the case of pauper lunatics. Parochial boards are intrusted by law with the care and treatment of their poor, and to deny them the power of removal of unrecovered patients from asylums, simply because their maintenance was defrayed from public rates instead of from private sources, would be equivalent to placing a large amount of irresponsible power in the hands of the superintendents of asylums, on whose will and opinion their discharge would then practically be almost entirely dependent.

We have said that nearly all the patients in private dwellings are incurable; but this fact affords no evidence against the efficacy of curative treatment under such circumstances. Experience shows that when patients are sent to asylums, recovery most readily takes place in those cases which are received in the early stages of the malady. Of this fact there can be no doubt; but it is not so clear that the cases which are received in an incurable state would have recovered had they been sooner sent in; or that those cases in which recovery did take place in the asylum would have proved incurable out of it. It will readily be allowed that the removal of incurable patients from asylums to private dwellings is no proof of the inefficacy of treatment in asylums; and on analogous grounds it may very fairly be contended that the admission of incurable patients into asylums from private dwellings is no evidence of the impossibility of recovery in private dwellings. No doubt, with the indigent insane removal to an asylum will generally be the proper course to pursue; but it would be wrong on this account to attach any mysterious influence to asylum treatment, and to hold that under no circumstances was another procedure more likely, or as likely, to prove successful. Nor must it be overlooked that there are cases in which there is reason to believe that asylums really tend to confirm insanity. Therefore, before we can advocate exclusive asylum treatment, we must be prepared not only to prove that successful results are obtained in asylums, but also to show that those obtained in private dwellings are, *ipso facto*, unsuccessful.

Unfortunately, however, we possess no data as to the results of the treatment of the curable forms of insanity in private dwellings; but this is no reason why such treatment should, as a matter of course, be set down as unfavourable.

As regards the care and treatment of the incurable insane in private dwellings, we shall now make a few remarks on the principles by which we are guided in sanctioning it. We find in all countries in which statutory provision has been made for the maintenance of the indigent insane a very strong tendency towards an increase of their numbers. No sooner is an asylum built than it is filled, and the demand for additional accommodation speedily becomes as active as before. In ten years, as we have seen, the pauper lunatics in Scotch establishments have increased from 3103 to 4494, and in those of England from 25,984 to 39,909. In France the increase has been equally great. By such facts the question is naturally suggested, whether such increase of asylum accommodation is really necessary to provide for the proper care of the insane and the safety of the public; or whether it is not fostered in an artificial and hurtful manner by legislation. Looking back to the beginning of this century we find comparatively few asylums, and consequently comparatively few lunatics in confinement. In what state was the country then? Was it overrun by dangerous lunatics, or were the lunatics for whom there was not asylum accommodation locked up at home in filth and misery? We may readily allow, without possessing any positive proof to this effect, that many dangerous lunatics were at liberty, and that many were improperly treated at home; but this admission can scarcely be regarded as adequate warrant for a system under which many thousand persons are now permanently confined. It is possible that the modern more merciful treatment of criminals may have partially contributed to the necessity of extending asylum accommodation, and that many persons are now sequestered as lunatics who formerly would have been transported or hanged. It is probable, too, that the modern development of factory labour, by withdrawing working men from home occupations, may operate to diminish the numbers of the insane retained in private dwellings, over whom, for this reason, supervision may possibly have become more difficult. Still it is difficult to conceive that these causes can have had more than a moderate share in the results which we now witness. And, in connection with this point, it must be kept in view that the modern asylum system is very far from affording a guarantee against the acts of lunatics. Scarcely a week passes in which the newspapers do not record murders and suicides committed by persons in the incipient stages of insanity, before the symptoms were sufficiently developed to inspire caution, or to warrant medical men in granting the certificates required by the law to obtain the judicial order necessary for sequestration. And it is not easy to see how, under any system of lunacy legislation, such catastrophes could be altogether avoided. But insanity, however dangerous it may prove at certain stages, does not, as a general rule, permanently maintain this character. The active symptoms decay, and in a large proportion of cases the patient

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becomes harmless, and capable of management without any special knowledge or aptitude on the part of his guardians, or any extraordinary appliances for his comfort and safety. To the removal of such cases from asylums no obstacles should, in our opinion, be opposed, provided always that the provision made for their care and comfort is adequate.

But what should be considered adequate care and comfort? The answer to this question must, in a great degree, be dependent on the social position of the patient; and we have to consider, not only what is desirable, but what is attainable. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that it was desirable, for their own good, to place and permanently retain all pauper lunatics in asylums, such a course would, as we have already said, be found impracticable. On the one hand, objections would be made by relatives; and, on the other, the burden on the rate-payers would prove insupportable. Other provision thus becomes a necessity, and such provision is most naturally sought in ordinary dwellings, varying in character and accommodation, in accordance with the position and circumstances of the individuals. As a rule, accommodation will first be looked for in the houses of relatives, and for a comparatively small section only will it be found necessary to have recourse to those of strangers. In the former case, the accommodation will generally be that from which the patient was removed to the asylum; in the latter, it may be considered satisfactory if it is at least equal to what is enjoyed by the better portion of that class of the community to which he belongs by birth or association. The aggregation of patients, in particular localities, can scarcely become general, unless old associations and the wishes of relatives be in a great measure set aside, and the duty of supervision be transferred from the authorities of the parish of liability to those of the parish of residence. But, under certain circumstances, small aggregations may be formed of patients for whom appropriate accommodation cannot be procured with relatives, or within their parish of liability; and such aggregations have actually grown up at Kennoway in Fifeshire, and at Balfon in Stirlingshire, for a certain number of the pauper lunatics chargeable to Edinburgh and Glasgow, for whom it is difficult to find appropriate accommodation in the large towns to which they belong.

At 1st January 1858, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings was 1784, of whom 1335 were living with relatives, 358 with strangers, and 91 alone. At 1st January 1869, the number had fallen to 1500, of whom 1031 were living with relatives, 433 with strangers, and 36 alone. It thus appears that in eleven years there had been a diminution of 304 among the pauper lunatics living with relatives, one of 55 among those living alone, but an increase of 75 among those living with strangers. It might be difficult to tell all the causes that have contributed to these results, but there can be no doubt that to a considerable extent they are owing to the endeavours made by the Board to improve the condition of the patients in private dwellings. When these endeavours failed in the houses of relatives, the patients have been transferred to other guar-

dians ; and from this cause the number of those placed with strangers has gradually increased at the expense of those placed with relatives. The diminution of the number of those living alone is also proof of the beneficial action of the Board. There is, however, some reason to fear that the diminution of the number of those living with relatives is partly due to the unwillingness of inspectors to intimate cases in which the lunacy is not very strongly marked, or its symptoms are not very troublesome, lest removal to an asylum should be called for ; and this unwillingness is not unlikely to be strengthened should difficulties be unnecessarily placed in the way of the removal of unrecovered cases by asylum superintendents.

The standard of accommodation must, as a matter of course, be very much dependent on the habits and circumstances of the people. Accordingly, it will vary in different counties ; be higher, for instance, in the Lothians than in Inverness-shire or Argyllshire. But in no part of Scotland do we find that section of population from which pauper lunatics are drawn lodged in cottages covered with roses and woodbine, furnished with pianos, decorated with pictures, supplied with baths, and presenting both internally and externally an air of refined comfort and ease. The pity is that such is not the case ; but if private dwellings are to be used at all for the accommodation of pauper lunatics, we must take them as they are, and not as we might wish them to be. In former reports we have adverted to the limited amount of the national charitable resources, and have asked whether there is any special reason for affording to those affected with chronic insanity a liberality in the measure of relief, that must cripple the efforts desirable for the aid of other sufferers, who frequently possess claims of much higher value, as being at once morally more deserving, and intellectually more capable of appreciating the sacrifices made for them. Our returns show that the average amount of payment made by parochial boards for pauper lunatics in private dwellings is 4s. a week ; and this sum, when contrasted with the average asylum rate of 10s. a week, appears entirely inadequate for the comfortable maintenance of the patients. But no fair conclusions can be drawn from this contrast, for the circumstances of many families are sufficiently easy to render but little assistance necessary. When the patient is boarded with strangers, on the other hand, the average rate is considerably higher, and in the licensed houses of Kennoway it amounts to six shillings a week for males and five for females, exclusive of clothing. It is an important question whether this is a rate of maintenance sufficient to secure comfortable accommodation, proper food, and reliable supervision. We avoid the term responsible in connection with supervision, as it is one to which, under the circumstances, we can ascribe no definite meaning. It is one, however, which is frequently used with reference to attendants in asylums ; but used, we think, erroneously, for such attendants are simply subject to dismissal for failure of duty, unless, indeed, their misconduct has been such as to bring them within the cognizance of the criminal law, in which case responsibility would attach to every member of the community, and to the guardians of the insane in private dwellings as well as to others.

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Whether the rate of payment is adequate to secure the means of comfortable existence is the question at issue, and this must be decided by the test of experience, and by a comparison of the mode of living, and of the accommodation and general condition of the insane, with the corresponding circumstances of the sane portion of the community to which they belong.

In the Appendix will be found the usual reports by the Deputy-Commissioners on the condition of single patients. The value of these reports, and the importance of the supervision exercised over lunatics out of asylums, can only be properly appreciated by their entire perusal; and we would particularly direct attention to Dr. Mitchell's account of the patients resident in the village of Kennoway, as giving very full details of the accommodation provided in private dwellings, of the degree of protection which is extended to the patients, and of the precautions taken by the Board in their selection, and for guarding against their maltreatment or neglect. That continuous official supervision can be exercised over private dwellings is of course impossible. But continuous supervision of this kind is not in our opinion necessary; and it would, in every respect, be a mistake to attempt it. The tendency of the day lies too much in a desire to confide to corporations and associations duties and responsibilities which rightly belong to individuals; and we are by no means convinced that the supervision of asylums gives more satisfactory results, than that at present exercised over private dwellings, such as is found in operation at Kennoway. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* is a question which shows the doubt which attaches to organized official supervision, and leads us to place considerable reliance on that natural inspection by the public, which cannot be excluded from private dwellings, but which, as a rule, finds no place in asylums.

In Dr. Paterson's report, also, valuable details will be found on the condition of the patients in private dwellings, and several very interesting facts, illustrative of the mutual relations of pauperism and lunacy are considered, and placed in a new and unexpected light. It will be seen from both reports that, among the patients over whom the Board exercises control, neglect or ill-treatment is very rare. Only one accident of a serious character has occurred during the year, namely a severe burn of the leg, rendering amputation necessary.

We have seen (p. 1) that in all Scotland there were at 1st January 1869 only 35 lunatics supported on private funds, and living in ordinary dwellings, in whose cases the statutory requirements to obtain the Sheriff's order or the sanction of the Board had been complied with, and who are thus brought under our jurisdiction. But Dr. Mitchell reports that, during the past year, as many as 97 patients, not in receipt of parochial relief, were visited by him; while in Dr. Paterson's district 25 patients, maintained from private sources, were seen. Most of these patients were visited on sufferance, and there can be no positive guarantee for the proper treat-

ment of private patients in ordinary dwellings, so long as the great mass of them are exempt from visitation; but that it would be expedient to confer on the Board such extensive powers of visitation as would include all single patients, wherever placed, is a proposal which we are not prepared to advocate.

During the year 1869, 58 pauper lunatics were exempted from removal to asylums, the number left in private dwellings in the previous year having been 112. Application for exemption was refused or delayed in two cases only. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 62, and, in addition, 132 were removed by their friends, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 43 and 99. There was thus in 1869 a considerable increase in the number of pauper patients removed unrecovered from asylums, which result was in some measure due to the opening of the District Asylums of Ayr and Stirling, and the discovery then made that further asylum care or treatment might be dispensed with in certain cases till then detained in private establishments.

Fifteen new special licenses were granted in 1869.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in fifteen counties by Dr. Mitchell, and in nine by Dr. Paterson; but owing to the prolonged illness of one of the Commissioners, the time of these gentlemen was necessarily a good deal occupied in asylum visitation and attendance at the office, and the extent of single patient visitation undertaken during the year was thus less extensive than usual. The total number of pauper patients visited and reported on was 1169, and in a considerable number of instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 111 private patients; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1861-1868, is shown in the following Table:—

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1861	784.0	980.0	1764.0	34	47	81	4.3	4.7	4.5
1862	758.5	951.5	1710.0	40	58	98	5.2	6.0	5.6
1863	730.0	927.5	1657.5	47	40	87	6.4	4.2	5.2
1864	707.5	916.0	1623.5	43	61	104	6.0	6.6	6.4
1865	696.0	892.5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3
1866	683.5	874.5	1558.0	35	53	88	5.1	6.1	5.6
1867	667.5	867.0	1534.5	41	59	100	6.1	6.8	6.5
1868	659.5	851.0	1510.5	40	52	92	6.1	6.1	6.1
AVERAGE,	710.8	907.5	1618.3	310	425	735	5.4	5.8	5.7

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Patients.

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses. We have shown in another part of this report than the average annual mortality in the various classes of establishments is :—

	M.	F.
In Public Asylums,	8.9	7.5
„ Private Asylums,	8.6	8.0
„ Parochial Asylums,	12.8	9.1
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	9.7	8.1

The close manner in which these rates approach each other, is, considering the differences in the condition of the patients received into the various kinds of establishments, very remarkable, and shows that there must be in operation in them some compensating causes of mortality, which, in the end, bring about nearly the same results. That the mortality in private dwellings is less than in establishments of whatever kind, is a fact that must be received as proof, that the circumstances in which their inmates are placed are, to say the least, not inimical to health. Had the mortality been lower than that of asylums only, in which active disease is necessarily most prevalent, there would have been no cause for wonder; but that it should be lower than in lunatic wards of poorhouses, into which only chronic and selected cases are admitted, is a fact which well deserves attention. Indeed it may be considered doubtful whether, even in asylums, chronic patients, who constitute nine-tenths of their population, are more favourably placed as regards the prolongation of life than those in private dwellings.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1869; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were, at 14th May 1868, 2613 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependants of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 4211 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties, from 1371 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 3991 in Argyllshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Kinross-shire and Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, being in the ratio of 321, 310, 112, and 142 to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 7489 to 100,000. The counties in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, are those of Kinross and Edinburgh, in which it is respectively 223 and 216 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 131 in Lanarkshire, and 101 in Renfrewshire. It is lowest in Orkney and Shetland, where it is 74 and 75.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1868.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			Proportion per 100,000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.			
				Total Num- bers.	Public & Private Asylums.	Poor- houses.	Placed in	Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establish- ments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor- houses.	In Private Houses.
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen,	222,550	6,307	459	282	63	114	283	206	7,277	155	61.4	13.7	24.8
2. Argyll,	Argyll,	79,587	3,177	247	143	1	103	399	310	7,774	180	57.9	0.4	41.7
3. Ayr,	Ayr,	199,063	5,409	284	129	63	92	271	142	5,250	96	45.4	22.1	32.4
4. Banff,	Banff,	57,901	1,831	127	76	1	57	316	219	6,936	132	59.8	0.8	39.3
5. Bute,	Bute,	16,331	526	34	11	6	10	322	208	6,463	104	32.3	17.6	50.0
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness,	42,200	1,314	90	39	...	51	311	213	6,849	92	43.3	...	56.6
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries,	75,904	2,043	174	140	...	34	269	229	8,516	184	80.4	...	19.5
8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh, ...	42,495	1,350	97	63	...	34	317	228	7,185	148	64.9	...	35.0
9. Elgin,	Elgin,	42,095	1,593	96	49	3	44	378	228	6,026	123	51.0	3.1	45.8
10. Fife,	Edinburgh,...	274,083	6,734	671	497	96	78	245	244	9,964	216	74.0	14.3	11.6
11. Forfar,	Peebles,	11,300	235	25	22	...	...	207	221	10,638	194	88.0	...	12.0
12. Glasgow,	Elgin,	43,181	1,336	96	63	...	33	309	222	7,185	146	65.6	...	34.3
13. Haddington,...	Fife,	155,021	3,328	288	223	...	65	214	185	8,653	143	77.4	...	22.5
14. Inverness, ...	Kinross,	7,147	133	23	16	...	7	186	321	17,293	223	69.6	...	30.4
15. Kincardine, ...	Forfar,	204,425	4,432	482	331	89	62	216	235	10,875	205	68.6	18.4	12.9
16. Orkney,	Lanark,	640,444	14,765	951	446	396	109	230	148	6,440	131	46.9	41.6	11.4
17. Perth,	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,048	100	74	...	26	278	265	9,541	196	74.0	...	26.0
18. Renfrew,	Inverness,	89,174	3,179	236	132	...	104	356	264	7,423	148	55.9	...	44.0
19. Roxburgh, ...	Sutherland,...	24,157	806	47	21	...	26	333	194	5,831	86	44.7	...	55.3
20. Shetland,	Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	2,943	197	104	1	5	357	239	6,693	127	52.8	0.5	46.7
21. Stirling,	Nairn,	8,347	267	23	18	...	92	319	275	8,614	215	78.2	...	21.7
	Kincardine,	34,854	1,035	82	42	20	20	296	235	7,922	177	51.2	24.3	24.4
	Orkney,	32,395	872	52	24	...	28	269	160	5,963	74	46.1	...	53.8
	Perth,	133,086	3,467	374	213	33	128	269	281	10,787	184	56.9	8.8	34.2
	Renfrew,	168,746	3,990	190	11	160	19	236	112	4,761	101	5.8	84.2	10.0
	Roxburgh,	54,362	1,069	101	58	...	43	196	185	9,448	106	57.4	...	42.5
	Berwick,	36,488	1,114	58	38	...	20	305	158	5,206	104	65.5	...	34.4
	Selkirk,	134	20	12	...	8	137	204	14,925	122	60.0	...	...	40.0
	Shetland,	31,670	968	52	21	3	28	305	164	5,371	75	40.4	5.7	53.8
	Stirling,	88,676	2,037	140	78	39	229	157	157	6,872	132	55.7	27.8	16.4
	Dumbarton,	54,179	1,202	84	35	33	16	221	155	6,988	125	41.7	39.2	19.0
	Linlithgow,	39,055	844	56	32	15	9	216	143	6,635	120	57.1	26.7	16.1
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	544	38	27	2	9	230	160	6,985	122	71.0	5.2	23.7
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,294	80,032	5,994	3,470	1,024	1,500	261	195	7,489	146	57.8	17.1	25.0

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In our last Report we made some remarks on the constantly increasing numbers of patients in asylums; and we considered this question: first, in relation to the patients; secondly, in relation to the asylum; and thirdly, in relation to the parties who defray the cost of maintenance. As it is of great practical importance to determine the causes which have led to this accumulation, and to ascertain how far they are unavoidable, or more or less of artificial creation, we think it right again to direct attention to the subject.

As a rule, medical men in general practice have a very imperfect knowledge of insanity. They have had few opportunities of studying the nature of the malady, and those most readily at their command are in some degree calculated to mislead. We have become so accustomed to regard the gathering together of insane patients in large numbers in asylums, as the most appropriate manner of disposing of them, that we rarely pause to inquire the grounds on which this system has become so general. Nevertheless, it would not be easy to defend it, except on reasons of convenience and economy. Impassionately and closely investigated, it bears in many respects the aspect of an evil; but of an evil for which, under the circumstances of modern life, it may be difficult to find a complete remedy. Palliative measures are however within our reach, and for their attainment the first step is undoubtedly to qualify medical practitioners to form an accurate and independent judgment on the nature and treatment of insanity. For this purpose, attendance in the wards of an asylum is an obvious indication; but experience has shown that the generally inconvenient distance of asylums from the localities of the ordinary avocations of students, greatly restricts the numbers of those who seek to attain any special knowledge of insanity through such means. Besides, it has to be kept in view that the aspect of insanity which asylums present is in a considerable degree modified by the peculiar circumstances in which the patients are placed; and that the great mass of incurable cases which they contain is apt to exercise a discouraging and depressing effect on the zeal and assiduity of the students. They see the wreck, but they gather little information as to the manner in which it has been accomplished; or of the means which were, or should have been employed, to ward it off. Under the influence of such views, the late Professor Griesinger of Berlin maintained, that the fittest way in which a knowledge of insanity can be imparted to the general body of students is through a special ward for the treatment of the insane in connection with an ordinary hospital, into which only curative and representative cases should be received. Such wards, he proposed, should be placed under the care and direction of the professor of medicine, or of the ordinary hospital physicians, precisely as is done with the wards for the treatment of other maladies; and for this reason, that there is no strict line of demarcation between insanity and other affections of the nervous system. Every malady to which man is subject is caused by a dis-

order of his bodily functions, and insanity is no exception to this rule. Establishments.

Under existing circumstances, the removal of patients from asylums is greatly dependent on the opinion of the medical superintendent under whose care he is placed, and ordinary practitioners naturally, and almost unavoidably, yield their opinion when it runs counter to his. There is a natural unwillingness to undertake the responsibility which would attach to removal against his advice, and the usual result is that under such circumstances the patient remains in the asylum. But it should be borne in mind that the superintendent draws his conclusions from observations made under exceptional circumstances; and it ought not to be overlooked that a man who frets, is unmanageable, and even dangerous, under the rule of attendants, the confinement of walls, and the society of the insane, may possibly prove docile and gentle when removed from these sources of irritation. Accordingly, it is not advisable to trust too implicitly to the judgment of a superintendent in the disposal of the insane out of asylums; and on this account it becomes extremely desirable that the ordinary practitioner should be qualified to form an independent opinion as to the propriety and safety of removing unrecovered patients, and should have the requisite knowledge to direct their treatment in private dwellings. We have shown in the statistical portion of this Report that the proportion of private patients removed unrecovered from asylums is greatly in excess of the proportion of pauper patients so removed; and from this fact the inference may, we think, be drawn, that the disposal of patients in asylums or in private dwellings is dependent in a very great degree on extraneous circumstances, and by no means on the mere form of the malady. As a rule, insanity does not involve danger to those associating with the patient. If it did, on what principles would it be possible to advocate the aggregation of lunatics in numbers of many hundreds under the same roof? No doubt accidents through the insane occasionally happen, both in and out of asylums, but it is a fact of great practical importance that among the patients in private dwellings for whose care and treatment this Board is responsible, no death from suicide and no accident from violence have occurred during the period in which it has discharged its functions. But it will always be a question impossible to answer how far accidents in asylums, or accidents out of them, would have been prevented had the patients been placed in different circumstances. During the past year we have repeatedly had visits from two patients who when in asylums were regarded as very dangerous, and who, although still manifesting the same excitement and delusions that led to their being placed in confinement, have committed no overt act requiring interference with their personal liberty. *A priori* it would be natural to expect that the presence of an insane person in a sane community would be less likely to lead to accidents than his association with the insane. In the former case there is at least sanity on one side, and consequently more reason to expect forbearance than when both parties are irresponsible. But in favour of the association of the insane may fairly be quoted the experience

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and practical knowledge of those under whose care they are placed. To this argument, no doubt, very great importance is due, but much of its value will depend on the precautions taken to ensure the services of well qualified medical officers and first-class attendants.

A great deal of power is necessarily placed in the hands of asylum physicians. The State confides to them the custody of its insane subjects, and practically leaves them to determine how long seclusion shall continue. We are far from saying that this power has been abused; still, it is open to abuse, and on this account it may be a question, whether, as no man is allowed to enter the medical service of the army and navy without special examination, the same rule should not be applied to the medical officers of lunatic asylums. Indeed, we are inclined to think that it would be an advantage, both to themselves and their patients, to enrol them in the civil service of the country. This is essentially their position in France, where all asylum appointments, if not always directly made by Government, are practically under its control. Under this system promotion, as a rule, takes place from inferior to superior grades, in accordance with length of service and the ability with which duty has been discharged; while the salaries and retiring allowances are fixed by ministerial ordinances.

There cannot be a doubt that the extent to which patients, of whom, on an average, about ninety per cent. are incurable, are gathered together in asylums, affects injuriously the professional position of the medical superintendent. In an establishment containing several hundred patients, of whom only a small percentage are in need of medical treatment, administrative tact becomes of more importance than special medical skill and knowledge. Modern asylums have in fact assumed a great deal of the character of boarding-houses, in which the general well-being of the patients is far more dependent on comfortable meals and beds, and on adequate exercise, occupation, and recreation, than on any special medical treatment. It is no doubt most desirable that there should be a resident medical officer in every asylum; but the experience of the District Asylums of Elgin and Haddington, and of the Abbey Parochial Asylum of Paisley, shows that very satisfactory results may be obtained without this provision. Indeed, it might even be maintained, from the experience of the establishments named, that patients in small asylums without a resident medical officer are in circumstances at least as favourable as those in large asylums, in which the resident medical superintendent must of necessity delegate a large share of his authority to subordinates. In small asylums individualization becomes possible, and, as a consequence, industrial occupation is in them, as a rule, more fully developed. It is chiefly on this account that we find the asylums of Banff and Elgin, containing respectively 90 and 80 patients, possessing farms of 80 and 95 acres; whereas the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, with 740 patients, possesses but 50 acres, and the Royal Glasgow Asylum, with 580 patients, only 66 acres. These results are not, in our opinion, to be ascribed to the fact that the inmates of the Elgin and Banff asylums are drawn chiefly from a rural, and those of the

Edinburgh and Glasgow asylums chiefly from an urban, population, but essentially to the limited and more manageable numbers of the patients, and the practical acquaintance of the lay superintendent of the Elgin Asylum and of the steward of the Banff Asylum with agricultural pursuits, their greater familiarity with the feelings and habits of the patients, and their more free association with them. The patients in the Abbey Parochial Asylum, 96 in number, are drawn from a population perhaps as much urban as rural, and there the land in possession amounts to 40 acres.

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Taking into consideration the chronic nature of the mental malady in by far the greater proportion of the inmates of asylums, it is not difficult to understand that a knack of rule and a knowledge of agriculture may be of as much consequence to a superintendent as purely medical qualifications.

Nevertheless, even among the incurable patients of asylums, there will be a frequent demand for medical attendance. But the same thing occurs in poorhouses and in every establishment in which persons with damaged constitutions are gathered together, without a resident medical officer being a recognised necessity. Still it will always be difficult to draw the line and to point out where the necessity for placing an institution under supreme medical direction should cease. If we are to regard lunatic asylums as hospitals for the treatment of disease, we must, as a matter of course, recognise this necessity; but if they are to assume in an extensive degree the character of "hospices," that is, of houses for care more than for treatment, it is not so clear that purely medical qualifications are those which will best secure the comfort and well-being of the majority of the patients. In the reports made by the Commissioners on certain asylums, allusion is again and again made to the paucity of comfortable furniture, the want of cushioned seats, the hardness and unevenness of the beds, and the unvarying manner in which the food is prepared, without any great improvement having been effected. The inference must be that such matters are regarded as of comparatively small importance by the medical superintendents of the institutions alluded to. They may not, it is true, directly affect the health of the patients, but they tell directly on their comfort; and if it be the case that nine-tenths of asylum inmates are incurable, it is evident that attention to these details must be of as much practical importance to the bulk of the patients as medical supervision in its restricted sense.

As regards the attendants, it must, it is clear, be of great practical importance to encourage good behaviour, and a desire to remain in the service of the asylum, by adequate remuneration and retiring allowances. The advantage to the patients of experienced attendants of good education and moral character cannot be over-estimated. It is upon this element more perhaps than upon any other that their comfort depends. But it is too frequently the case that no special care is taken to teach attendants their duties. They enter the service of the asylum, and are allowed to pick up their experience as best they may, without any special instruction

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from the medical officers for their guidance. In this way one of the best guarantees against accidents and the maltreatment of patients is neglected.

It is a rule of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum that an addition to the remuneration of the attendants should be made after a year's service, and that a further increase should be made annually up to a certain amount. But in one of the reports of the Visiting Commissioners it is stated that, of 26 male attendants in the West House, only 8 were in receipt of more than the entrance-rate. Struck by this fact, we thought it proper to call for a return of all the changes among attendants which had taken place during the course of 1869 in all the asylums of Scotland, with a statement of the causes which had led to them. The results of this return are embodied in the Table of Appendix H, which we have endeavoured as much as possible to restrict to attendants properly so called, excluding domestic servants. It is, however, frequently difficult to draw a strict line of demarcation between the two classes.

The changes, it will be observed, are frequent, especially in the larger asylums, and, on an average, amount to considerably more than a third of the special staff. Altogether, of 341 male and 381 female attendants, special and occasional, 117 males and 104 females, chiefly belonging to the special class, left the service of their asylums or were discharged for the following reasons :—

	M.	F.
Left Voluntarily	73	62
„ On account of ill-health,	4	4
Discharged for Drunkenness,	7	0
„ Insubordination—Disobedience,	4	5
„ Absence without leave,	6	2
„ Incompetency—Incapacity—Unsuitable- ness,	5	13
„ Inattention—Carelessness—Neglect of Duty,	6	4
„ Cruelty—Ill-treatment of Patients— Complaints by Patients,	5	3
„ Dishonesty,	0	4
„ Undue intimacy with other sex,	2	1
„ Not re-engaged—Services not required,	5	3
„ Cause not stated,	3	3
„ Died,	1	0
	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 104

In these numbers are not included any returns from the Crichton Royal Institution, the Directors of which have refused to furnish them. We have no knowledge of the breaches of discipline which occurred without leading to the discharge of attendants, or of those which were concealed from Superintendents.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums in 1869 are shown in the following Table. Many of them are of a serious character, and 12 ended in death, namely 8 from suicide, 3 from suffocation in fits, and 1 from accidental choking in swallowing a bit of blanket. These facts show that immunity from danger is very far from being secured by transference to an

asylum, and it comes to be a question of considerable importance how far more liberal remuneration of the attendants would secure a more permanent and experienced staff, and thus increase the guarantee against accidents.

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ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Suicide by precipitation from window. Suicide by drowning after escape. Attempted suicide by hanging. Fractured rib by a fall. Bite on the forehead from another patient. Laceration of hand and fingers by broken chamber-pot, inflicted by another patient. Slight bruise.		Eighty slight: 15 by falls (11 in epileptic fits); 26 by coming roughly against articles of furniture, the door, the walls, etc.; 3 by the efforts of the attendants to restrain violent patients; 23 by kicks and blows from other patients; 4 by cuts from patients breaking glass; 1 by scalding, and 8 cause not known.
Ayr, . . .	Scalp wound caused by a fall in a struggle with another patient. Laceration of hand by breaking glass.	Inverness, .	Attempted suicide by jumping through a window. Severe thrashing inflicted by another patient. Fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone by a fall, caused by the push of another patient. Injury to scrotum and testicles, self-inflicted, by a fork. Five slight.
Dumfries, .	Suicide by hanging. Fracture of the ulna by a fall; knocked down by another patient. Fracture of the metacarpal bones of the ring and little fingers of the right hand, cause unknown. One slight.	Montrose, .	Fracture of the radius by a fall. Fracture of the neck of the femur by a fall. Fracture of the patella in the attempt to kick another patient. Fracture of the sternum by falling against table in maniacal excitement.
Dundee, .	Fracture of the neck of scapula from a fall while in bath. Severe bruise to face from a fall. One slight.	Perth (Royal).	Echymosis of right eye and abrasions of back in an unavoidable scuffle with attendants.
Edinburgh,	Suicide by hanging. Death by suffocation during epileptic seizure. Severe bruise, self-inflicted. Fracture of the sixth rib, cause unknown. Fracture of the metacarpal bone of the third finger of the left hand, accidentally. Severe scald through jumping into bath before it was ready. Three cases of wounds from breaking glass. Thirteen slight.	Perth (District).	Death by laceration of posterior wall of the vagina and drawing out large portion of intestine, self-inflicted. Fracture of ribs by a fall. Two slight.
Fife and Kinross.	Death by suffocation during epileptic fit. Suicide by hanging. Attempted suicide by strangulation.	Roxburgh.	One slight.
Glasgow, .	Death from choking in swallowing piece of blanket. Fracture of tibia and fibula by a fall. Fracture of radius in two cases, cause not known. Fracture of tibia by a fall. Blow on the head with a hatchet by another patient. Blow on the head by another patient causing scalp wound. Blow on the face by another patient causing contused wound.	Stirling, .	Death by suffocation during epileptic seizure. Two slight.
		Larbert Institution, .	Severe scald.
		Longdales, .	Suicide by hanging.
		Barnhill (Parochial).	Fracture of the humerus in a fight with another patient.
		Glasgow (Parochial).	Two slight.
		Perth Poorhouse.	Death from severe burn from setting fire to night-clothes.
		Wigton Poorhouse.	Fracture of the left thigh-bone from a fall.

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The following analysis of the suicidal cases shows that several of the patients were known to have suicidal tendencies. This fact illustrates the great difficulty of guarding against suicide even with all the advantages which asylums possess:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>M. C.—Admitted into Aberdeen Asylum before 1858. Escaped, and was found drowned on 30th October 1869.</p> <p>A. L.—Admitted into Aberdeen Asylum 14th November 1866, suffering from melancholia, and reported suicidal. Killed himself by precipitation from a window, 9th October 1869.</p> <p>M. M.—Admitted into Dumfries Asylum 23d August 1869, labouring under monomania with delusions. Hanged himself 22d October 1869.</p> <p>J. R. or L.—Admitted into Perth District Asylum 24th July 1869, labouring under acute mania. Died on 25th July 1869 from laceration of perineum and extraction of portion of intestine.</p> | <p>J. M. W.—Admitted into the Edinburgh Asylum 1st July 1869, labouring under melancholia. Hanged himself 29th October 1869.</p> <p>T. P.—Admitted into Fife and Kinross District Asylum 10th December 1868, affected with melancholia, and reported suicidal. Hanged himself 1st April 1869.</p> <p>S. O. A.—Admitted into Longdales Asylum 6th March 1869, affected with melancholia, and reported suicidal. Hanged herself 30th April 1869.</p> <p>J. M' L.—Admitted into Perth Poorhouse from Perth Royal Asylum 30th September 1863, suffering under melancholia. Died, from setting fire to his night-clothes, 7th February 1869.</p> |
|---|---|

The number of suicides was, however, exceptionally high in 1869. In the five years 1865-1869, of 2279 deaths in Scotch Asylums, 18 were from suicide. In the five years 1864-1868, of 16,206 deaths in English Asylums, 102 were from suicide. In the five years 1856-1860, of 18,735 deaths in French Asylums, 87 were from suicide. That is, the proportion of deaths from suicide was in Scotch Asylums 7·90 per 1000, in English Asylums 6·29 per 1000, and in French Asylums 4·64 per 1000. To what extent these differences are simply accidental, are dependent on the genius of the people, or are influenced by the management of the patients, it would be difficult to determine. It might possibly be argued that it is through the application of mechanical restraint that the proportion is lowest in France; but in opposition to this theory we find that in Germany, where mechanical restraint is used as much as in France, there were 16 suicides in 597 deaths in the Asylum of Illenau, and 22 suicides in 447 deaths in the Asylum of Sachsenberg, giving the high proportions of 28·47 and 49·21 per 1000 respectively.*

There has been no epidemic in any of the asylums under our supervision during the past year, but there is a slight increase in the rate of mortality.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1869 was 35.

At 31st December 1868, 57 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 18 have been finally discharged as recovered, 7 have been returned to asylums, 1 died while on probation, and 31 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1869, 149 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 30 have been finally discharged as recovered, 2 have died, 39 remain

* Annales Médico-Psychologiques. Cinquième Série. Tome Troisième, p. 341.

insane under the care of friends, 22 have been returned to asylums, Establish-
and 56 are still on probation. ments.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their autho-
rization in 1862 to the close of 1869, has been 785, namely :—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1867,	. . .	112
„ 1864,	. . . 73	„ 1868,	. . .	137
„ 1865,	. . . 103	„ 1869,	. . .	149
„ 1866,	. . . 102			

Of the above 785, 111 patients were replaced in the asylum from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this Table is the degree in which the number of probationary discharges varies in different asylums.

In 1869, 2 patients have been discharged, after more than three years' detention, in consequence of the Medical Superintendent being unable, from uncertainty of the existence of insanity, to grant the necessary certificate to keep the Sheriff's order in force.

The escapes during the year have been 135. Of these, 74 were brought back within 24 hours, 36 within a week, and 15 after a week: 10 were not recovered during the currency of the Sheriff's order, but it very rarely happens that escaped patients are permanently lost sight of.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

In Royal
and
District
Asylums.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguish-
ing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District
Asylum at 1st January of each of the ten years, 1861-70, or since
they were opened. It will be seen that there has been a general
increase of patients in the Public Asylums in 1869, amounting in
the aggregate to 430. Of this increase 403 were returned as pauper,

proportions will probably be
the main cause of the increase.

and 27 as private patients, but the

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1869:—

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper	69.5	67.5	25	29	8	10	31	5	1	2	32.0	34.4	1.4	2.9
2. Argyll District Asylum, { do., { Total	125.0	160.5	54	63	16	21	32	31	14	5	29.6	33.3	11.2	3.1
3. Argyll District Asylum, { do., { Total	194.5	228.0	79	92	24	31	40	37	15	7	30.3	33.6	7.7	3.0
4. Banff District Asylum, { do., { Total	62.0	79.5	19	24	10	11	1	2	4	4	52.6	45.8	8.0	5.0
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { do., { Total	38.5	51.5	11	18	5	4	7	7	3	1	1.4	1.1	5.6	1.4
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, { do., { Total	86.0	69.0	22	26	10	8	9	7	3	4	45.4	22.2	7.7	7.7
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { do., { Total	145.0	120.5	24	21	5	14	3	14	5	2	45.4	30.7	5.8	2.9
8. Elgin District Asylum, { do., { Total	231.0	189.5	46	47	15	22	12	21	9	10	32.6	46.8	3.9	6.6
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, { do., { Total	26.0	27.5	11	4	2	9	3	1	1	2	18.1	...	3.8	7.2
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, { do., { Total	76.0	68.0	25	8	9	9	...	...	5	3	36.0	112.5	6.5	4.4
11. Haddington District Asylum, { do., { Total	102.0	95.5	36	12	11	9	3	8	6	5	30.5	75.0	5.8	5.2
12. Inverness District Asylum, { do., { Total	101.0	94.0	38	30	17	21	6	8	10	5	44.7	70.0	9.9	5.3
13. Montrose Royal Asylum, { do., { Total	261.0	288.5	99	118	34	40	19	29	33	35	34.3	33.9	16.4	12.1
14. Perth Royal Asylum, { do., { Total	362.0	382.5	137	148	51	61	25	37	53	40	37.2	41.2	14.6	10.4
15. Perth District Asylum, { do., { Total	42.5	36.0	9	11	4	5	1	3	3	2	44.4	45.4	7.0	5.5
16. Roxburgh District Asylum, { do., { Total	116.0	119.5	31	44	15	25	3	5	9	12	48.4	56.8	7.7	10.0
17. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	78.5	71.5	29	31	11	16	7	14	6	5	37.9	51.6	7.6	6.9
18. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	229.5	185.0	146	113	74	52	45	65	34	32	50.6	46.0	14.8	17.3
19. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	308.0	256.5	175	144	85	68	52	79	40	37	48.5	47.2	12.9	14.4
20. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	39.5	46.5	13	13	3	4	5	2	6	10	23.0	30.7	15.1	21.5
21. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	155.5	120.0	34	25	10	12	5	3	11	22	29.4	48.0	7.0	18.3
22. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	29.0	36.0	12	9	3	7	2	3	4	2	25.0	77.7	13.7	5.5
23. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	143.5	178.5	35	69	8	27	19	12	10	18	22.8	39.1	6.9	10.0
24. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	172.5	214.5	47	78	11	34	21	15	14	20	23.4	43.6	8.1	9.3
25. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	46.5	36.0	22	18	4	4	9	4	3	...	18.1	22.2	6.4	...
26. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	113.5	127.0	22	31	6	10	6	4	10	12	27.2	32.2	8.8	9.4
27. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	59.0	50.5	23	32	8	10	4	5	11	6	34.8	31.2	18.6	11.8
28. Stirling District Asylum, { do., { Total	93.4	83.1	127	117	9	4	6	2	9	6	7.0	3.4	9.6	7.2
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	2189.8	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0

* Ayer District Asylum—Average for five months.

† Stirling District Asylum—Average for eleven months.

Compared with the results of 1868, this Table shows a diminution in the proportion of recoveries from 35·6 to 30·2 per cent. on the male admissions, and from 40·8 to 33·3 per cent. on the female admissions. But the opening of the Asylums of the Ayr and Stirling Districts affords an explanation of this seemingly unsatisfactory result. The average mortality which, in 1868, was 8·2 per cent. on the numbers resident for males, and 7·9 per cent. on the numbers resident for females, was in 1869, respectively, 9·5 and 9·0. This increase, however, is mainly due to the comparatively high mortality of the Asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Haddington, Inverness, and Roxburgh. In the Asylums of Aberdeen, Argyll, Banff, Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Montrose, and Perth Royal, the mortality is considerably below the average. The high female mortality in the Inverness Asylum is again remarkable.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1868 and 1869 :—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals. unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868, . . .	3959	1362	531	343	318
1869, . . .	4374	1843	587	427	408

The increase in the number of admissions in 1869 is due to the numbers transferred from Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses on the opening of the Ayr and Stirling Asylums. The absolute number of recoveries is higher than in the previous year, although, as already stated, the proportion on the admissions is less. It would be difficult to assign any definite reason for the increased mortality, but it is probably influenced in a considerable degree by the forms of the malady affecting the patients received into Asylums of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and by the unsatisfactory nature of the accommodation of the temporary Asylum of the Roxburgh District.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each of the ten years 1860-1869, was as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1860,	10·2	7·5	1865,	6·7	6·9
1861,	8·7	7·2	1866,	8·3	8·1
1862,	10·4	7·5	1867,	10·7	7·8
1863,	8·8	6·7	1868,	8·2	7·9
1864,	8·1	6·6	1869,	9·5	9·0

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, are far from being unfavourable.

The following Table shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during the twelve years 1858-1869, or for the shorter period during which they have been in operation, in each of the Asylums named :—

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Number of years on which average is taken.	Average percentage of deaths on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, .	163·2	186·5	12	6·8	4·7
2. Argyll District Asylum, .	58·5	60·1	7	10·0	4·9
3. Banff District Asylum, .	28·8	39·5	5	7·6	5·1
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, .	208·2	158·1	12	6·7	6·9
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, .	101·8	93·4	12	6·8	4·3
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	344·6	346·7	12	12·2	7·7
7. Elgin District Asylum, .	33·2	31·9	12	7·3	9·4
8. Fife District Asylum, .	100·1	99·7	4	6·5	7·2
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, .	264·9	247·9	12	9·7	10·0
10. Haddington District Asylum, .	29·1	32·4	4	9·4	13·9
11. Inverness District Asylum, .	117·8	105·5	6	5·4	10·1
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, .	178·4	234·2	12	9·7	9·5
13. Perth Royal Asylum, .	68·5	65·6	12	6·4	4·3
14. Perth District Asylum, .	100·2	106·3	6	8·0	8·1
15. Roxburgh District Asylum, .	57·2	47·7	2	12·2	11·5

It will be seen that the results are in some asylums considerably more favourable than in others. In those of Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Dundee, for example, the mortality is much less than in the Asylums of Edinburgh and Glasgow; but we are not in a position to determine how far this is due to differences in the form of the malady or the condition of the patients; to differences in the structure of the asylum, in the nature of its site, or in the extent of the land in its possession; or to differences in its management. Further experience is necessary for the elucidation of these points.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows, but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present afford data for estimating what might be termed the normal proportion of recoveries:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	37·7	40·1	1865,	36·6	36·6
1861,	39·8	41·1	1866,	29·1	34·1
1862,	34·9	42·4	1867,	33·0	39·6
1863,	32·8	40·8	1868,	35·6	40·8
1864,	30·5	31·9	1869,	30·2	33·3

In the five years 1850-1854, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 44·20 in the Public Asylums. It is probable, however, that during this period a higher proportion of chronic incurable cases were detained at home, and that the results of asylum treatment were thus rendered apparently more favourable.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries in the asylum registers by the medical Commissioners:—

Aberdeen
Asylum.

At both visits the Aberdeen Asylum was found in excellent order, and the physical wants of the patients were adequately supplied.

The day-room accommodation is, however, deficient, especially on the female side, and the day-rooms are accordingly overcrowded, particularly at meal times, or whenever the patients are all within doors. On the whole, the meals are comfortably served, but as the tables are not sufficient in number or size, several patients were taking their food sitting on side-benches, or crouching on the floor. About a third of the patients engage in industrial occupations. This proportion is low, and might, with more numerous sources of employment and a larger staff, be materially increased. The means of recreation have been considerably developed, but attention is still attracted by the large number of patients habitually restricted to the airing-courts. The shower-bath is used for purposes of discipline, and seclusion is not resorted to except for medical reasons. The management of the institution is very creditable.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Aberdeen
Asylum.

The condition of the Argyllshire District Asylum was in some respects less satisfactory than on former occasions, owing to the interference with discipline by the operations for the extension and modification of the buildings. The land in possession has been increased by the acquisition on lease of 150 acres, and the means of exercise and industrial occupation are so ample, that hopes are entertained that the use of walled airing-courts will be found superfluous. The physical wants of the patients are properly met. The food is very comfortably served, and with remarkably little waste. The appointment of night attendants is recommended for security against accidents and for comfort to the sick.

Argyll
District
Asylum.

The Ayrshire District Asylum was opened on the 28th July. When visited on 16th August it contained 14 patients, whose condition was satisfactory. The house was considered well adapted for its purpose.

Ayrshire
District
Asylum.

The land in possession of the Banffshire Asylum has been increased by the acquisition on lease of 75 acres, which will furnish extended means of employment, and additional sources of interest to the patients. The house was in good order, and the inmates free from excitement. Seclusion is sparingly used, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts. The food was abundant and of good quality, but more neatness is desirable in the manner of serving it. Milk is supplied from the farm.

Banffshire
Asylum.

At the first visit of the Dumfries Asylum the manner of serving the food in the Crichton Institution was again unfavourably commented on, and allusion was made to the great amount of waste. At the second visit, efforts to amend this state of matters are referred to. No material changes had been made in the accommodation, but important improvements will, it is understood, be undertaken as soon as the extensions at present in progress are completed. Great attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation.

Dumfries
Asylum.

The practice still continues of serving the loaf ends and broken bread of the Crichton Institution to the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum; and the hash, which forms the chief portion of

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

—
Dumfries
Asylum.

the animal food of the dinner, still mainly consists of the lights and livers of the animals slaughtered for the consumption of the inmates of the Crichton Institution. The means of occupation for the men have recently been abundant, but many of the females are still prevented from going beyond the airing-court, in which, at the time of the visits, they manifested considerable excitement. The use of seclusion has been diminished, and, on the whole, considerable amelioration of the condition of the patients has followed on the improvement of the accommodation, which is now very favourably spoken of.

Dundee
Asylum.

Some partial structural alterations undertaken in the Dundee Asylum have, to a certain extent, improved the accommodation, and brought the sick on the male side under better supervision. The sources of occupation for the males have been temporarily increased by certain changes which are being carried out in the grounds; and extended exercise and recreation receive more attention. The general features of the house are however unmodified, and the accommodation of the lower floor has a gloomy and cheerless aspect.

Edinburgh
Asylum.

The Edinburgh Asylum is reported as overcrowded, and consequently as having a considerable number of shake-downs on the floors, and many patients dangerously associated together in small dormitories without attendants. The completion of the extension of the buildings at present in progress will, it may be hoped, afford a remedy for a state of matters which must be both a source of great uneasiness to the Asylum authorities, and one of much harm to the patients. The increased tranquillity of the female patients in the separate buildings is commented on, and is ascribed to the greater amount of extended exercise now undertaken, the general improvement of their surroundings, and the greater development of industrial occupation. In other parts of the institution also improvement has been effected by increasing the articles of furniture and decoration, and by the partial substitution of hair mattresses for those of sea-grass. Nevertheless, there is still in the male department of the West House an aspect of bareness and roughness which is far from pleasing. A very large proportion of the inmates seem to be regarded as incapable of industrial occupation, and the numbers employed in agricultural and horticultural operations are only 56. In the East House, the accommodation is in several important respects very defective. There is no general dining-hall or amusement-room; the kitchen is small, hot, and inconvenient; and the rooms of the attendants are extremely uncomfortable. In the West House, the accommodation for the sick in the male department is very far from being appropriate; and there is no proper chapel or place of public worship in either house. Seclusion is little resorted to. The discharges on probation are numerous, and leave of absence to patients for periods of two or three weeks is frequently granted.

Elgin
Asylum.

The Elgin Asylum presented when visited a very comfortable and cheerful appearance. The furniture has a domestic character,

and papering and painting have been extensively carried out. The farm provides abundant and varied means of occupation, which, however, have been less available than formerly, owing to an insufficient number of attendants. Many of the patients are allowed a great share of personal liberty, and the occupants of the "cottage" are as free from restrictions as domestic servants. The asylum was full without being overcrowded; but any increased demand for the accommodation of pauper lunatics must necessitate either the removal of the private patients, or the erection of additional buildings. The adoption of the former course would probably lead to some of the more indigent patients being placed on the poor-roll, and should therefore, if possible, be avoided; that of the latter could most easily be carried into effect by the provision of two or three additional cottages either on the home grounds or on the farm.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Elgin
Asylum.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross Asylum are favourable. Great attention has been bestowed on the extension of the means of industrial occupation, recreation, and exercise, and arrangements were being made for securing the services of a chaplain, who should act also in the capacity of lay teacher. The furniture has been improved; musical instruments, including two pianos and a harmonium, have been procured; and a greenhouse was being erected. The dietary of the female patients in the refractory wards has been supplemented by a lunch; and their exercise has been increased, with very beneficial results. The accommodation is being extended by the erection of two detached blocks; but a caution was given that further extension will very soon be again required, unless measures be adopted for the systematic removal of such cases as are clearly incurable and harmless.

Fife and
Kinross
Asylum.

The Glasgow Asylum was reported at the first visit so full as to necessitate various exceptional expedients for the accommodation of the patients. The numbers have since been reduced by the transference of a considerable number of females to the recently enlarged wards of the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum. The house was, as usual, found in excellent order and well ventilated. In the West House the accommodation was in all respects most satisfactory; but in many of the wards of the East House there is still displayed a great lack of consideration for the comfort of the inmates. Benches without backs or cushions, and hard-packed straw mattresses are still in common use; but the latter are being gradually, although very slowly, superseded by substitutes made of hair. A fair proportion of the patients are industrially occupied; but the small number of those employed as artisans—only four or five—is remarkable in an asylum which draws its inmates mainly from an urban population. The means of occupation have recently been increased by the introduction of basket and net-making; but there is a want of rough employment for demented patients, and on this account the breaking of road-metal has been recommended.

Glasgow
Asylum.

The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and the use

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

of seclusion is restricted to a few cases. The arrangements for the sick and for night-attendance are very commendable. The want of a chapel and an amusement-hall is seriously felt.

Hadding-
ton
Asylum.

The condition of the District Asylum of Haddington was found satisfactory. No seclusion has been required. The walled airing-courts have never been used, and there is scarcely any reason for retaining them. The house was in good order, and its general appearance was pleasant and cheerful. The walls have been papered or painted, the windows fitted with valances, and strips of carpet placed alongside the beds. The furniture, however, might be more comfortable, and some additions made to it with advantage. The meals are served with neatness, and males and females take alternate places at table. The supply of water during the summer was inconveniently scanty.

Inverness
Asylum.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the organization of the Inverness Asylum. Furniture both of a useful and ornamental kind has been increased, many of the day-rooms and dormitories have been painted or papered, and considerable additions have been made to the objects of interest and decoration. The bedding and clothing were found in good condition, and considerable attention is given to occupation, recreation, and extended exercise. Owing, however, to the low state of industrial training among the females of the district, it has been found impossible to engage any great number in such occupations as sewing and darning, and a recommendation was consequently made to concentrate those so employed in a smaller work-room than that previously in use. From the imperfect knowledge of English possessed by many of the patients, the resources afforded by books and newspapers are, comparatively speaking, little available. An improvement in the physical condition of the patients was reported at the first visit to have followed a change in the dietary. At the second visit considerable excitement and noise were noted, attributable, it was thought, in a considerable degree, to want of tact in the matron. The placing of the sick in scattered single rooms, which is the practice followed, was regarded as less likely to ensure their proper care, than association in dormitories under constant supervision. The arrangements for securing an ample supply of water are now expected to prove satisfactory.

Montrose
Asylum.

The Montrose Asylum was as usual found in excellent order. The treatment of the patients continues to be conducted without recourse to seclusion, and without undue restriction to the airing-courts. Should the pressure for accommodation continue, room, it is suggested, might be provided by building a detached chapel and amusement-room, and converting the hall, which at present serves for this twofold purpose, and which in this capacity has become too small for the wants of the institution, into a dormitory. The employment and recreation of the patients continue to be objects of careful and persistent study.

Great attention continues to be given in Perthshire District Asylum to the occupation, recreation, and exercise of the patients. Few are restricted to the airing-courts, and seclusion is very seldom used. The objects of interest and decoration have been increased in number, but there is still a scantiness of furniture. By papering and painting, the general appearance of the house has been much improved. The institution of night attendance is strongly recommended.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Perth
District
Asylum.

The general condition of the Royal Asylum at Perth is favourably spoken of. Considerable attention is given to recreation, but liberty to walk beyond the grounds on parole is seldom accorded. Suggestions are made to increase the means of industrial occupation, and the institution of night attendance is recommended.

Perth
Royal
Asylum.

The temporary asylum used for the accommodation of the patients of the Roxburgh District is reported as becoming more and more dilapidated, and as exercising a deteriorating influence on their condition. The state of the clothing, and the general discipline of the house, were not regarded as altogether satisfactory; and a fear was expressed lest the knowledge that the present accommodation was only of a temporary character should lead to carelessness in supervision. The mortality, which is high, was regarded as probably to some extent due to the unsuitable character of the accommodation. The food was of good quality and well cooked.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

The Asylum of the Stirlingshire District was opened in February 1869, and already in August contained within 18 of its complement. The house is well conducted. There has been no recourse to seclusion, and great attention is given to occupation and extended exercise. Night attendance has been instituted, and gives beneficial results. The floor of the large hall above the dining-room is not sufficiently strong to permit of dancing, but measures could easily be taken to make it secure, and should be adopted.

Stirling
District
Asylum.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In Private Asylums. at 1st January 1869 and 1st January 1870 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1869.			At 1st January 1870.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Garngad House, . . .	35	33	68	16	11	27
Gilmer House, . . .	10	13	23	9	11	20
Hallcross House, . . .	31	42	73	9	20	29
Hawkfield House, . . .	6	11	17	...	...	...
Longdales House, . . .	56	71	127	22	34	56
Melville House, . . .	22	22	44	9	11	20
Newbigging House, . . .	23	48	71	3	26	29
Saughton Hall, . . .	26	32	58	26	29	55
Smeaton Grove House,*	...	22	22	...	14	14
Westermains, . . .	...	6	6	...	5	5
Whitehouse, . . .	12	36	48	13	35	48
TOTALS,	221	336	557	107	196	303

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in twelve years been a decrease of 223 males and 219 females, but it is probable that the numbers in the Musselburgh Houses will again increase, owing to the rejection by the Royal Edinburgh Asylums of the patients chargeable to the landward parishes of Midlothian.

The results of treatment in 1869 are shown in the following Table :—

* Formerly Somerside.

In Private
Asylums.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Garrad,	25·5	22·0	25	38	11	10	31	46	2	4	44·0	26·3	7·8	18·1
2. Gilmer,	9·5	12·0	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	66·6	100·0	10·5	...
3. Hallcross,	20·0	31·0	2	8	5	7	18	21	1	2	250·0	87·5	5·0	6·4
4. Hawkfield,	5·7	10·1	...	...	1	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Longdales,	39·0	52·5	21	24	5	8	45	51	5	2	23·8	33·3	12·8	3·8
6. Melville,	15·5	16·5	15	14	7	8	21	14	...	3	46·6	57·1	...	18·1
7. Newbigging,	13·0	37·0	2	12	1	6	23	26	...	3	50·0	50·0	...	8·1
8. Saughton Hall,	26·0	30·5	13	9	8	6	4	3	1	3	61·5	66·6	3·8	9·8
9. Smeaton Grove, .....	...	18·0	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	5	...	14·2	...	27·7
10. Westermains, .....	...	5·5	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	16·6	...	...
11. Whitehouse,	12·5	35·5	2	9	...	4	...	2	1	2	...	44·4	8·0	5·6
GENERAL RESULTS,	166·7	270·6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	48·1	41·0	6·5	8·8

In Private
Asylums.

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1868 and 1869:—

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868, . . .	529·8	266	90	75	42
1869, . . .	437·3	212	93	339	35

The decrease in the numbers resident and in the admissions is owing to the extension of district accommodation; and the increase in the number of patients removed unrecovered is due to the same cause.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident in Private Asylums in each year of the ten years 1860-1869:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	5·5	8·1	1865,	9·3	8·2
1861,	7·2	7·4	1866,	10·2	8·5
1862,	10·3	8·6	1867,	10·6	7·9
1863,	6·8	8·9	1868,	10·6	6·1
1864,	9·3	7·5	1869,	6·6	8·8

The general rate of mortality does not differ greatly from that of the Public Asylums, but the cases admitted into Private Asylums are, on the whole, of a less acute type. The results of 1869 are more than usually favourable.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	33·6	37·3	1865,	38·2	36·0
1861,	26·8	37·5	1866,	29·6	25·5
1862,	23·0	35·9	1867,	25·6	35·7
1863,	26·5	44·1	1868,	34·6	33·3
1864,	16·2	24·0	1869,	48·2	41·1

These results are apparently on the whole as favourable as those furnished by the Royal and District Asylums; but the patients in Private Asylums belong more or less to a selected class, and a trustworthy comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments cannot therefore be made.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

The situation of Garngad Asylum in the neighbourhood of extensive public works is unfavourable to cleanliness and tidiness. In Private Asylums. Consequently the general aspect of the establishment has generally been found gloomy and depressing. Garngad Asylum. From the difficulties in the way of extended exercise, seclusion and restraint are resorted to more frequently than would be necessary under more favourable circumstances. But with the removal of the pauper patients, with the improvements which have been effected in the accommodation, and with the greater attention now given to social amusements, future reports may, we hope, prove more satisfactory.

The accommodation of Gilmer House is essentially domestic in its character. The individual inclinations of the patients are as much as possible consulted, and they are allowed a considerable amount of liberty. Gilmer House Asylum. All degraded and dangerous cases are rejected.

The condition of Hallcross House has in every successive report been recorded as unsatisfactory. Hallcross House. Indeed, the want of accommodation for the patients in other asylums has been the only reason for not long ago suppressing this establishment. It has now, however, passed under different management, and there is good reason to hope that material improvements will be effected. Nearly all the pauper patients have been removed, but the necessity of providing for the temporary accommodation of those chargeable to the landward parishes of Midlothian, whose admission into the Royal Asylum is no longer compulsory, may render its recognition as a pauper establishment for sometime necessary.

Owing to failing health and advancing years, Dr. Chapman has renounced his license, and Hawkfield House has been closed as an asylum. Hawkfield House. Two patients, however, continue to reside in it with the special sanction of the Board.

Owing to the opening of the Asylums of the Ayr and Stirling Districts, the number of patients in Longdales Asylum has been greatly reduced. Longdales Asylum. Under the management of Dr. Fairless, considerable improvements have been effected in the accommodation; but much that it is desirable to accomplish remains to be done. There is, however, a natural unwillingness to incur much expense in undertaking structural alterations in buildings which will probably soon cease to be used for an asylum. To the Commissioners it appeared that the patients were too much restricted to the airing-courts. A note by Dr. Fairless, in mitigation of this view, is appended to the second report.

The structural arrangements of Melville House have been improved; a considerable degree of liberty is allowed to the patients; and the reports are on the whole favourable. Melville House.

The management of Newbigging House is unfavourably commented on, and the condition of the house and patients is reported Newbigging House.

In Private Asylums. as not satisfactory. Structural improvements are now, however, in progress, and there is reason to hope that a reform has begun. The establishment will in future be restricted to females, and in a great measure to private patients.

Newbigging Asylum. The reports on Saughton Hall Asylum bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the establishment is conducted, and to the great care bestowed upon the patients. The house is very comfortably furnished, and the arrangements are, as far as possible, those of a gentleman's house. The grounds are very cheerful and well kept. The amusements approximate those of domestic life, and walks and drives in the country relieve the home routine.

Somerside House and Smeaton Grove. The patients formerly in Somerside House have been transferred to Smeaton Grove Asylum, which is under the same management. The accommodation of this house is suitable for quiet patients only; but when visited it contained two not belonging to this category, whose removal was accordingly called for. The management of this establishment has not hitherto been satisfactory.

Westermains House. Westermains House affords accommodation of a domestic character for a few quiet patients.

Whitehouse Asylum. Whitehouse Asylum continues to be well conducted. The arrangements are domestic in character, and country quarters are taken for the benefit of change to the patients during the summer.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums. The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1869 and 1st January 1870 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1869.			At 1st January 1870.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	31	47	78	35	50	85
Barony " " . .	74	85	159	75	85	160
Burgh " " . .	21	27	48	18	22	40
Falkirk " " . .	11	10	21	...	...	...
Glasgow " " . .	60	85	145	60	141	201
Totals,	197	254	451	188	298	486

The number of inmates has increased by 35 during the past year.

The results of treatment in 1869 are shown in the following Table:—

In Parochial Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	33·0	48·5	21	23	7	9	7	10	3	1	33·3	39·1	9·1	2·0
2. Barony, Glasgow,	74·5	85·0	44	24	19	9	17	8	7	7	43·2	37·5	9·4	8·0
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	19·5	24·5	18	36	5	26	13	12	2	3	27·7	72·2	10·2	12·2
4. Falkirk,	*12·0	12·0	2	1	6	2	6	10	1	...	300·0	200·0	8·3	...
5. Glasgow,	60·0	113·0	9	95	3	17	3	16	3	6	33·3	17·9	5·0	5·3
GENERAL RESULTS,	199·0	283·0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	42·5	35·2	8·0	6·0

* All the insane inmates of Falkirk Poorhouse were removed to the Asylum for the District in February 1869.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1868 and 1869.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868, . . .	443·5	200	108	38	41
1869, . . .	482·0	273	103	102	33

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1860-1869:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1860,	22·5	11·2	1865,	10·0	7·2
1861,	15·7	7·4	1866,	10·8	9·3
1862,	12·9	12·2	1867,	13·2	9·6
1863,	12·6	7·8	1868,	9·5	9·0
1864,	13·4	11·8	1869,	8·0	6·0

The mortality during the past year is the lowest which has yet been reached, and is even below that of the Public Asylums. In connection with this fact, however, it should be kept in view that the average age of patients in Parochial Asylums is considerably less than that of patients in Public Asylums; and also that the rate of mortality in these establishments in 1869 comes out too favourably from peculiar circumstances affecting the returns of those of Falkirk and Glasgow. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix G).

In Parochial Asylums.

The following figures show the proportion of recoveries on the admissions into Parochial Asylums in each of the ten years 1860-1869 :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1860,	53·9	55·5	1865,	49·4	50·4
1861,	56·2	68·3	1866,	48·6	47·3
1862,	51·1	47·4	1867,	52·1	42·8
1863,	50·8	51·1	1868,	54·3	53·7
1864,	38·6	46·9	1869,	42·5	35·2

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is generally higher in Parochial Asylums than in Public and Private Asylums. This result is owing, first, to the nature of many of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries and small number of deaths which take place in Parochial Asylums within the first month after admission, and to the recorded causes of death in the two classes of establishments. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D in this and previous Reports). Another cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table p. xiv. of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports.) In 1869, however, the ratio of recoveries is comparatively low, and this result is chiefly due to the large number of chronic cases transferred from the Glasgow Royal Asylum to the Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows :—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The comments made on the Abbey Parochial Asylum of Paisley are very favourable. The comforts of the patients are well attended to, and their condition was altogether satisfactory. The attention given to the recommendation that the earnings of the patients should not be applied in diminution of the cost of their maintenance, but should be set aside as a fund, in some degree at their own disposal, for the defrayment of the expense of entertainments and excursions; for the purchase of articles of furniture and decoration; and for purposes of amusement and instruction, has greatly contributed to encourage industry and lessen excitement. There has been no seclusion, and no patient is restricted to the airing-courts.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The Parochial Asylum of the Barony Parish of Glasgow is deficient in the means of classification, and many of the structural arrangements are unsatisfactory. The manner of serving the food is capable of great improvement. The numbers registered as industrially employed are high; but there is, nevertheless, a want of adequate means of occupation for the males, and the exercise of both sexes is restricted from the want of proper walks in the general grounds. The dormitories were in good order, and the bedding was satisfactory.

Satisfactory attention is given in the Burgh Parochial Asylum to occupation and recreation, and there are few patients who do not go beyond the premises. The house is well managed, but the structural arrangements are open to the criticisms formerly made.

In Parochial Asylums.
—
Burgh Asylum.

The reports on the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum are favourable. They illustrate two important points, *first*, that there is no difficulty in employing patients drawn from an urban population in rough labouring work, and, *secondly*, that the bustle of a city is not *per se* detrimental to asylums. "No inconvenience," says the second Report, "has been experienced, either from noise in the street, from the patients gazing from the windows, or from the curiosity of their neighbours opposite." The sanitary condition of the patients has been satisfactory, and the accommodation recently erected is spoken of with approval.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1869 and 1st January 1870:—

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1869.			At 1st January 1870.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	25	24	49	29	30	59
Buchan Poorhouse, . . . .	...	...	...	6	13	19
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,	18	18	36	17	18	35
Dumbarton Poorhouse,	14	17	31	14	15	29
Dundee Poorhouse,	28	35	63	25	33	58
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, . . . .	...	78	78	...	82	82
Govan Poorhouse,	35	37	72	45	46	91
Greenock Poorhouse,	23	40	63	23	43	66
Hamilton Poorhouse,	10	13	23	16	18	34
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse,	7	13	20	7	9	16
Leith (South) Poorhouse,	9	9	18	9	10	19
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse,	11	14	25	14	14	28
Linlithgow Poorhouse,	13	14	27	10	12	22
Old Machar Poorhouse,	10	10	20	22	20	42
Perth Poorhouse,	16	18	34	15	20	35
Stirling Poorhouse,	5	6	11	...	...	...
Wigton Poorhouse, . . . .	...	3	3	...	7	7
Totals,	224	349	573	252	390	642

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1869. It will be observed, that although Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are restricted to the reception of incurable cases, a few recoveries are reported.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen (City), ...	27-0	27-0	8	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	7-4	3-7
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	*4-0	7-0	6	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	17-5	18-0	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	2	100-0	33-3	5-7	11-1
4. Dumbarton, ...	14-0	16-0	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	33-3	...	7-1	6-2
5. Dundee, ...	26-5	34-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	11-3	5-9
6. Edinburgh (City), ...	...	80-0	...	12	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	8-8	...	7-5
7. Govan (Glasgow), ...	40-0	41-5	18	10	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	10-0	2-4
8. Greenock, ...	23-0	41-5	11	11	2	...	3	4	7	3	18-1	...	30-4	7-2
9. Hamilton, ...	13-0	15-5	7	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	14-3	7-7	...
10. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven),	7-0	11-0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	14-3	36-3
11. South Leith, ...	9-0	9-5	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	11-1	...
12. Liff and Bervie (Dundee), ...	12-5	14-0	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	50-0	8-0	...
13. Linlithgow, ...	11-5	13-0	...	3	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	33-3	...	...
14. Old Machar (Aberdeen), ...	16-0	15-0	15	19	...	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	6-2	33-3
15. Perth, ...	15-5	19-0	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1-3	...
16. Stirling, ...	*5-0	6-0	...	...	...	1	5	5	1	...	...	...	20-0	...
17. Wigton, ...	...	5-0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20-0
GENERAL RESULTS, ...	241-5	373-0	78	96	4	6	22	27	26	26	5-1	6-2	10-7	6-9

* Opened for reception of patients in January 1869.

† Average for 7 months. Closed in August 1869.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, 1868 and 1869 :—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868,	601·9	135	24	60	51
1869,	614·5	174	10	49	52

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in each of the ten years, 1860-1869 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	13·1	7·9	1865,	5·9	4·0
1861,	16·2	11·2	1866,	7·8	5·2
1862,	8·6	10·9	1867,	10·9	9·6
1863,	8·2	9·1	1868,	8·3	8·6
1864,	8·2	7·6	1869,	10·7	6·9

The rate of mortality is on the whole much the same as that of asylums. The prevailing causes of death, however, may be different, although the general result is nearly the same.

The condition of the wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect :—

The reports on the condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse are satisfactory. Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse were reported as clean and well ventilated, but bare, and deficient in articles calculated to give them a home-like aspect. The want of adequate means of recreation, and of books and periodicals, is likewise commented on, as well as the inadequate remuneration of the attendants. The bedding was ample, but the arrangements for the wet patients were not satisfactory. Recommendations were made to supply the women with bonnets and shawls for extra-mural exercise, and to exercise more care in the selection of the patients. Buchan Combination Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse was not found satisfactory at either of the visits; but the transition state of the establishment, in connection with its enlargement, was no doubt injurious to discipline. Endeavours were, however, about to be made, by offering adequate remuneration, to secure the services of good attendants, whose number it was also intended to increase. The proportion of degraded cases was large; but it was not easy to determine how far this was due to bad selection, to the disturbance of discipline Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

caused by the alterations in progress, or to the inefficiency of the attendants.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse are favourable, but recommendations were made to increase the bed-coverings and the day-clothing, and to make the furniture more comfortable.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

For a large portion of last year the condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Dundee Poorhouse was injuriously affected by the extensive structural alterations in progress. Nevertheless the reports are satisfactory.

City of
Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Edinburgh City Poorhouse is in all essential respects satisfactory, notwithstanding the unsuitable character of certain portions of the accommodation. The staff of attendants has been increased. Recommendations were made to vary the manner of cooking the food ; to diversify the material used for clothing ; and to break the monotony of the daily routine by an annual excursion.

Govan
Poorhouse.

The manner in which the Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse are conducted is deserving of special attention. Industry is encouraged by placing the proceeds of the labour of the patients, under certain restrictions, at their own disposal, and the results have been very satisfactory. A large quantity of furniture and of objects of decoration has been purchased with the money derived from this source, and the increased interest that has been taken by the patients in their work has powerfully contributed to the tranquillity and good order of the establishment.

Greenock
Poorhouse.

Some improvements have been effected in the Lunatic Wards of Greenock Poorhouse, but the unfavourable situation of the house, and the difficulty of providing the means of adequate occupation and exercise, affect injuriously the condition of the patients. With more energy in the management, more might be accomplished in neutralizing these evils.

Hamilton
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse are satisfactory. The committee of management have given full effect to the recommendations of the Board.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse are in many respects favourable. The mortality, however, had been heavy, and proper sick-room furniture had not been supplied. Many of the patients were advanced in years, and a fear was felt lest in such cases sufficient consideration was not given to the beneficial operation of the recumbent position. On the whole, however, the management of the patients was very creditable, and the general aspect of the wards was comfortable and cheerful.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory. The cases are properly selected, and the management is judicious. There is, however, a want of occupation for the men.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are exceedingly favourable. The wards are described as very comfortable, and the condition of the patients is in all respects satisfactory. Great credit is due to the management.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.
Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

The number of inmates in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse has been reduced by the transference of several patients to the Ayrshire District Asylum, but their places might readily be filled by others chargeable to the district, at present in the asylum at Larbert. The reports are satisfactory, and a desire is shown to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

The enlargement of the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse has been accomplished, but without any addition to the land. Consequently, the difficulty of occupying the patients may, it is feared, interfere with their satisfactory management. The structural arrangements are, however, in accordance with modern views, with the exception of the lavatories, the fitting up of which is not satisfactory. The physical wants of the patients are properly met.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

The impressions received from the inspections of the Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse were favourable. Recommendations were, however, made for improving the ventilation, increasing the means of occupation, and providing additional clothing for out-door use in winter.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Stirling Poorhouse were closed on the opening of the District Asylum.

Stirling
Poorhouse.

The accommodation of the Lunatic Wards of Wigton Combination Poorhouse, and the condition of the patients placed in them, may now be regarded as satisfactory. It is, however, to be regretted that their number is so small. The judicious selection of cases chargeable to the Combination, at present in the Southern Counties Asylum, would at once turn these wards to useful and profitable account.

Wigton
Poorhouse.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The children in the Baldovan Institution are well lodged, well fed, and carefully tended; but only in a very small proportion is the nervous system sufficiently developed to afford hopes of any material benefit being derived from the training to which they are subjected.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.
Baldovan
Institution.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

—
Larbert
Institution.

The Larbert Institution is the most important of the Scotch Training Schools for idiots, but its usefulness is circumscribed by the admission of a large number of children incapable of deriving any permanent benefit from the discipline to which they are subjected. Moreover, the staff of teachers is much too small. Under these circumstances, ultimate disappointment to relatives must frequently be the result, although, for the time being, the great blessing of a comfortable home is provided for the children. The extension of the buildings has now been completed.

Columbia
Lodge.

Columbia Lodge affords a comfortable home for a few imbecile children of the upper classes ; but, as a rule, their mental deficiencies are too great to allow of any great expectation of favourable results from training.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics in each county of Scotland in each of the ten years 1860-1869. In 18 additional cases the Sheriff, in 1869, accepted the guarantee of the inspector of poor for the safe disposal of the patient, in accordance with the provisions of the 15th sect. 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Dangerous Lunatics.
1. Aberdeen, .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	
2. Argyll,	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
3. Ayr, .....	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	
9. Dumbarton, .....	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	4	1	
10. Dumfries,	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh, ...	6	...	4	...	1	4	6	5	3	2	
12. Elgin, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
14. Forfar, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
17. Kincardine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	17	11	7	4	2	3	5	9	19	12	
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
22. Nairn, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
25. Perth,	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	
26. Renfrew, .....	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross, .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	
28. Roxburgh, ...	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	2	1	1	
29. Selkirk, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
31. Stirling,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton,	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	44	27	22	16	15	10	14	25	36	20	

It must not, however, be supposed that the patients in the foregoing Table were dangerous above others. They fall into this category mainly from having been arrested by the police, and by no one coming forward to undertake their being placed in asylums. Where it is not clear that they will become chargeable to their parish, inspectors of poor hesitate to interfere, lest they should exceed their duty and be made liable for damages in an action at law.

Criminal
Lunatics.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

During 1869, 7 patients were admitted into the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table :—

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Trial.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1	Main Prison, .	23 Mar. 1869.	M. L. or G.	28 Dec. 1864.	Theft and prev. con.
2	Do., .	28 April "	A. C. or T.	28 Sept. "	Do.
3	Do., .	5 "	M. B.	2 May 1865.	Do.
4	Edinburgh Prison,	15 July "	D. H.	12 July 1869.	Murder.
5	Main Prison, .	2 Aug. "	J. C.	24 June "	Assault and prev. con.
6	Do., .	5 "	A. M'G.	14 Dec. 1868.	Horse-stealing.
7	Do., .	15 Nov. "	P. M'D.	21 April 1869.	Libidinous practices to a girl under puberty, and communicating disease.

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1869 :—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4	3	1	...	1	3	2	1

The discharge of the non-recovered patients followed on the expiry of their sentence. They were transferred to local prisons, from which two were sent to asylums, where they became mixed up with the ordinary inmates; one was placed in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse of Aberdeen for observation, but escaped; and one was handed over to his friends.

We think it right to direct attention to the different way in which the law deals with criminal lunatics according as their lunacy was recognised before or after trial. In the former case the lunatic is ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure; and, as a rule, is detained accordingly all the days of his life, even although restoration to sanity may have taken place. In the latter case, on the expiry of his sentence, he is ordered to be removed from the lunatic department of the General Prison to the local prison from which he was brought, for the purpose of being liberated. He is then, if a pauper, placed at the disposal of the parochial board of the parish in which the prison is situated, and, if not a pauper, is

confided to the care of his friends. The question of life-long detention, or of possible liberation, thus becomes dependent, not on the form of the malady or on the supposed risk of danger to the public, but simply on the period at which the symptoms of insanity became apparent. At this moment there are several patients detained in the lunatic department of the General Prison who, beyond a doubt, would have regained their liberty had not their insanity been brought forward and accepted as a plea in bar of trial. This result is one of peculiar hardship in cases of recovery from puerperal insanity.

Criminal
Lunatics.

In the lunatic department of the Central Prison a great improvement has been effected by engaging the men in agricultural labour. The means of occupation are, however, insufficient for their constant employment, and the acquisition of additional land is recommended. The general condition of the patients was satisfactory. Their physical wants are well supplied, but the bedding might be improved. The presentation of a piano has proved a great boon to the female inmates.

Central
Prison.

ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien
Lunatics.

During 1869, 34 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 18. We have no information as to private alien lunatics who may have been removed to their own country; and very little in regard to pauper alien lunatics who may have been removed from Scotland without having been placed in asylums.

Removals of alien pauper lunatics take place under the provisions of the Poor Law, by warrant of the Sheriff or of two Justices of the Peace, granted on application by the inspector of poor, accompanied by a medical certificate that the pauper "is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal." There is no special reference to *lunatics*, further than may be implied by the allusion made to the mental health of the pauper.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 113,
sect. 2.

Paupers when removed from Scotland to Ireland are required by the Statute to be delivered "at the workhouse of such place, or of the union or parish containing the port or place nearest to the place mentioned in the warrant as the place of the pauper's ultimate destination." Under this provision pauper lunatics are taken out of Scotch asylums, and removed, not to other asylums, but to workhouses. In December 1869, the attention of the Board was directed to a letter addressed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland to the Inspector of Poor of the City Parish of Edinburgh, in which reference was made to cases of dangerous lunatics that were taken out of Scotch asylums and removed in irons to Ireland; and as provision is made in the Scotch Lunacy Laws against the removal of dangerous lunatics from asylums, except for the purpose of being transferred to similar establishments,

Sect. 4.

Alien
Lunatics

we considered it our duty to ask the Commissioners to furnish us with the names of all the dangerous lunatics who had been removed in irons from Scotland to Irish workhouses, with the date of removal, and the names of the asylums out of which they were taken.

In reply, the Commissioners stated that it would not be practicable to furnish us with a complete list of such lunatics, as it is only in cases where complaints are made by the boards of guardians of unions to which they are removed, or where it appears on the face of the proceedings that there has been any unusual hardship or irregularity, that full particulars are obtained by the Commissioners. They, however, directed our attention to the cases of J. C., P. O'D., M. S., C. M'G., W. L., and R. C., as especially deserving of notice, and as probably sufficient for the object we had in view. On inquiry, we have ascertained that J. C. and R. C. were removed from the Glasgow Royal Asylum; that P. O'D. was removed from the Barony Parochial Asylum, and C. M'G. from the Falkirk Parochial Asylum; that M. S. was removed by the Inspector of the Barony Parish as an ordinary pauper; and W. L. by the Inspector of Dundonald as a pauper lunatic, but not from an asylum. We have further ascertained that the superintendents or medical officers of the asylums from which the lunatics were removed, did not consider that in any of the cases named was there any risk of injury to their mental or bodily health; and, as we are given to understand, that in no case would removal have been undertaken against their opinion, we must infer that they did not consider removal as likely to involve danger either to the patients themselves or the public. At any rate, no representation was made to us in any case of apprehension of danger from removal, in terms of Clauses 9 and 12 of the Act 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51. But superintendents having given their opinion that removal may be carried out, leave the manner of removal to be determined by the parochial authorities. Of the four patients who were taken from asylums, only one, J. C., was, so far as we can ascertain, "removed in irons." In this case, handcuffs were placed on him before removal from the asylum by the removing officer, apparently without the sanction or cognisance of the superintendent.

The case of P. O'D. deserves particular attention for several reasons. It appears that this man was a soldier, and was tried and found guilty at Aldershot for shooting at an officer, and for desertion. Whilst undergoing his sentence he was found to be insane, and was removed to Broadmoor Asylum on 3d April 1865. On 18th December 1867, on the expiry of his sentence, he was, by order of the Secretary of State, transferred to Hants County Asylum, where he became so violent and dangerous that the accommodation was not regarded as suitable for him, and, accordingly, he was removed in June 1868 to Messrs. Finch and Juste's Asylum at Salisbury. From this establishment he was discharged as recovered in October of the same year. Being at liberty he returned to Ireland, and stopped some time with his mother. From Ireland he went to Glasgow, where he was arrested by the police for threatening the life of the Secretary of State, and placed in the Barony Parochial Asylum, on medical certificates that he was a lunatic and dangerous

to be at large. After detention, prolonged for some months in the hope of cure, it was resolved by the Barony Parochial Board to remove him to Ireland; but in consequence of his threats of violence against the Superintendent of the Hants County Asylum, the Home Secretary, and other parties, the Parochial Board first took the advice of the Board of Supervision as to the legality and safety of this course. Being advised that in removing O'D. to Ireland they would be simply acting in conformity with the Statute, and that they would incur no responsibility, whatever might happen, by adhering to the statutory course, they gave instructions for his removal.

Alien
Lunatics.

Alien
Lunatics.
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used in the removal of lunatics from Scotland to Ireland ; but we have no positive evidence of this, except in the case of J. C. The conveyance of a lunatic by sea must always involve a certain amount of risk ; and unless he is placed under the care of at least two removing officers, the employment of handcuffs might in certain cases be necessary as a precaution against violence or suicide. It seems to us deserving of consideration whether the necessity of transference might not frequently be obviated by simply requiring that the maintenance of an Irish pauper lunatic in a Scotch asylum should be defrayed by his parish.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1862.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.							
			In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Total.	
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
EDINBURGH.																				
1 Borthwick,	1,742	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2 Calder, Mid,	1,389	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3 Calder, West,	1,927	8	8	10	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4 Canongate,	11,653	9	7	16	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
5 Carrington,	681	4	5	9	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6 Cockpen,	2,902	4	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7 Colinton,	2,656	4	7	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
8 Corstorphine,	1,579	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 Cramond,	2,748	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10 Cranston,	1,035	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Crichton,	1,304	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 Currie,	2,248	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 Dalkeith,	7,114	8	6	14	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	4	3	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
15 Edinburgh,	66,429	79	142	221	64	44	1	64	45	3	78	64	123	8	5	14	15	19	19	19
16 Fala,	382	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 Glencorse,	1,217	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 Heriot,	407	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 Inveresk,	9,525	11	17	28	10	14	10	14	14	1	1	10	15	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
20 Kirknewton,	1,539	4	3	7	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
21 Lasswade,	5,688	4	5	9	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
22 Leith, North,	10,903	10	12	22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
23 Leith, South,	26,170	27	34	61	18	22	1	18	23	7	9	27	32	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
24 Liberton,	3,507	5	7	12	4	7	2	7	7	2	2	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 Newbattle,	2,837	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
26 Newton,	1,553	3	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
27 Penicuik,	3,249	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
28 Ratho,	1,659	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
29 St. Cuthbert's,	91,325	83	115	198	79	97	79	97	97	11	11	79	108	6	1	1	4	7	7	7
30 Stow,	2,171	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31 Temple,	1,385	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	671,000	301	671	229	243	1	2	240	245	12	12	9	87	9	22	16	24	31	47	47

ELGIN OR MORAY.												
1	Abernethy, .	1,928	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Alves, .	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bellie, .	2,292	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Burnie, .	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dallas, .	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Drainy, .	3,028	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Duffus, .	3,308	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Duthill, .	1,928	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dyke and Moy, .	1,247	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Edinkillie, .	1,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Elgin, .	8,726	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Forres, .	4,112	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kinloss, .	1,815	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Knockando, .	1,786	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	New Spynie, .	1,600	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Rafford, .	1,055	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Rothies, .	2,407	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	St Andrews-Lhanbride, .	1,402	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Speymouth, .	689	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Urquhart, .	2,582	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .		43,131	45	51	96	32	29	2	...	34	29	...
FIFE.												
1	Abbotshall, .	5,198	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Abdie, .	1,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Aberdour, .	1,874	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Anstruther, Easter, .	1,155	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Anstruther, Wester, .	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Arngask, .	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Auchterderran, .	3,457	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Auchtermuchty, .	3,285	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Auchtertool, .	609	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ballingry, .	736	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Balmerino, .	815	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Beath, .	2,890	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Burntisland, .	3,670	5
Carry forward, .		25,708	29	18	47	18	15	18	15	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Brought forward,	100,711	117	142	259	80	92	28	35	108	127	2	10	7	5	

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics as 1st January 1869.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.														
			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					With Relatives.			Alone.		Total.				
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.									M.	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																											
1 Alvie	833	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 Ardersier,	1,239	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Barra,	1,853	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Boleskine & Abergare,	1,743	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Bracondale,	1,335	2	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
6 Cromdale,	3,943	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 Croy,	1,873	1	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 Dores,	1,506	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
10 Durinish,	4,775	5	5	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
11 Glenelg,	1,843	4	1	5	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
12 Harris,	4,183	4	1	5	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
13 Inverness,	16,162	36	32	68	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	5	13	18	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
15 Kilmonivaig,	2,276	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 Kilnair (Skye),	2,846	5	5	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 Kiltarlity,	2,839	5	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 Kingussie,	2,033	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	3	6	9	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
21 Laggan,	986	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22 Moy,	1,026	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23 Petty,	1,671	1	1	6	10	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24 Portree,	3,159	4	4	10	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 Sleat,	2,330	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26 Small Isles,	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort,	2,639	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Strath,	2,664	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29 Uist, North,	3,959	3	5	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30 Uist, South,	5,358	4	6	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31 Urquhart,	2,911	2	8	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	89,174	117	236	69	60	...	3	69	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.---continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.				DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.													
						IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																													
						In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.																	
						Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.								
						M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
Brought forward,	127,296	170	180	350	96	98	4	100	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	116									
69 St. Martins, . . .	904	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3									
70 Tibbermuir, . . .	1,296	3	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
71 Trinity-Gask, . .	488	1	4	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
72 Tulliallan, . . .	2,410	3	4	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
73 Weem, . . .	692	2	3	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1									
Total, . . .	133,086	179	195	374	102	107	4	106	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	122	124	41	44	15	26	1	1	57	71
RENFREW.																																			
1 Abbey, . . .	29,687	11	26	37	10	25	10	25	10	25	1	1	1	1
2 Cathcart, . . .	3,782	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Eaglesham, . . .	2,328	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Eastwood, . . .	11,314	4	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	..	..	..	3	7	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Erskine, . . .	1,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Greenock, . . .	43,894	18	42	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
7 Houston, . . .	2,490	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8 Inchinnan, . . .	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Innerkip & Gourrock, .	3,495	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kilbarchan, . . .	6,348	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Kilmacolm, . . .	1,455	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Lechwinnoch, . . .	3,821	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Mearns, . . .	3,547	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Neilston, . . .	11,013	6	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Paisley, . . .	31,538	7	9	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Port-Glasgow, . .	7,294	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Renfrew, . . .	4,664	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, . . .	168,746	76	114	190	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	6	3	6	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	98	66	105	7	8	3	1	..	..	10	9

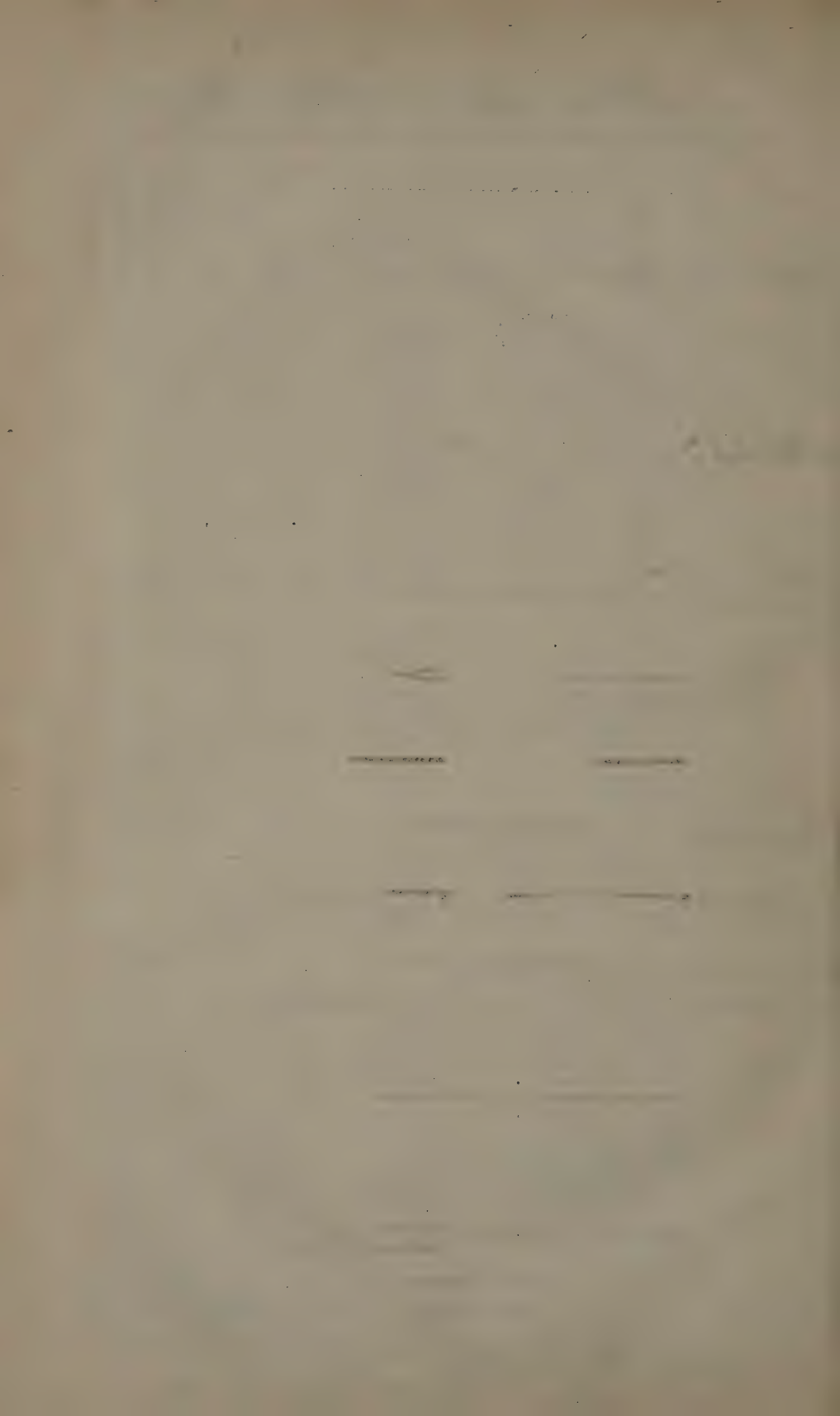
APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																										
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.														
					Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.			
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
STIRLING.																															
1 Airth,	1,194	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Alva,	3,283	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock,	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfron,	1,517	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Bothkennar,	1,722	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan,	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Campsie,	6,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Denny,	4,988	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Drymen,	1,619	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumpace,	1,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Falkirk,	17,026	10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry,	685	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Gargunnoch,	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn,	1,171	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	6,112	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kippen,	1,722	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Larbert,	4,999	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Leccroft,	588	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Muiravonside,	2,660	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont,	4,111	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 St. Ninian's,	8,946	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slanmannan,	2,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling,	11,714	7	15	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane,	1,358	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	88,676	65	75	140	11	8	11	8	19	25	34	25	34	25	1	20	1	19	20	55	62	9	3	4	1	10	13	

SUTHERLAND.															WIGTON.												
1 Assynt, . . .	3,178	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,472	4	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2 Clyne, . . .	1,886	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,469	3	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3 Creich, . . .	2,521	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,860	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Dornoch, . .	2,885	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1,716	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 Duirness, . .	1,109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,383	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6 Eddrachillis, .	1,641	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,434	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7 Farr, . . .	2,103	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,701	6	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8 Golspie, . . .	1,615	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	731	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9 Kildonan, . .	2,132	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,800	5	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10 Laig, . . .	961	4	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,694	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
11 Loth, . . .	610	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,061	7	9	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
12 Rogart, . . .	1,439	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,189	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13 Tongue, . . .	2,077	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,814	6	9	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, . . .	24,157	27	20	47	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	42,095	51	45	96	27	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1 Glasserton, .	1,472	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1,472	4	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2 Inch, . . .	3,469	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3,469	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3 Kirkcolum, . .	1,860	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,860	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Kirkinner, . .	1,716	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,716	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 Kirkmunden, .	2,383	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2,383	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6 Kirkowan, . .	1,434	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,434	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7 Leswalt, . . .	2,701	6	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2,701	6	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
8 Luce, New, . .	731	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	731	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9 Luce, Old, . .	2,800	5	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,800	5	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10 Mochrum, . .	2,694	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2,694	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
11 Penninghame, .	4,061	7	9	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4,061	7	9	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
12 Portpatrick, .	2,189	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,189	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13 Sorby, . . .	1,814	6	9	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,814	6	9	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 Stoneykirk, .	3,228	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3,228	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15 Straunar, . .	4,022	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,022	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Whithorn, . .	2,934	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,934	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17 Wigton, . . .	2,637	2	3	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2,637	2	3	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total, . . .	42,095	51	45	96	27	21	27	21	27	21	27	21	27	21	42,095	51	45	96	27	21	27	21	27	21	27	21	21

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																		
			In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.												
			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.						
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1 Aberdeen,	222,550	211	248	459	126	147	4	4130	151	1	...	...	...	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Argyll,	79,587	127	136	247	62	75	4	266	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayr,	199,063	127	157	284	...	...	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Banff,	57,901	54	73	127	31	41	...	4	31	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Berwick,	36,488	27	31	58	...	...	17	21	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Bute,	16,331	13	21	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Cathness,	42,200	38	52	90	...	...	17	22	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	12	26	38	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dumbarton,	54,179	45	39	84	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	75,904	86	88	174	73	67	...	73	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Edinburgh,	274,083	280	391	671	239	243	1	240	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	45	51	96	32	29	...	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Fife,	155,021	146	142	288	104	111	2	1106	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Forfar,	204,425	204	278	482	140	189	1	1141	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Haddington,	37,626	47	53	100	34	38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Inverness,	89,174	117	119	236	69	60	...	20	22	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kincardine,	34,854	37	45	82	...	...	20	22	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kinross,	7,147	12	11	23	31	32	...	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kirkcubright,	42,495	48	49	97	37	31	...	52	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Lanark,	640,444	450	501	951	228	200	4	5232	205	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Linlithgow,	39,055	30	26	56	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nairn,	8,347	13	10	23	9	...	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Orkney,	32,395	26	26	52	...	...	11	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Peebles,	11,300	9	16	25	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Perth,	133,086	179	195	374	102	107	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Renfrew,	168,746	76	114	190	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	98	99	197	56	44	...	3	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Roxburgh,	54,362	56	45	101	...	...	34	24	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Selkirk,	9,770	12	8	20	...	...	9	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Shetland,	31,670	27	25	52	...	...	11	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Stirling,	88,676	65	75	140	...	...	11	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Sutherland,	24,157	27	20	47	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Wigton,	42,095	51	45	96	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	3,062,294	2779	3215	5994	1391	1440	174	158	1565	1598	1	6	131	169	132	175	399	579	22	24	421	603	2118	2376	478	553	173	260	1026	661	889	...	...



APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1868.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
ABERDEENSHIRE.																				
1 Aberdeen, ..	56	70	24,875	..	12,621	2196	39,692	62.6	..	31.8	5.5	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Aberdeen, ..	1	2	11	..	..	730	741	1.5	..	..	98.5	0	15	6	53	0	0	2227	7	11
3 Aboyne, ..	..	2	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	36	12	8	24	6	9	29	13	11
4 Alford, ..	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	23	10	0	..	..	..	42	11	4
5 Auchindoir, ..	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	23	12	6	..	..	..	23	10	0
6 Auchterless, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Belhelvie, ..	1	1	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	47	0	0	..	..	..	47	0	0
8 Birse, ..	1	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	11	6	0	11	6	0
9 Bourtie, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Cairney, ..	2	..	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	23	10	0	3	10	0	27	0	0
11 Chapel of Garioch, ..	2	..	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	23	10	0	10	10	0	34	0	0
12 Clatt, ..	..	2	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	23	10	0	10	8	0	33	18	0
13 Cluny, ..	..	3	699	..	..	366	1065	65.6	..	..	34.4	44	17	6	6	11	6	53	12	3
14 Coull, ..	..	1	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	19	11	3	19	11	3
15 Grathie and Braemar, ..	1	3	730	..	..	730	1460	50.0	..	..	50.0	47	0	0	15	10	0	62	10	0
16 Crimond, ..	2	1	149	..	365	365	879	17.0	..	41.5	41.5	9	13	6	8	8	3	37	18	0
17 Cruden, ..	5	6	2357	..	1287	1287	3644	64.7	..	..	35.3	151	5	6	41	0	5	197	17	0
18 Culsalmond, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Daviot, ..	..	..	..	..	365	1095	1460	..	..	25.0	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	18	8
20 Deer, New, ..	4	3	1008	..	..	1098	2106	47.9	..	..	52.1	65	2	6	21	7	11	89	17	4
21 Deer, Old, ..	9	12	2923	..	..	3576	6499	45.0	..	..	55.0	204	15	9	19	14	4	313	17	2
22 Drumblade, ..	2	1	1095	..	..	..	1095	100.0	..	..	..	70	10	0	..	..	..	70	10	0

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.														
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.													
Brought forward,	190	237	82,537	1095	22,959	32,319	138,910	...	...	...	...	5462	6	9	55	0	6	981	10	11	872	18	7	115	11	8	7487	8	5	140	16	5
62 Newhills, . . .	6	2	1464	365	1829	80.0	19.9	95	0	1	16	18	0	5	17	0	...	117	15	1	5	0	0
63 Oyne,	2	605	605	100.0	40	19	0	55	13	9
64 Peterculter,	1	189	189	100.0	11	15	0	11	15	0	5	17	6
65 Peterhead, . . .	10	14	4975	...	...	2607	7582	65.6	...	...	34.3	325	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	10	9	8	2	6	406	10	4	12	0	0
66 Pitsligo, . . .	2	1	1009	...	89	...	1098	91.8	...	8.1	...	64	15	0	...	...	...	2	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	68	8	6
67 Premnay, . . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	10	20	13	10	150	19	4	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . . .	4	4	1584	...	...	407	1991	79.6	...	...	20.3	116	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 Rayne, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . . .	1	2	595	...	...	365	960	62.0	...	...	38.0	38	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	19	0	8	13	1	57	13	6	...	...	...
71 Skene, . . .	5	1	1820	1820	100.0	117	3	9	6	12	0	123	15	9
72 Slains, . . .	2	1	252	...	...	538	790	31.9	...	...	68.1	17	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	11	4	12	2	32	6	10	...	...	...
73 Strathdon, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen, . . .	...	5	468	...	...	1095	1563	29.9	...	...	70.0	30	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	10	1	18	6	56	18	4	2	0	0
75 Tarland & Migvie, . . .	2	1	730	...	365	...	1095	66.6	...	33.3	...	47	0	0	19	10	0	66	10	0
76 Tarves, . . .	3	1	76	...	...	1095	1171	6.5	...	...	93.5	6	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	7	6	3	12	4	23	16	11	3	18	0
77 Tough,	1	365	365	100.0	23	10	0
78 Towrie, . . .	1	365	365	100.0	13	9	0
79 Tullynesse & Forbes,	2	730	730	100.0	39	0	0
80 Turriff, . . .	6	...	1460	...	...	...	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	103	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	5	7	0	8	39	0	0	...	...	...
81 Tyrie, . . .	1	4	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	13	2	3	0	6	91	13	8	...	...	...
82 Udny, . . .	1	2	610	...	...	365	975	62.6	...	...	37.4	41	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	0	1	11	10	53	3	2	...	...	...
Total,	235	282	100,929	1095	23,413	41,346	166,783	60.5	0.6	14.0	24.8	6636	5	5	55	0	6	1003	8	11	1188	12	0	203	6	4	9086	13	2	177	11	11	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.			
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
												£.	s.	d.	£.							s.	d.
AYRSHIRE.																						
1 Ardrossan.	6	5	...	365	2399	805	3569	...	10.2	67.2	22.6	...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
2 Auchinleck.	1880	1237	3068	732	6867	26.6	18.0	44.7	10.6	...	140	0	0	98	0	2	21	19	7	
3 Ayr.	...	5	...	592	...	1095	1687	...	35.1	...	64.9	...	...	...	...	23	8	0	23	8	0
4 Ballantrae.	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	26	0	0	42	0	0	...	...	...
5 Barr.	...	7	...	740	1334	1763	3837	...	19.3	34.7	45.9	...	56	3	0	56	3	0	56	17	2	
6 Beith.	...	3	1026	178	210	...	1414	72.6	12.6	...	14.8	...	65	15	0	19	8	1	40	19	6	
7 Colmonell.	
8 Coynton.	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	...	...	...
9 Craigie.	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	27	6	0	...	...	...	2	2	1
10 Cumnock, New.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	1
11 Cumnock, Old.	4	4	...	581	1244	1095	2920	...	19.8	42.6	37.5	...	41	6	0	65	19	0	28	1	0	
12 Daily.	...	1	...	955	...	1646	2601	...	36.7	...	63.2	...	80	5	11	...	...	...	45	16	2
13 Dalmeillington.	...	3	356	849	...	131	1356	26.6	63.6	...	9.8	...	45	13	0	61	4	0	...	...	...
14 Dalry.	4	5	...	1405	1036	...	2441	...	57.5	42.5	...	...	133	1	9	...	...	...	11	11	6
15 Dalrymple.	...	1	75	...	...	366	441	17.0	...	...	83.0	...	5	15	9	...	...	...	10	14	8
16 Dregburn.	
17 Dundonald.	...	8	365	1912	1825	2555	6657	5.5	28.7	27.4	38.3	...	22	0	0	146	0	0	65	0	0	
18 Dunlop.	154	...	154	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	19	0	
19 Fenwick.	
20 Galston.	...	5	...	1259	...	1825	3084	...	40.8	...	59.1	...	84	12	2	...	...	...	69	0	2
21 Girvan.	...	5	...	1528	124	1433	3985	...	49.5	4.0	46.5	...	109	10	0	...	...	...	38	10	0
22 Irvine.	...	8	365	1533	2007	1825	5730	6.4	26.5	35.0	32.0	...	25	0	0	113	6	4	78	15	0	
23 Kilbrnie.	...	5	...	923	1110	...	2033	...	45.4	54.5	...	...	...	...	...	68	5	0	39	0	0
24 Kilbride, West.	73	580	653	...	...	11.2	88.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	0	
25 Kilmarock.	22	22	1095	7166	2754	1460	12,475	8.7	57.4	22.0	11.8	...	84	0	0	569	1	0	37	14	0	
26 Kilmaurs.	...	1	108	185	652	301	1246	8.6	14.8	52.3	24.2	...	11	8	6	15	4	0	66	9	0	
27 Kilwinning.	...	4	...	980	1098	484	2562	...	38.2	42.3	13.8	...	...	...	...	91	6	6	50	3	3

28 Kirkmichael, . .	4	6	70	1125	107	1325	3127	2.2	35.9	3.4	58.4	6 1 6	85 17 6	7 12 10	58 11 3	11 19 5	170 2 6	.....
29 Kirkoswald, . .	..	2	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	...	54 12 0	...	...	7 16 9	54 12 0	.....
30 Largs,	4	3	...	1259	...	...	426	1085	74.7	...	25.2	...	103 8 4	...	...	6 8 2	128 8 1	.....
31 Loudoun,	11	7	365	3314	...	2190	5869	6.2	56.4	...	37.3	23 0 0	250 8 3	...	...	6 8 2	346 0 1	5 0
32 Mauchline, . . .	..	3	...	365	365	...	1095	...	33.3	33.3	33.3	...	26 10 0	26 10 0	...	...	61 16 6	18 5 0
33 Maybole,	5	3	...	1500	...	730	2230	...	67.3	33.3	32.6	...	130 19 6	...	22 19 11	...	175 11 11	...
34 Monkton,	2	3	...	547	365	716	1628	...	33.5	22.4	44.0	...	37 14 10	23 8 0	18 1 0	3 1 9	82 5 7	...
35 Muirkirk,	2	4	...	2118	177	365	2660	...	73.6	6.7	13.7	...	106 0 5	13 0 0	5 0 3	2 8 11	126 9 7	...
36 Newton-on-Ayr, .	2	2	...	50	366	1098	1514	...	3.3	24.1	72.5	...	7 17 6	26 0 0	25 0 6	2 18 0	61 16 0	...
37 Ochiltree,	1	6	40	641	...	...	681	5.9	94.1	...	...	3 10 5	47 16 9	...	...	7 1 9	58 8 5	0 10 0
38 Riccarton,	1	6	...	861	...	791	1652	...	52.1	...	49.8	...	79 14 6	...	...	8 2 6	109 9 6	40 6 6
39 St. Quivox, . . .	5	9	...	1460	1054	2190	4704	...	31.0	22.4	46.5	...	114 7 4	75 17 2	57 5 7	8 3 10	255 13 11	...
40 Sorn,	5	8	...	2933	...	874	3839	..8	76.4	...	22.7	2 16 4	224 8 6	...	...	7 13 6	264 9 4	14 1 0
41 Stair, . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston, . . .	6	4	16	609	1729	595	2949	..5	20.7	58.6	20.1	...	45 19 3	92 6 11	24 13 11	16 3 4	179 3 5	0 8 9
43 Stewarton, . . .	4	3	...	365	1497	365	2227	...	16.4	67.2	16.4	...	28 2 0	56 19 9	5 4 0	2 0 4	92 6 1	...
44 Straiton,	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	...	...	8 9 0	1 5 0	31 14 0	...
45 Symington, . . .	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	75.0	...	30 16 4	...	45 17 0	...	76 13 4	...
46 Tarbolton,	4	...	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	155	186	6,109	41,360	24,748	32,452	104,669	5.7	39.5	23.6	31.1	462 0 6	3191 1 7	1315 4 10	901 15 3	301 13 3	6171 15 5	273 10 4

BANFFSHIRE.																		
1 Aberlour,	4	...	365	164	...	981	1460	25.0	11.2	...	63.7	26 0 0	6 13 4	...	31 16 6	...	64 9 10	...
2 Alva,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	54 13 5	...	...	...	3 2 5	57 15 10	...
3 Banff,	5	6	3626	...	...	23	3649	99.3	...	...	...	260 2 11	...	...	...	1 6 6	261 19 11	...
4 Boharm,	2	1	365	...	...	203	568	64.3	...	...	35.7	19 0 0	...	...	3 4 0	...	28 5 3	...
5 Botolphnie, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
6 Bonyndie,	3	3	837	...	...	1095	1932	43.1	...	...	56.8	59 10 4	...	41 12 0	...	10 18 6	112 0 10	...
7 Cabrach,	1	4	814	...	3	...	817	99.6	...	...	...	54 15 2	...	0 1 6	...	4 6 4	59 3 0	...
8 Cullen,	1	4	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	100 0 0	...	...	10 11 6	110 11 6	...	...
9 Deskford,	2	3	...	...	...	1584	1384	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	41 13 0	41 13 0	...	1 0 0
10 Fordyce,	5	10	3842	...	...	1098	4940	77.8	...	...	268 6 11	...	...	...	30 2 7	7 12 10	306 2 4	...
11 Forglen, . . . .	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	26 11 11	...	...	15 19 11	...	42 11 10	...
12 Gamrie, 12 B } 12 A }	2	3	1825	...	...	...	1825	...	...	...	...	130 0 0	...	...	...	6 5 7	69 0 8	...
13 Grange,	2	3	903	...	...	...	903	100.0	...	...	...	62 15 1	...	...	...	7	107 0 4	...
14 Inveravon, . . .	7	3	1102	...	...	1472	2574	42.9	...	...	57.0	75 8 0	...	...	27 8 7	4 3 9	107 0 4	...
Carry forward, . .	5	5	1100	...	...	2317	3417	32.2	...	...	67.8	78 6 9	...	...	58 7 6	14 1 7	150 15 10	...
	41	46	17,706	164	3	9454	27,321	...	...	...	...	1241 10 6	6 13 4	0 1 6	261 6 1	57 18 9	1567 10 2	1 0 0

BANFFSHIRE.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.					Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.			
	M.	F.	In Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought forward,	41	46	17,700	164	3	9454	27,321	...	...	...	...	1241	10	6	57	18	9	1567	10	2
15 Inverkeithny, . . .	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26	0	0	...	26	0	...	26	0
16 Keith, . . .	1	4	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	20.0	...	...	105	15	4	1	0	0	118	5	4
17 Kirkmichael . . .	...	935	...	...	...	...	935	100.0	...	...	...	69	17	10	...	...	...	77	13	4
18 Marnoch, . . .	4	6	2154	...	...	1460	3614	59.6	40.4	...	...	153	0	0	...	...	...	200	17	9
19 Mortlach, . . .	2	4	365	...	...	1825	2190	16.6	83.3	...	...	26	0	0	...	...	...	87	10	6
20 Ordiquhill, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	26	8	10	...	...	...	36	8	10
21 Rathven, . . .	8	9	2784	...	...	3421	6205	44.9	55.1	...	...	198	10	2	...	...	2	317	13	7
22 Rothiemay, . . .	1	3	400	...	...	730	1130	35.4	64.6	...	...	34	14	6	...	...	...	55	10	6
23 St. Fergus, . . .	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23	10	0	...	...	...	23	10	0
Total,	53	79	26,893	164	3	17,620	44,680	60.2	0.3	...	39.4	1905	7	2	70	12	5	2511	0	0			
BERWICKSHIRE.																							
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	366	...	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	26	10	0	...	...	...	26	10	0
2 Ayton, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channellkirk, . . .	1	1	730	365	730	100.0	100.0	56	0	0	1	3	0	14	17	0	
5 Chirnside, . . .	1	1	844	...	...	...	844	100.0	...	...	...	61	6	8	...	...	...	56	0	0
6 Cockburnspath, . .	1	2	1825	365	2190	83.3	16.6	140	0	0	2	3	0	63	9	8	
7 Coldingham, . . .	2	4	1953	365	2318	84.2	15.7	146	18	0	1	0	0	154	0	0	
8 Coldstream, . . .	4	3	2	12	0	149	10	0	
9 Cranshaw,	
10 Dunse, . . .	5	2	1009	1095	2104	47.9	52.0	77	9	0	2	17	7	105	0	7	
11 Earlston, . . .	3	5	365	365	730	50.0	50.0	28	0	0	1	1	0	42	11	0	
12 Eccles . . .	1	1	732	732	100.0	56	0	0	56	0	0

[illegible]

BUTESHIRE.

1 Cumbræ,
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),
3 Kilmory,
4 Kingarth,
5 North Bute,
6 Rothesay,

Total,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
CAITHNESS.																				
1 Borer, . . .	1	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Canisby, . . .	2	2	..	..	..	1460	1460	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	36 4 6	..
3 Dunnet, . . .	3	2	..	..	..	2220	2220	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	37 14 6	..
4 Hallkirk, . . .	4	3	1095	..	..	1184	2279	48.0	..	..	52.0	63 10 0	..	..	29 19 0	112 14 6	..
5 Latheron, . . .	14	17	3450	97	45	6682	10,274	33.5	9	4	65.2	255 5 0	4 0 0	3 19 3	144 9 5	429 6 3	..			
6 Olrick, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Reay, . . .	3	3	730	..	..	1460	2190	33.3	..	..	66.6	50 0 0	..	..	24 6 0	78 16 2	2
8 Thurso, . . .	4	5	2278	..	..	365	2643	86.2	..	..	13.8	156 2 10	..	..	6 10 0	170 14 6	10 0 0
9 Watten, . . .	2	1	365	..	..	659	1024	35.6	..	..	64.3	23 13 6	..	..	18 9 4	44 12 7	..
10 Wick, . . .	11	21	6129	..	..	5110	11,239	54.5	..	..	45.4	423 3 11	..	..	107 8 0	565 6 9	..
Total,	44	54	14,047	97	45	19,505	33,694	41.6	0.3	0.2	57.8	971 15 3	4 0 0	3 19 3	419 2 3	1489 11 8	10 0 0			
CLACKMANNAN.																				
1 Alloa & Tillybody, . . .	6	12	55	4218	..	1460	5735	9	73.6	..	25.5	7 0 0	300 5 4	..	53 12 0	6 4 6	367 1 10	26 2 10		
2 Clackmannan, . . .	1	7	..	1523	732	350	2605	..	58.4	28.0	13.6	..	110 16 10	36 2 0	5 0 0	5 11 9	157 10 7	..		
3 Dollar,	2	365	365	730	50.0	50.0	31 11 2	8 18 7	2 5 6	42 15 3	..		
4 Legie, . . .	3	3	1460	178	..	365	2003	72.9	8.9	..	18.2	109 0 0	12 10 0	..	13 10 0	2 6 0	137 6 0	..		
5 Tillicoultry, . . .	3	5	1786	77	..	730	2593	68.8	3.0	..	28.1	126 1 4	13 17 2	..	20 0 2	5 2 2	165 0 10	..		
Total,	13	29	3666	5996	732	3270	13,664	26.8	43.9	5.3	23.9	273 12 6	437 9 4	36 2 0	101 0 9	21 9 11	869 14 6	26 2 10		

DUMBARTON.

1 Arrochar, . . .	8	10	49	302	2386	1237	3974	...	1.2	7.6	60.0	...	31.1	3 17 7	26 10 10	126 11 3	30 11 6	22 13 1	210 4 3	13 0 0
2 Bonhill, . . .	7	5	...	889	2647	525	4061	...	...	65.9	65.9	...	12.9	...	72 10 1	98 19 4	11 11 0	11 14 0	194 14 5	9 16 4
3 Cardross, . . .	9	2	...	936	...	224	3160	...	...	29.6	...	...	70.3	...	83 16 2	72 16 0	72 16 2	20 11 10	177 4 2	...
4 Cumbernauld, . .	4	1	...	365	1460	...	1823	...	...	20.0	80.0	...	...	...	28 12 0	72 16 0	...	...	101 8 0	...
5 Dumbarton, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock, . .	3	2	...	575	730	365	1670	...	...	34.4	43.7	...	21.8	...	43 15 0	36 8 0	7 5 0	12 3 10	99 11 10	...
7 Kilpatrick, New, .	5	7	226	464	2844	365	3899	5.8	11.9	72.9	9.3	19 18 2	9.3	19 18 2	39 1 8	163 12 6	11 8 0	2 6 6	236 6 10	...
8 Kilpatrick, Old, .	11	6	114	3701	365	1460	5640	2.0	65.6	6.4	...	25.9	9 0 3	262 14 6	23 8 0	41 0 1	17 3 2	353 6 0	12 0 0	...
9 Kirkintilloch, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Luss, . . .	3	2	365	733	...	...	1825	20.0	39.8	40.1	...	...	...	36 0 0	48 10 0	36 8 0	...	1 17 6	122 15 6	17 16 0
11 Roseheath, . . .	4	7	730	2069	365	365	3529	20.7	58.7	10.3	...	10.3	56 0 0	173 17 0	18 4 0	7 6 6	...	22 7 2	277 14 8	...
12 Row, . . .	54	42	1484	10,028	11,530	6541	29,583	5.0	33.9	38.9	...	22.1	124 16. 0	779 7 3	576 7 1	181 18 3	110 17 1	1773 5 8	52 12 4	...
Total, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DUMFRIES.

1 Annan, . . .	10	13	6520	...	...	1104	7624	85.5	...	...	...	...	14.4	356 18 8	...	...	32 4 10	14 16 9	404 0 3	5 12 4
2 Applegarth, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Gierlaverock, . .	2	3	1825	...	...	...	1825	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 6	...	...
4 Canonbie, . . .	2	3	767	...	...	365	1132	67.6	...	...	...	...	32.3	50 7 10	...	...	9 12 0	5 16 6	65 16 4	...
5 Closeburn, . . .	1	2	177	...	...	488	665	26.6	...	...	...	...	73.4	10 4 4	...	...	11 11 5	3 5 11	25 1 8	...
6 Gummertrees, . .	2	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...
7 Dalton, . . .	2	2	365	...	...	...	365	50.0	...	...	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	...	...	10 10 0	...	30 10 0	3 0 0
8 Dornock, . . .	2	2	365	...	...	...	730	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	106 3 10	...	...	...	106 3 10	...	...
9 Dryfesdale, . . .	4	2	1938	...	...	...	1938	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	625 6 3	...	...	42 2 2	11 12 6	679 0 11	6 0 6
10 Dumfries, . . .	27	16	11,172	...	...	1830	13,002	85.9	...	...	...	...	14.0	625 6 3	...	...	31 14 0	5 2 4	116 16 4	...
11 Dunscore, . . .	2	5	1464	...	...	1098	2562	57.1	...	...	...	...	42.8	80 0 0	...	...	24 6 9	4 5 0	68 11 9	...
12 Durrisdale, . . .	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	...	...	50.0	40 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	0 7 6	8 7 6	...
13 Eskdalemuir, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Ewes, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Glencarn, . . .	2	4	1825	...	...	365	2190	85.3	...	...	...	...	16.6	100 0 0	...	...	7 16 0	...	107 16 0	5 0 0
16 Graifney, . . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	20 0 0
17 Half-Morton, . .	2	2	388	...	...	...	388	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	21 5 0	...	...	...	1 10 6	22 15 6	...
18 Hoddam, . . .	2	2	1064	...	...	66	1130	94.1	...	...	...	...	5.8	58 7 8	...	...	1 10 0	2 13 6	62 11 2	...
19 Holywood, . . .	1	1	90	...	...	276	365	24.5	...	...	...	...	75.4	5 0 0	...	...	9 17 6	2 9 3	17 6 9	...
20 Hutton, . . .	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...
Carry forward, . .	61	57	29,785	...	...	7052	36,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	1693 13 7	...	...	189 4 8	51 19 9	1934 18 0	39 12 10

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.									
1	Borthwick,	...	...	1,171	...	1,087	2,258	51.9	...
2	Calder, Mid,	...	...	...	...	1,095	1,095	...	...
3	Calder, West,	...	...	3,300	...	...	3,300	100.0	...
4	Canongate,	...	...	5,012	...	365	5,377	93.2	...
5	Carrington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cockpen,	...	...	1,955	...	1,179	3,134	62.3	...
7	Colinton,	...	...	2,555	...	...	2,555	100.0	...
8	Corstorphine,	...	...	365	...	365	730	50.0	...
9	Cramond,	...	...	851	...	...	851	100.0	...
10	Cranston,	...	...	689	...	...	689	100.0	...
11	Orichton,	...	...	434	...	365	799	54.3	...
12	Currie,	...	...	502	...	...	502	100.0	...
13	Dalkeith,	...	...	4,499	...	366	4,865	92.5	...
14	Duddingstone,	...	...	2,450	...	148	2,607	94.3	...
15	Edinburgh,	...	...	39,221	...	27,291	12,323	78,385	49.7
16	Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Glencorse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Henriot,	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...
19	Inveresk,	...	...	7,497	...	1,628	9,628	77.8	...
20	Kirknewton,	...	...	1,754	...	613	2,367	74.1	...
21	Laissvade,	...	...	1,795	...	887	2,682	66.9	...
22	Leith, North,	...	...	6,732	...	365	7,462	90.2	...
23	Leith, South,	...	...	13,256	...	7,035	21,006	63.1	...
24	Liberton,	...	...	4,808	...	365	5,173	92.9	...
25	Newbattle,	...	...	1,550	...	216	1,766	87.7	...
26	Newton,	...	...	1,468	...	674	2,142	68.5	...
27	Pennycaik,	...	...	2,951	...	365	3,316	88.9	...
28	Ratho,	...	...	1,460	...	365	1,825	50.0	...
29	St. Cuthbert's,	...	...	60,387	...	3,302	75,463	80.0	...
30	Stow,	...	...	1,098	...	366	1,464	75.0	...
31	Temple,	...	...	365	...	366	730	...	...
350	Total,	...	...	168,134	...	2,074	44,894	27,570	242,672
350	Total,	...	...	168,134	...	2,074	44,894	27,570	242,672

Total,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
ELGIN.																					
1 Abernethy,	2	..	365	..	..	..	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	£ 18 12 1	£ 3	£ 11 11	£ 27 4 0	£ 13 11 6	£ 83 15 6	£ 30 14 6	£ 9 2 6	£ s. d.
2 Alves, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	157	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	11 17 0	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bellie,	1	3	1416	..	..	..	1416	100.0	..	..	..	80 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Birnie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dallas, . . . . .	..	2	365	..	..	..	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Drains,	1	1	365	..	..	..	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Duffus,	2	1	1095	..	..	..	365	1095	100.0	..	73.6	57 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Duthill,	3	4	656	..	..	..	1387	2493	26.3	..	40.3	37 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Dyke and Moy,	1	3	540	..	..	..	365	905	59.6	..	35.6	33 0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Edinkillie, . . . . .	..	12	6211	..	..	..	365	1024	64.3	..	32.6	31 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Elgin,	12	17	3887	..	..	..	1095	4982	78.0	..	22.0	198 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Forbes,	8	7	570	..	..	..	366	936	60.9	..	39.1	28 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Kinross,	2	2	483	..	..	..	461	944	51.1	..	48.8	24 16 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Knockando,	3	1	1098	..	..	..	..	1098	100.0	..	..	48 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 New Spynie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Rafford,	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	50.0	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Rothes,	4	3	1596	..	..	..	641	2237	71.3	..	28.7	85 17 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 St. Andrews,	3	1	1095	..	..	..	365	1460	75.0	..	25.0	54 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Speymouth,	1	3	365	..	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	18 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Urquhart,	3	3	366	..	..	..	1779	2145	17.0	..	82.9	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	49	53	21,497	..	157	..	11,744	33,898	64.3	..	35.2	1097 13 6	..	..	11 17 0	320 4 0	66 16 9	1496 11 3	74 19 2	£ s. d.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients Relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates for Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.														
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.														
Brought forward,	119	99	48,183	1532	1274	15,375	66,364	...	...	...	...	3181	7	7109	2	3	44	17	8	435	17	1	108	6	5	2	12	1	3879	11	0	140	11	11
39 Kilmany, . . .	...	2	726	...	...	...	726	100.0	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	2	18	8	50	12	1	72	0	0
40 Kilrenny, . . .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	53	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	5	3	15	0	56	3	10	191	19	10
41 Kinghorn, . . .	3	3	1830	...	...	366	2196	83.3	...	...	16.6	102	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	6	2	15	10	4	187	6	6	315	17	9
42 Kinglassie, . . .	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	100.0	...	...	...	0	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	0	5	16	0	31	11	6	16	0	0
43 Kingsbarns, . . .	6	10	3528	...	...	1095	4623	76.3	...	...	23.6	234	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	9	2	11	4	48	0	0	8	19	2
44 Kirkcaldy, . . .	3	6	2655	...	...	154	2809	94.5	...	...	5.4	174	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Largo, . . .	3	3	978	...	...	366	1344	72.8	...	...	27.2	65	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Leslie, . . .	2	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Leuchars, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch, . . .	6	1	2122	...	...	...	2122	100.0	...	...	...	141	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail, . . .	...	2	366	...	...	347	713	51.3	...	...	48.6	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie, . . .	1	...	148	...	...	...	148	100.0	...	...	...	10	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh, . . .	1	5	1164	...	...	365	1529	76.1	...	...	23.8	99	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Newburn, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Pittenweem, . . .	2	...	536	...	...	...	536	100.0	...	...	...	35	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews, . . .	8	8	4093	...	865	730	5188	78.8	...	7.0	14.1	266	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56 St. Leonards, . . .	1	365	365	100.0
57 St. Monance, . . .	...	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	92	457	79.8	...	...	20.1	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie, . . .	4	1	1291	...	...	330	1621	79.6	...	...	20.3	83	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Strathmiglo, . . .	...	2	640	...	...	...	640	100.0	...	...	...	39	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn, . . .	...	2	499	...	...	...	499	100.0	...	...	...	33	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss, . . .	4	3	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	96	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	163	156	73,591	1532	1639	20,680	97,442	75.5	1.5	1.7	21.2	4857	12	1109	2	3	68	5	8	652	5	3	173	8	3	5860	13	6	186	1	0	

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.		In Poorhouses.		In Private Dwellings.							
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Brought forward, .	190	259	87,748	731	29,942	16,463	134,884	..	..	..	50.0	5713 1 5	31 13 0	1435 4 3	502 5 8	146 12 5	7828 16 9	179 4 11
37 Lundie and Fowls, E.,	1	1	...	...	365	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	18 9 2	15 0 0	...	33 9 2	...
38 Mains & Strathmartin.	1	3	894	...	...	...	...	71.0	...	...	29.0	57 7 0	...	...	13 8 0	...	70 15 0	...
39 Marytown, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	23 17 1	...	...	...	...	23 17 1	5 10 0
40 Menmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, .	4	3	2535	...	...	...	2535	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 16 0	...
42 Monkie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	15.2	697 6 6	22 0 0	...	55 18 8	28 3 6	803 8 8	35 6 3
43 Montrose, .	18	29	12,618	366	...	2335	15,319	82.4	...	...	...	23 10 0	...	...	...	...	23 10 0	9 0 0
44 Murrees, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	46 11 5	...	...	...	...	46 11 5	...
45 Newtyle, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	51 10 0	...	...	...	...	51 10 0	...
46 Oathlaw, .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	98 7 1	...	...	12 6 6	1 13 0	107 6 7	9 0 0
47 Panbride, .	4	1	1470	...	...	338	1808	81.3	...	...	18.7	23 10 0	...	19 16 0	31 15 7	...	75 1 7	19 16 0
48 Rescobie, .	3	2	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	20.0	...	20.0	23 14 4	...	...	...	...	23 14 4	...
49 Ruthven, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	8.7	13.2	419 16 4	27 0 0	...	30 5 0	19 8 6	496 9 10	11 11 0
50 St. Vigeans, .	9	18	6539	730	...	1109	8378	78.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	...	...	...	...	23 10 0	...
51 Stracathro, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	14 19 6	...	...	...	0 1 7	15 1 1	...
52 Tannadice, .	...	1	232	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	234	321	115321	1827	80,672	22,070	169890	67.9	1.0	18.0	13.0	7375 16 8	80 13 0	1473 9 5	660 19 5	195 19 0	9786 17 6	269 8 2
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady, .	2	1	573	...	...	365	938	61.0	...	...	38.9	39 5 0	...	...	12 0 9	...	51 5 9	...
2 Athelstaneford, .	1	2	433	...	297	365	1095	39.5	27.0	...	33.4	29 12 0	...	18 5 9	13 0 0	3 11 7	64 9 4	...
3 Bolton, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...
4 Dinton, .	...	2	1547	...	...	...	1547	100.0	...	...	...	105 14 1	...	...	...	1 1 0	106 15 1	...

[illegible]

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C, —continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients Relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount for foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.							
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.														
												£	s.	d.	£	s.				d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	68	65	25784	..	..	..	16778	42562	..	..	..	..	1887	19	9	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
14 Kilmalie,	6	13	2854	..	..	..	3332	6186	46.1	..	..	..	53.8	203	17	9	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15 Kilmorivag,	2	3	730	..	..	..	1095	1825	40.0	..	..	..	60.0	52	0	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16 Kilmorack,	2	4	984	..	..	..	1460	2444	40.2	..	..	..	69.8	65	0	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17 Kilmuir,	5	5	1095	..	..	..	2555	3650	30.0	..	..	..	70.0	84	15	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Kiltarity,	5	2	1178	..	..	..	730	1908	61.7	..	..	..	38.2	86	15	6	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19 Kingussie,	4	2	1343	..	..	..	365	1708	78.6	..	..	..	21.3	99	12	11	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20 Kirkhill,	3	7	2184	..	..	..	1095	3279	66.6	..	..	..	33.3	159	5	2	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21 Laggan,	1	..	366	..	..	..	..	366	100.0	..	..	..	..	27	10	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
22 Moy & Dalrossie,	1	2	730	..	..	..	365	1095	66.6	..	..	..	33.3	52	0	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
23 Petty,	1	1	121	..	..	..	353	474	25.5	..	..	..	74.4	13	10	4	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
24 Portree,	4	6	2048	..	..	..	1460	3508	58.3	..	..	..	41.6	141	17	6	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25 Sleat,	2	2	365	..	..	..	1095	1460	25.0	..	..	..	75.0	23	0	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
26 Small Isle,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
27 Snizort,	8	..	2057	..	..	..	766	2823	72.8	..	..	..	27.1	193	3	8	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
28 Strath,	2	1	864	..	..	..	..	864	100.0	..	..	..	..	84	3	10	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
29 Uist, North,	3	4	365	..	..	..	2190	2855	14.3	..	..	..	85.7	32	0	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
30 Uist, South,	6	6	1018	..	..	..	2586	3604	28.1	..	..	..	71.8	70	4	10	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
31 Urquhart,	2	8	2120	..	..	..	1460	3580	59.2	..	..	..	40.7	151	9	1	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total,	126	131	46,206	..	..	..	37,685	83,891	55.0	..	..	..	45.0	3428	19	5	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
KINCARDINE.																										
1 Arbutnot,	1	2	365	..	..	..	307	423	1095	33.3	..	..	38.6	22	15	0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Banchory-Devenick,	1	6	1279	..	..	..	36	1247	2562	49.9	..	..	28.0	82	11	11	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3 Banchory-Ternan,	6	5	2301	215	976	3492	66.0	6.1	27.9	152	6	2	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Pauper, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Brought forward,																			
5 Battle,	2	4	731	..	..	..	2198	1462	..	..	..	..	40 1 0	48 12 2	£	88 13 2	£	5 0 0
6 Carsphairn,	2	...	612	..	..	..	612	..	..	..	..	..	35 1 1	...	3	7 10	...	...
7 Colvend, . . . . .	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Grossmichael, . . . . .	...	1	...	..	..	..	365	165	54.8	45.2	12 6 7	5 5 5	9 0 0	9	0 15 4	18 7 8	...	...
9 Dalry,	3	...	730	..	..	..	971	241	75.1	24.8	40 0 0	9 0 0	0 0 0	0	1 17 9	49 0 0	...	...
10 Girthon,	3	3	1460	..	..	..	442	1902	76.7	23.2	80 0 0	14 5 0	0 0 0	0	...	96 2 9	...	...
11 Kells,	1	2	...	..	..	..	1095	1095	100.0	100.0	...	36 16 1	0 0 0	0	...	36 16 1	...	...
12 Kelton,	3	7	1899	..	..	..	1577	3476	54.6	45.3	104 17 1	71 2 11	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	178 0 0	20 0 0	...
13 Kirkbean,	2	5	973	..	..	..	973	...	...	20.6	172 1 0	36 6 0	...	2 6 10	2 6 10	62 10 2	15 5 4	...
14 Kirkcudbright,	8	5	9125	..	..	..	3939	814	79.3	...	...	...	...	...	4 16 10	79 2 4	...	...
15 Kirkgunzeon,	2	3	1358	..	..	..	1858	100.0	...	...	74 5 6	...	...	...	...	70 16 0	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck,	4	1	730	..	..	..	1825	49.0	...	60.0	40 0 0	30 16 0	...	...	...	58 5 9	...	...
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	2	2	875	..	..	..	1240	70.5	...	29.4	47 16 2	8 12 1	...	...	1 17 6	40 0 0	3 8 0	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Fraser,	2	...	732	..	..	..	732	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 14 7	...	...
19 Lochrutton,	1	1	365	..	..	..	730	50.0	...	50.0	20 0 0	12 14 7	...	...	...	79 17 0	...	...
20 Minnigaff,	3	2	1185	..	..	..	1550	76.5	...	23.5	65 0 0	13 16 0	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...
21 New Abbey, . . . . .	...	3	730	..	..	..	1095	66.6	...	33.3	40 0 0	10 8 0	...	...	...	50 8 0	...	...
22 Parton,
23 Rerrick,	3	4	798	..	..	..	1834	43.5	...	56.4	43 7 8	21 10 4	...	...	2 2 0	67 0 0	...	...
24 Terregles,	1	1	365	..	..	..	730	50.0	...	50.0	20 0 0	9 2 0	...	...	...	29 2 0	...	...
25 Tongland, . . . . .	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	100.0	...	10 19 10	...	...	1 12 0	12 11 10	...	...
26 Troqueer,	5	9	3658	..	..	..	952	4610	79.3	20.6	199 13 6	20 15 0	...	...	3 3 6	23 12 0	5 4 0	...
27 Twyholm,	4	4	866	..	..	..	366	1232	70.3	29.7	50 0 0	10 12 0	...	...	3 0 6	63 12 6	...	...
28 Urr,	3	2	730	..	..	..	1825	40.0	...	60.0	40 0 0	31 7 0	...	...	...	71 7 0	...	...
Total.	54	53	22,122	..	..	..	63.8	36.1	1217 16 3	36.1	1217 16 3	402 0 9	...	...	37 4 7	1657 1 7	48 17 4	4

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn, . . . . .	..	..	149	583	1098	..	1830	..	..	..	..	14 0 0	41 9 0	47 1 0	..	102 10 0	0	..
2 Bathgate,	4	1	..	1945	365	..	2675	31.8	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	172 11 0	0	..
3 Borrowstounness,	5	4	..	..	..	365	1963	72.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	140 6 0	18 0 0	14 5 0	..	106 10 6	2 0 0	..
4 Carriden,	2	4	366	133	1098	366	730	6.8	55.9	18.6	18.6	30 4 11	9 5 6	33 8 0	20 3 10	59 10 2	..	..
5 Dalmeny,	2	..	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	59 10 2	..	..	..	26 0 0	..	..
6 Ecclesmachan, . . . . .	..	1	..	365	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 0 0	..	..
7 Kirkliston,	4	5	56	1897	730	..	2683	2.1	70.7	27.2	..	3 10 0	135 2 0	37 0 0	5 1 0	180 13 0	..	..
8 Linlithgow,	5	6	87	1799	1706	..	3592	2.4	50.0	47.5	..	5 14 2	138 0 3	90 8 1	12 1 0	236 3 6	..	..
9 Livingstone,	5	3	..	2283	..	365	2648	86.2	..	..	13.7	..	173 15 0	..	12 15 0	188 12 0	..	..
10 Queensferry,	1	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	3 18 0	3 18 0	..	..
11 Torphichen, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Uphall,	1	..	..	..	365	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	10 8 0	11 18 0	..	..
13 Whitburn,	5	3	532	..	365	1460	2722	19.5	26.8	53.6	16.4	..	23 2 9	32 6 4	34 12 1	90 1 2	..	..
Total,	34	27	1388	9537	5727	3286	19,938	6.9	47.9	28.7	16.4	112 19 3	677 0 6	258 3 5	89 6 4	1178 7 4	2 0 0	..
NAIRN.																		
1 Arclach, . . . . .	..	4	1095	..	..	365	1460	75.0	..	..	..	80 5 0	..	..	10 0 0	90 5 0	0	..
2 Auldearn,	2	1	365	..	..	375	740	49.3	..	..	..	29 0 0	..	..	10 18 0	39 18 0	0	..
3 Cawdor,	3	2	1056	..	..	365	1421	74.3	..	..	..	77 17 6	..	..	9 2 0	92 5 5	7	..
4 Nairn,	8	4	2884	..	..	730	3614	79.7	..	..	20.2	211 16 7	..	..	20 1 6	234 13 1	2 8 2	..
Total,	13	11	5400	..	..	1835	7235	74.6	..	..	25.3	398 19 1	..	..	50 1 6	457 1 6	16 6 9	..

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics and Transfers of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of Expenditure contributed by Relatives.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.								Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of dangerous Lunatics Transport of Patients.			Total Annual Expenditure.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.						
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought forward,	180	191	66935	731	12,804	44,893	125363	4346	0	1	44	9	5	735	19	4	1403	10	4	173	0	6	6702	19	8	137	2	3
69 St. Martins, .	..	3	1	..	..	1095	1095	50.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	5	7	1	5	6	39	11	1	..	..
70 Tibermuir, .	..	3	730	..	..	730	1460	50.0	50.0	..	..	47	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	0	..	..	..	65	19	0	..	..
71 Trinity-Gask, .	..	2	1629	..	..	444	2073	78.5	21.4	..	..	106	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	3	5	2	6	130	15	11	..	..
72 Tulliallan, .	..	3	2091	..	..	365	2456	85.1	14.8	..	..	137	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	0	0	2	18	3	146	9	9	..	..
73 Weem, .	..	2	1265	..	..	412	1677	75.4	24.5	..	..	82	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	0	..	..	..	93	15	0	..	..
Total,	190	207	72,650	731	12,804	47,939	134124	54.1	9.5	0.5	35.8	4719	14	9	44	9	5	735	19	4	1497	0	2	182	6	9	7179	10	5	137	2	3
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey, .	17	34	13,518	899	14,417	..	93.8	6.2	940	0	9	36	10	8	7	6	8	983	18	1	13	17	8
2 Cathcart, .	..	4	1	803	..	384	1255	44.2	21.1	20.0	..	64	7	8	24	3	8	30	0	6	16	9	0	0	19	7	142	14	8	..	..
3 Eaglesham, .	..	1	4	36	..	1448	40	2.3	95.0	2.6	..	3	3	5	105	9	1	2	17	9	3	18	3	115	8	6	3	16	0
4 Eastwood, .	..	9	13	3118	559	4637	67.2	12.0	74	9	0	235	16	0	15	19	0	29	12	4	355	16	4	69	5	9
5 Erskine,	
6 Greenock, .	..	37	59	970	3093	18,227	1462	23,752	76.7	6.2	..	89	5	6	237	14	6	1126	3	7	42	10	0	50	0	6	1545	14	1	..	..
7 Houston, .	..	1	..	86	..	..	365	365	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	0	0	19	7	17	17	7	..	..
8 Inchinnan, .	..	1	1	..	..	40	450	19.1	72.0	3.8	..	13	13	1	25	0	2	2	17	0	..	..	..	5	18	1	47	8	4	..	..
9 Innerkip, .	..	2	1	..	..	544	544	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	2	53	18	5	..	..
10 Kilbarchan, .	..	3	1452	365	1817	..	79.9	20.0	27	6	0	105	11	0	15	0	0	2	15	0	123	6	0	4	0	0
11 Kilmacolm, .	..	1	1	..	365	365	730	..	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	0	..	..	..	45	18	0	..	..
12 Lochwinnoch, .	..	8	3	..	1897	1445	3342	..	56.7	43.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	7	2	57	4	11	8	9	1	205	1	2	..	..
13 Means, .	..	6	2	..	1743	366	2109	..	82.6	17.3	124	2	7	6	1	4	12	4	2	142	8	1	17	9	3
14 Neilston, .	..	9	10	..	4662	365	5027	..	92.7	7.2	346	11	9	10	8	0	9	6	6	366	6	3	64	6	2
15 Paisley, .	..	15	15	..	6368	275	6643	..	95.8	4.1	239	4	0	7	17	1	17	9	10	389	6	11	12	16	3
16 Port-Glasgow, .	..	6	6	..	3755	..	3755	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	14	10	..	..	..	1	14	3	241	9	1	..	..
17 Renfrew, .	..	2	65	..	591	730	1386	4.6	42.6	52.7	..	5	14	6	..	..	..	36	11	9	22	12	10	5	5	6	70	4	7	..	..
Total,	122	155	1965	5554	57,203	7601	72,323	2.7	7.6	79.0	10.6	176	4	2	434	9	7	3796	6	0	269	0	7	170	15	9	4846	16	1	185	11	1

ROSS & CROMARTY.																								
1	Alness, .	4	1592	...	...	730	2322	68.5	...	...	31.4	131 18	6	.....	20	0	0	24	0	11	175	19	5	.....
2	Applecross, .	4	1750	...	...	2190	3940	44.4	...	...	55.5	130 0	0	.....	42	13	0	5	2	0	177	15	0	.....
3	Avonch, .	3	1825	...	...	...	1825	100.0	...	...	100.0	52 5	0	.....	29	14	2	...	...	...	130	0	2	10 0 0
4	Barvas, .	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	60.0	52 5	0	.....	25	12	3	2	8	3	29	14	2	.....
5	Contin, .	5	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	52.2	116 4	2	.....	47	13	1	2	8	4	166	5	6	.....
6	Cromarty, .	6	1595	...	...	1742	3337	47.8	...	...	52.2	116 4	2	.....	47	13	1	2	8	4	166	5	6	.....
7	Dingwall, .	3	1574	...	...	730	2304	68.3	...	...	31.6	114 16	7	.....	14	16	0	6	16	4	136	8	11	.....
8	Edderton, .	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	52 0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	0	0	.....
9	Fearn, .	2	697	...	...	456	1153	60.4	...	...	39.5	50 7	6	.....	9	13	0	1	15	7	61	16	1	.....
10	Fodderty, .	4	1503	...	365	365	2233	67.3	16.3	25 0 0	16.3	107 15	10	.....	10	0	0	26	0	8	168	16	6	.....
11	Gairloch, .	5	2206	...	...	1592	3798	58.1	...	...	41.8	170 17	7	.....	46	1	9	17	7	9	234	7	1	.....
12	Glenshiel, .	2	190	...	...	1270	1460	13.0	...	...	87.0	9 1	4	.....	29	17	10	25	12	1	64	11	3	.....
13	Killearnan, .	3	2019	...	...	1698	3717	54.3	...	...	45.6	153 5	0	.....	48	14	0	11	17	7	213	16	7	.....
14	Kilmuir, Easter, .	2	1460	...	365	229	2054	71.0	17.7	6 5 8	11.2	110 0	0	.....	7	14	0	...	...	...	123	19	8	.....
15	Kiltearn, .	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	52 1	6	.....	34	0	0	6	3	8	92	5	2	.....
16	Kincardine, .	1	730	...	...	516	1246	58.5	...	...	41.4	58 0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	2	3	.....
17	Kintail, .	4	365	...	...	3369	3734	9.7	...	...	90.2	29 1	10	.....	57	0	5	...	...	...	121	3	4	1 0 0
18	Knockbain, .	6	1243	...	...	1419	2662	46.6	...	...	53.3	88 10	6	.....	30	13	10	1	19	0	114	15	6	.....
19	Lochalsh, .	2	524	...	...	1666	2190	23.9	...	...	76.1	41 0	9	.....	58	1	8	15	13	1	114	15	6	.....
20	Lochbroom, .	4	1830	...	...	2631	4461	41.0	...	...	59.0	120 0	0	.....	68	16	9	11	14	11	200	11	8	.....
21	Lochcarron, .	4	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	52 0	0	.....	12	7	0	...	...	...	64	7	0	.....
22	Lochs, .	5	1098	...	...	1098	2196	50.0	...	...	50.0	78 0	0	.....	32	2	3	...	...	...	110	2	3	.....
23	Logie, Easter, .	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	87 15	9	.....	...	...	...	4	10	11	92	6	8	.....
24	Nigg, .	1	551	...	...	365	916	60.1	...	...	39.8	40 0	0	.....	8	1	0	3	19	3	52	0	3	3 0 0
25	Resolis, .	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	26 0	0	.....	24	12	0	...	...	...	50	12	0	...
26	Rosemarkie, .	3	1153	...	365	365	1833	61.2	19.4	19 16 3	19.4	82 2	7	.....	6	4	0	3	2	0	111	4	10	4 2 0
27	Roskeen, .	4	1315	...	...	1238	2553	51.5	...	...	48.5	111 2	6	.....	36	13	0	5	0	9	152	16	3	11 5 8
28	Stornoway, .	5	31	...	...	1460	1856	1.6	19.6	26 0 0	78.7	4 1	6	...	35	8	0	...	...	...	65	9	6	.....
29	Tain, .	3	365	...	365	606	971	37.5	...	...	62.4	29 0	0	.....	7	10	0	0	10	10	37	0	10	.....
30	Tarbat, .	4	1095	...	...	503	1598	88.5	...	...	31.4	78 0	0	.....	10	13	8	1	9	9	89	15	5	.....
31	Uig, .	5	634	...	...	963	1597	39.7	...	...	60.2	47 5	6	.....	17	2	5	36	13	4	101	1	3	.....
32	Urquhart, .	4	1490	...	...	1435	2925	50.9	...	...	49.0	106 2	9	.....	28	7	0	3	2	0	137	12	4	7 4 9
33	Urray, .	6	1646	...	...	1063	2709	60.7	...	...	39.2	116 19	3	.....	16	0	6	1	14	0	134	13	9	.....
Total,										1.0	48.7	2575 15 11	51 0 0	26 1 11	830	5	11	216	19	4	3700	3	1	36 12 5

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transfers of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.					
												£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.			
ROXBURGH.																					
1 Ancrum, . . . . .	..	3	730	..	..	365	1095	66.6	..	..	..	33.3	53 0 0	£	s. d.	11 0 0	£	s. d.	64 0 0	£	s. d.
2 Ashkirk,	2	..	366	..	..	366	732	50.0	..	..	..	50.0	28 0 0	£	s. d.	14 6 0	£	s. d.	42 6 0	£	s. d.
3 Bedrule, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	..	28 0 0	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	28 0 0	£	s. d.
4 Bowden,	2	2	234	..	..	1095	1329	17.6	..	..	..	82.3	17 10 0	£	s. d.	36 1 1	£	s. d.	64 9 9	£	s. d.
5 Castleton, . . . . .	..	3	365	..	..	730	1095	33.3	..	..	..	66.6	22 0 0	£	s. d.	14 14 8	£	s. d.	36 14 8	£	s. d.
6 Cavers,	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	..	28 0 0	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	28 0 0	£	s. d.
7 Crailing, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	7 11 8	£	s. d.	7 11 8	£	s. d.
8 Eckford,	1	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	£	s. d.	15 14 0	£	s. d.	15 14 0	£	s. d.
9 Ednam, . . . . .	..	1	4168	..	..	1487	5655	73.6	..	..	..	26.3	296 12 11	£	s. d.	48 0 2	£	s. d.	350 8 6	£	s. d.
10 Hawick,	10	6	332	..	..	365	697	47.6	..	..	..	52.3	24 3 0	£	s. d.	12 10 0	£	s. d.	36 8 11	£	s. d.
11 Hopekirk,	1	1	..	..	..	366	366	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	£	s. d.	67 6 0	£	s. d.	207 18 3	£	s. d.
12 Hownam, . . . . .	..	1	1770	..	..	2555	4325	40.9	..	..	..	59.0	135 15 6	£	s. d.	0 16 6	£	s. d.	406 8 4	£	s. d.
13 Jedburgh,	5	7	4828	..	24	1606	6458	74.7	..	..	..	24.9	351 2 10	£	s. d.	10 5 6	£	s. d.	11 10 5	£	s. d.
14 Kelso,	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	£	s. d.	10 2 9	£	s. d.	10 2 9	£	s. d.
15 Kirkton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	161	161	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.
16 Lilliesleaf,	1	..	..	..	..	366	366	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.
17 Linton, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.
18 Mackerston, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.
19 Maxton, . . . . .	..	..	3226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.
20 Melrose,	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.
21 Minto,	4	..	..	..	..	1460	3226	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	238 2 11	£	s. d.	24 8 0	£	s. d.	262 10 11	£	s. d.
22 Morebattle,	1	..	..	..	..	366	366	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	£	s. d.	32 0 0	£	s. d.	32 0 0	£	s. d.
23 Oxnam,	1	1	365	365	..	..	730	50.0	50.0	..	..	100.0	26 10 0	£	s. d.	15 5 2	£	s. d.	39 5 2	£	s. d.
24 Robertson,	1	1	365	..	..	..	730	50.0	..	..	..	50.0	26 10 0	£	s. d.	12 14 0	£	s. d.	41 9 1	£	s. d.
25 Roxburgh,	2	..	730	730	100.0	56 0 0	£	s. d.	30 9 6	£	s. d.	39 4 0	£	s. d.
26 St. Boswells,	2	732	732	100.0	..	£	s. d.	..	£	s. d.	56 0 0	£	s. d.

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.								
STIRLING.																			
1 Airth,	1	2	...	141	284	448	873	...	16.9	32.5	51.3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2 Alva,	2	4	365	1825	...	...	2190	16.6	83.3	...	...	28 0 0	10 1 0	16 11 2	10 6 7	5 19 3	42 18 0	...
3 Baldernock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 0 0	...
4 Balfour,	3	1	...	730	...	471	1201	...	60.7	...	39.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Bothkennar,	1	3	...	547	730	...	1277	...	42.8	57.1	...	52 0 6	39 3 0	37 4 3	11 19 6	3 11 10	67 11 10	...	
6 Buchanan, . . . . .	...	3	...	365	365	365	1095	...	33.3	33.3	33.3	26 0 0	39 3 0	15 12 0	...	3 11 4	79 18 7	17 13 0
7 Campsie,	9	9	3852	594	365	365	5176	74.4	11.4	7.1	7.1	236 11 8	45 14 3	14 13 6	11 0 9	...	56 2 0	...	
8 Denny,	3	4	365	1033	876	...	2274	16.0	45.4	38.5	...	23 0 0	77 6 6	43 15 0	...	9 12 7	317 12 9	15 4 0	
9 Drymen,	1	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	50 19 9	...	...	9 11 10	158 13 4	...
10 Dumpace, . . . . .	...	1	...	270	...	...	270	...	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	...	...	6 5 0	50 19 9	...
11 Falkirk,	14	7	1095	...	4649	...	5744	19.0	...	80.9	...	95 8 5	215 11 3	...	...	30 1 5	341 1 1	6 2 6
12 Fintry,	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	26 0 0	...
13 Gargunnoch, . . . . .	...	3	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	56 15 6	...	...	60 0 3	...	116 15 9	...
14 Kilsyth,	1	...	...	...	...	283	283	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	14 3 0	5 17 0	20 0 0	...
15 Kilsyth,	5	7	161	2190	365	1460	4176	3.8	52.4	8.7	35.0	11 10 0	157 18 0	20 12 0	47 15 0	...	237 15 0	...	
16 Kippen,	2	5	153	1460	...	1095	2708	5.6	53.8	...	40.5	12 3 9	82 4 0	...	23 12 1	3 0 10	121 0 8	7.12	
17 Larbert,	7	5	148	366	1949	1464	3927	3.7	9.3	49.6	37.4	...	23 8 6	112 8 2	39 15 1	0 7 1	175 18 10	...	
18 Leacroft,	2	...	...	366	...	366	732	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	29 18 0	...	20 4 1	7 13 0	57 15 1	...
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	88	...	...	88	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	5 14 6	...	0 19 6	6 14 0	...
20 Polmont,	3	4	366	1193	366	366	2291	15.9	52.2	15.9	15.9	24 0 0	82 12 0	18 1 9	11 3 8	3 10 7	139 8 0	...	
21 St. Ninians, . . . . .	...	10	7	1498	1372	962	730	32.8	30.1	21.0	16.0	114 5 0	98 6 2	42 1 9	28 5 0	6 9 3	289 7 2	33 19 8
22 Slamannan, . . . . .	...	...	100	265	...	...	365	27.4	72.6	...	...	12 10 0	20 10 0	...	...	...	33 0 0	...
23 Stirling,	8	18	2112	2606	3631	...	8349	25.3	31.2	43.4	...	163 19 0	184 8 0	168 2 5	...	15 8 2	531 17 7	27 8 4	
24 Strathblane,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	32 3 0	...	...	31 9 3	...	63 12 3	...
Total,	76	85	10580	16,419	14,650	8873	50,502	20.9	32.5	29.0	17.5	758 10 10	1217 15 2	710 7 9	324 4 3	411 18 8	3122 16 8	107 19 7	

SUTHERLAND.

1 Assynt, . . .	321	...	...	...	99.3	22 14 6	.....	.....	19 0 5	6 2 0	47 16 11	.....
2 Clyne, . . .	1115	...	...	...	24.6	81 19 6	.....	.....	16 17 8	4 13 4	103 10 6	2 14 0
3 Creich, . . .	1429	...	...	...	33.8	97 19 7	.....	.....	16 18 6	13 15 7	128 13 8	.....
4 Dornoch, . .	1102	...	...	...	24.8	94 7 6	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	100 7 6	.....
5 Duiness, . .	258	...	...	...	82.3	18 7 0	.....	.....	25 14 3	6 8 9	50 10 0	.....
6 Eddrachillis, .	365	...	...	...	...	26 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 6 0	.....
7 Farr, . . .	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	28 1 1	12 12 0	40 13 1	3 18 0
8 Golspie, . . .	765	...	...	...	32.3	52 19 1	.....	.....	4 4 5	6 5 7	63 10 2	5 0 0
9 Kildonan, . .	709	...	...	...	51.1	64 8 4	.....	.....	22 5 8	15 4 10	101 18 10	.....
10 Lairg, . . .	821	...	...	...	47.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	11 17 1	92 19 1	.....
11 Loth, . . .	116	...	...	...	86.3	14 10 0	.....	.....	11 3 4	2 16 9	28 10 1	.....
12 Rogart, . . .	673	...	...	...	35.1	60 14 4	.....	.....	8 15 0	5 15 11	75 5 3	.....
13 Tongue, . . .	365	...	...	...	80.0	29 0 3	.....	.....	16 18 0	3 10 0	49 8 3	.....
Total,	8039	...	...	...	53.5	635 6 1	.....	.....	185 1 5	89 1 10	909 9 4	11 12 0

WIGTON.

1 Glasserton, .	1098	...	...	...	25.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	16 17 10	.....	76 17 10	.....
2 Inch, . . .	730	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	13 5 7	.....	64 11 8	.....
3 Kirkcolm, . .	730	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	41 7 0	.....
4 Kirkinner, . .	184	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 14 0	16 14 0	.....
5 Kirkmaiden, .	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	43 1 4	.....	43 1 4	.....
6 Kirkcovan, . .	1142	...	...	...	55.7	50 0 0	.....	.....	23 1 8	0 19 0	74 0 8	.....
7 Leswalt, . . .	1229	...	...	...	42.1	95 0 0	.....	.....	15 8 1	.....	110 8 1	5 6 4
8 Luce, Old, . .	1095	...	...	...	5 1	60 0 0	.....	.....	43 16 0	3 18 9	107 14 9	.....
9 Luce, New, . .	730	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
10 Mochrum, . .	550	...	...	...	39.9	31 14 0	.....	.....	14 3 0	7 10 3	53 7 3	.....
11 Penninghame, .	3566	...	...	...	41.7	191 1 11	.....	.....	70 15 8	5 13 8	267 11 3	16 1 8
12 Portpatrick, .	150	...	...	...	82.4	15 0 0	11 7 6	.....	34 12 4	4 15 9	65 15 7	.....
13 Sorby, . . .	144	...	...	...	75.7	7 15 10	.....	.....	9 8 0	9 7 2	26 11 0	.....
14 Stoneykirk, . .	1825	...	...	...	66.6	100 0 0	.....	.....	75 18 4	35 0 6	210 18 10	.....
15 Stranraer, . .	577	...	...	...	44.6	31 13 11	.....	.....	32 7 9	4 5 2	90 19 1	4 12 6
16 Whithorn, . .	1700	...	...	...	30.7	100 0 0	.....	.....	22 12 3	2 18 6	109 8 6	.....
17 Wigton, . . .	2358	...	...	...	17.6	132 13 9	.....	.....	14 3 8	13 5 4	160 0 9	20 0 0
Total,	18,145	150	1460	15,997	50.7	1004 19 5	11 7 6	40 8 4	406 19 3	95 13 1	1559 7 7	46 0 6

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.					
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.				In Private Dwellings.				
1 Aberdeen.	285	282	100,929	1,095	23,413	41,346	166,783	60.5	0.6	14.0	24.8	6,886	5.5	55.0	1,188	1,188	9.8	177	11	11		
2 Argyll.	126	148	47,932	..	136	38,315	86,338	55.5	..	0.1	44.3	3,383	10.11	3.101	1,003	8.11	4,997	1.9	213	5	2	
3 Ayr.	165	186	6,109	41,360	24,748	32,452	104,669	57.48	39.5	23.6	31.1	462	0.6	6.13	1,315	4.10	6,511	15	273	4	4	
4 Banff.	58	79	26,893	464	..	17,620	44,660	60.2	0.3	..	39.4	1,905	7.10	37	1.0	1.6	20.12	0	1	0	0	
5 Berwick.	27	88	13,208	494	..	7,489	21,191	62.3	2.3	..	35.3	390	3.2	381	1.0	..	1,307	11	27	0	11	
6 Bute.	12	23	..	4,268	..	6,126	12,111	..	35.1	14.2	50.6	..	..	331	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Cathness.	44	54	14,047	97	1,727	19,605	33,694	41.6	0.3	0.2	57.8	371	15.3	331	4.0	94.16	3	31	2	1	0	
8 Glenorchy.	29	39	3,666	732	..	3,670	23,664	26.8	43.9	4.0	2.0	273	12.6	4	0.0	3.19	8	163	11	0	0	
9 Dumbarton.	54	42	1,484	10,028	11,630	6,241	19,583	69	33.9	38.9	22.1	124	16.0	779	7.3	86	2.0	1,563	11	8	2	
10 Dumfriess.	96	92	46,194	..	80	13,496	59,720	77.3	0.8	18.5	11.3	2,605	11.10	136	2.0	2,469	4.0	1,632	10	10	0	
11 Edinburgh.	350	475	168,134	2,074	44,804	27,670	242,672	69.3	..	..	35.2	1,097	13.6	..	..	..	386	17	58	18	10	
12 Elgin.	49	53	21,497	..	197	11,741	33,398	64.3	0.4	0.7	41.2	352	1.0	109	2.3	63	5.8	1,496	11	19	2	
13 Fife.	163	156	73,991	1,562	1,639	20,680	97,442	75.5	1.5	17.2	13.0	4,857	12.6	89	13.0	1,473	10	136	1	0		
14 Forfar.	234	321	115,321	1,837	30,672	22,070	169,890	67.9	1.0	18.0	28.0	7,375	16.8	17	18.6	..	310	269	8	2		
15 Glasgow.	54	58	25,559	365	297	10,199	36,400	70.1	1.0	0.8	45.0	3,428	19.5	..	..	245	1.1	2,115	4	0	0	
16 Inverness.	126	131	46,206	..	..	37,685	83,891	55.0	..	17.7	27.8	1,123	11.0	..	..	232	3.8	1,660	14	10	0	
17 Kinross.	12	18	17,000	..	5,541	8,713	31,254	54.4	..	..	33.4	329	6.3	24	0.0	..	74	59	23	9		
18 Kirkcubright.	54	53	22,122	365	..	2,556	34,632	61.8	4.7	..	36.1	1,217	16.3	..	..	402	0.9	1,657	3	3	8	
19 Lanark.	571	624	152,883	3,955	142,281	37,391	336,210	45.3	1.1	48.3	11.2	12,818	10.11	268	17.0	8,088	10.11	1,632	5.2	48	17	4
20 Leith.	54	27	1,388	9,537	5,727	3,986	19,938	47.9	17.9	28.7	16.4	112	19.3	677	0.6	258	3.5	2	0	0	0	
21 Livingston.	33	11	2,400	..	..	1,835	7,235	42.0	..	..	55.3	328	19.1	..	..	..	50	1.6	16	6	9	
22 Nairn.	28	30	7,861	..	..	10,475	18,701	74.0	1.9	..	26.0	598	10.7	26	0.0	..	193	18	5	6	9	
23 Peebles.	9	17	8,168	..	..	9,839	9,150	89.2	..	..	10.7	859	5.6	..	..	..	83	14	6	40	7	4
24 Orkney.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Perth.	190	207	72,550	731	12,804	47,939	124,124	54.1	0.5	9.5	35.8	4,719	14.9	44	9.5	735	19.4	1,497	0.2	182	6	9
26 Renfrew.	122	165	1,965	5,554	57,203	7,001	72,323	27	7.6	79.0	10.6	176	4.2	434	9.7	3,796	6	269	0.7	170	15	9
27 Ross.	105	110	3,861	730	34,444	70,765	49,727	40.2	1.0	1.0	48.7	2,575	15.11	51	0.0	25	1.1	830	5.11	216	19	4
28 Roxburgh.	57	49	20,768	865	24	14,210	36,361	58.7	1.0	..	45.7	1,524	9.8	14	9.1	0.16	6	439	10.7	67	2	7
29 Selkirk.	12	12	3,555	..	..	3,003	6,558	54.2	..	..	..	271	14.0	..	..	..	..	86	3.11	34	16	2
30 Shetland.	26	27	4,845	1,348	1,096	11,008	18,297	26.5	7.3	5.9	60.2	355	15.10	96	0.0	58	1.9	325	5.6	96	3	4
31 Stirling.	76	85	10,580	16,419	14,630	8,873	50,502	20.9	32.5	29.0	17.5	758	10.7	1,217	15.2	710	7.9	234	4.3	111	18	8
32 Sutherland.	31	28	8,039	..	..	9,251	17,290	46.5	..	..	53.8	635	6.1	..	..	..	..	185	1.5	89	1	10
33 Wigton.	55	52	18,145	..	1,460	15,997	36,752	50.7	0.4	4.0	44.8	1,004	19.5	11	7.6	40	8.4	406	19.3	95	13	1
Totals & Averages.	3234	3719	1,105,415	108,809	381,519	546,202	2,141,945	51.6	5.0	17.8	25.5	75,852	9.8	8,051	5.3	21,047	5.9	15,396	5.6	5,073	13	5
	</																					

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1869.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.		Period of Residence of those discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those discharged Not Recovered.																					
					Period of Residence of those discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those discharged Not Recovered.																					
	M.	F.	Re-covered.	Not Re-covered.	Under 1 Month.	From 1-3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-9 Months.	From 9-12 Months.	From 12-18 Months.	From 18 Months to 2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	From 3-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.																		
																					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums,.....	899	944	272	315	199	228	26	18	78	89	57	90	43	46	19	22	23	18	5	8	14	16	4	6	3	2	32	40	26	16	38	34	32	44	39	49	32	45
Private Asylums, ...	83	129	40	53	148	191	2	2	12	20	16	15	2	6	1	4	3	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	13	24	12	22	15	18	22	37	62	54	24	36
Parochial Asylums,	94	179	40	63	46	56	11	7	7	23	7	16	4	7	2	3	4	1	1	3	...	1	2	...	2	2	11	20	4	7	11	3	6	4	8	7	6	15
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,.....	78	96	4	6	22	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	2	1	2	7	1	2	5	4	6	8
Totals,...	1154	1348	356	437	415	502	40	27	97	132	82	122	49	60	22	29	30	20	7	12	17	20	6	9	6	6	62	89	44	46	66	62	61	87	114	114	68	104

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1869, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.						From 1-3.						From 3-6.		From 6-9.		From 9-12.		From 12-18.		Above 20.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums,	2189·8	2184·7	23	25	24	16	21	15	8	13	14	16	13	15	12	30	21	20	28	18	25	7	11	8	4	210	198	47·4	50·2	
Private Asylums,	166·7	270·6	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	5	1	1	...	...	11	24	48·5	47·4
Parochial Asylums	199·0	283·0	2	6	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	3	2	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	16	17	48·2	41·5
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	241·5	373·0	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	6	5	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	26	26	51·2	52·7
Totals, ...	2797·0	3111·3	28	36	32	25	24	20	13	15	16	19	19	20	15	36	27	29	35	22	33	10	15	8	4	263	265	47·9	49·6	

APPENDIX D.—*continued*.

No. V.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1869.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.						Thoracic Disease.						Abdominal Disease.						Fever, Erysipelas, Scarlatina, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.							
	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines or Peritonæum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Royal and District Asylums,	2189·8	2184·7	17	12	14	4	30	6	6	10	38	33	32	40	17	15	11	17	8	7	3	6	2	8	3	6	20	32	8	2		
Private Asylums, ...	166·7	270·6	2	1	...	1	3	5	...	2	3	4	2	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	
Parochial Asylums, ...	199·0	283·0	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	5	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	241·5	373·0	4	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	5	4	2	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	8	1	...
Totals, ...	2797·0	3111·3	23	18	15	6	38	11	6	18	42	35	43	51	22	22	14	20	8	11	7	8	4	11	310	28	41	9	3			

The cause of death in the case of one male, who died while on probation, is unknown.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VI.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1868 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1868.				Number intimated during the Year 1868.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.								B. Disposal of Single Patients.																
	In Establishments.		As Single Patients.		M.	F.	M.	F.	*Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.				Left in Private Dwellings of Single Patients intimated.				Transferred from Establishments.				Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
																															Of Patients intimated during 1868.	Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.	Not Recovered.	By Recovery.	By Friends.
1. Aberdeen,	154	180	44	65	42	45	39	40	...	1	20	25	5	6	9	4	3	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	...	2	...	2	2				
2. Argyll,	64	75	48	60	19	16	17	12	...	5	4	4	12	8	3	2	5	4	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	5	6	3	
3. Ayr,	88	97	38	55	33	42	28	38	1	5	21	24	9	10	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	4				
4. Banff,	28	44	19	31	11	5	7	4	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick,	17	21	10	13	2	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute,	6	12	7	10	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	16	19	25	30	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	10	18	1	6	1	5	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	35	23	7	13	10	8	10	8	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	67	58	14	21	17	18	17	16	...	3	6	7	3	1	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh,	243	343	30	49	97	106	92	106	1	4	27	55	33	24	8	9	5	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	2	2	2	1	1		
12. Elgin,	33	23	10	23	8	9	7	6	...	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife,	106	98	33	29	27	39	24	37	3	...	10	14	7	8	1	...	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar,	170	232	22	36	45	56	44	54	2	...	11	20	19	17	2	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington,	32	32	11	16	10	11	8	9	1	...	3	2	3	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	61	54	47	53	22	23	19	18	...	...	5	9	6	3	...	1	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kincardine,	28	27	11	16	5	8	5	8	...	5	3	2	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	8	8	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright,	29	31	18	16	9	8	8	6	...	1	3	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	373	410	43	64	175	168	173	166	...	2	69	72	38	46	8	11	2	2	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

21. Linstead,	25	20	5	5	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	
22. Nain,	7	7	3	1	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	9	12	15	16	5	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peables,	9	14	...	1	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	111	111	59	70	22	30	19	27	1	1	5	8	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Renfrew,	72	104	10	14	45	44	44	43	...	2	31	28	11	10	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross and Cromarty,	51	44	41	56	21	10	18	4	...	2	1	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh,	30	23	19	22	12	6	9	6	...	...	4	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Solihull,	7	2	3	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	12	6	13	13	2	8	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	51	53	12	14	16	18	16	18	1	...	13	5	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland,	14	8	13	12	7	3	6	3	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton,	28	21	24	24	4	9	9	7	...	...	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	1994	2230	658	863	686	727	634	667	15	30	260	311	179	170	56	45	52	60	19	24	4	13	9	13	40	52

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

* See Footnote on page vii.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,.....	1351-0	1319-0	442	518	167	208	124	130	99	32-7	39-2	37-7	40-1	10-2	7-5	
" 1861,.....	1374-0	1388-0	489	532	195	219	121	152	130	35-6	38-4	39-8	41-1	8-7	7-2	
" 1862,.....	1405-0	1418-0	435	464	152	197	124	147	107	30-9	32-7	34-9	42-4	10-4	7-5	
" 1863,.....	1458-5	1460-0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	34-1	36-0	32-8	40-8	8-8	6-7	
" 1864,.....	1585-3	1616-9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	39-6	38-9	30-5	31-9	8-1	6-6	
" 1865,.....	1375-0	1700-5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	34-2	34-4	36-6	38-6	6-7	6-9	
" 1866,.....	1716-5	1735-0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	45-3	34-1	29-1	34-1	8-3	8-1	
" 1867,.....	1834-0	1834-0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	36-6	39-6	33-0	39-6	10-7	7-8	
" 1868,.....	1968-0	1991-0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	33-6	35-2	35-6	40-8	8-2	7-9	
" 1869,.....	2189-8	2184-7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	41-0	43-2	30-2	33-3	9-5	9-0	
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	1643-9	1664-7	603-4	639-9	202-0	241-7	165-5	178-4	147-7	36-3	38-2	34-0	38-0	8-9	7-5	

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,.....	363-0	515-5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	34-3	33-6	37-3	5-5	8-1	
" 1861,.....	388-5	524-0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	33-5	26-8	37-5	7-2	7-4	
" 1862,.....	405-0	518-0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	30-1	23-0	35-9	10-3	8-6	
" 1863,.....	406-5	500-5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27-7	26-5	44-1	6-8	8-9	
" 1864,.....	363-5	452-5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	46-8	16-2	24-0	9-3	7-5	
" 1865,.....	342-5	422-5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	38-1	38-2	36-0	9-3	8-2	
" 1866,.....	302-5	407-5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47-9	29-6	29-6	10-2	8-5	
" 1867,.....	264-0	340-7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48-8	25-6	35-7	10-6	7-9	
" 1868,.....	217-0	312-8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50-7	34-6	33-3	10-6	6-1	
" 1869,.....	166-7	270-6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49-8	48-2	41-1	6-6	8-8	
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	321-0	426-4	125-2	170-6	36-2	58-5	76-6	98-7	27-7	34-5	40-6	30-2	35-0	8-6	8-0	

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,	200.0	284.0	128	144	69	80	26	27	45	32	53.9	22.5
" 1861,	191.0	281.0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	56.2	15.7
" 1862,	193.5	277.5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	51.1	12.6
" 1863,	205.5	280.5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	50.8	13.4
" 1864,	230.5	277.5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	38.6	11.8
" 1865,	219.0	276.5	98	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	49.4	7.2
" 1866,	194.0	247.0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	48.6	10.8
" 1867,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	52.1	9.6
" 1868,	190.0	253.5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	53.7	9.0
" 1869,	199.0	283.0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	42.5	6.0
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	201.2	271.0	106.3	126.5	52.8	62.8	26.9	33.5	25.9	24.9	49.7	12.8

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,	136.5	214.5	37	30	3	14	5	16	18	17	8.1	13.1
" 1861,	148.0	214.0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	5.0	16.2
" 1862,	151.0	228.0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	7.3	8.6
" 1863,	158.0	241.5	35	66	5	7	14	25	18	22	14.3	8.2
" 1864,	175.5	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	7.5	8.2
" 1865,	204.5	297.5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	...	5.9
" 1866,	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	1.7	7.8
" 1867,	237.2	339.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	6.2	10.9
" 1868,	240.8	361.1	56	79	13	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	8.3
" 1869,	241.5	373.0	78	96	4	6	22	27	26	26	5.1	10.7
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	193.1	287.5	47.6	73.1	3.6	6.3	16.5	30.2	18.9	23.8	7.8	9.7

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 27th May 1869.

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The changes which have occurred in this establishment since the date of the last visit, consist of 85 admissions, 61 discharges, and 15 deaths.

The admissions include 12 males and 11 females, private patients, and 30 males and 32 females, paupers. Nine were transfers from other Asylums; the remainder were admitted on Sheriff's orders, all of which, together with the sanctions, were examined and compared with the registers. All the pauper patients admitted were found to belong to parishes within the district, with the exception of one from Caithness. The form of mental disease is described as having been in 29 mania, 12 monomania, 17 melancholia, 24 dementia, and 3 dipsomania.

The discharges include 30 recovered, 15 relieved, and 16 not improved. Ten of these were transfers to Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The deaths are made up of 10 males and 5 females—the causes of death being 1 from gastric fever, 5 apoplexy or other cerebral disease, 2 general paralysis, 1 phthisis, 2 disease of heart and cardiac dropsy, 1 hepatic abscess, 2 exhaustion, and 1 debility of age. The average at death was 55 years.

The numbers resident in the Asylum at this date are 197 males and 228 females—32 of whom, or 16 of each sex, are in Elmhill House. There are, besides, 2 males and 2 females absent on probation, making the total number at present on the books of the Asylum to amount to 429. Of these, 32 are registered as curable, and as under special treatment for the mental affection, and 7 for bodily ailments. There are 29 epileptics, 7 paralytics, and 22 of wet or dirty habits and raised by the night attendants. The number of wet beds throughout the house on the night preceding the visit was 3 only on the female side. Three only of each sex were confined to bed at the time of the visit from disease or debility. None were in seclusion.

The patients dine together at table in their several day-rooms. The food was abundant and well served—consisting in the main division of broth, salt-fish, and potatoes, white puddings, and stewed rhubarb. There are industrially employed 66 males and 85 females; employed for amusement 122 males and 139 females. The men are employed principally in the grounds; the females in the laundry and in needlework. A considerable number of the females in the day-rooms were found employed, at the time of the visit, in mending the stockings which had come in from the wash. About 100 patients have the privilege of access to the general grounds, the remainder being mostly confined to the airing-courts. At present only 9 are taken to walk beyond the Asylum bounds, but the number will be increased as the season advances. The amusements are joined in by 122 males and 129 females. They consist of dancing parties weekly, theatricals, concerts, and public readings frequently, besides cards, bagatelle, billiards, bowls, and cricket for such patients as are capable of joining in them. According to the latest entry in the register, 9 males and 1 female are recorded as having been taken to amusements in the town.

The general state of tranquillity among the patients was satisfactory; least so perhaps among the class of females in the airing-yard of the east wing. It being term-day, some of the female attendants were leaving, which would be an additional reason to that afforded by the general character of the patients

in the way for any unusual manifestation of excitement. Speaking generally, the condition of the house, the state of ventilation, the cleanness and sufficiency of the bedding, and the state of the patients in respect of clothing and personal cleanliness, were found to be highly satisfactory.

Besides the main building and the house at Elmhill, which is exclusively for the use of patients of a superior class, there are now within the grounds four auxiliary houses occupied by patients, viz., Gate Cottage, Mary Place House, and Barkmill House for females, and the former residence of the medical superintendent for males.

Since last visit the register of seclusions contains 22 entries, referring to 19 individuals. With the exception of one instance of confinement to the seclusion yard for two hours, the entries are exclusively instances of the use of the shower-bath for various breaches of discipline.

No register of escapes or accidents is kept at the Asylum, but intimation is immediately given to the Board of Lunacy if any instances occur.

Several changes have occurred among the attendants of the Asylum, but no attendant has been discharged since last report on account of misconduct.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 20th November 1869.

The patients resident in the Asylum at this date are 191 males, and 217 females, who are thus disposed of:—

	M.	F.
In Elmhill House, . . .	17	17
„ Clarkseat House, . . .	20	0
„ Gate Cottage, . . .	0	15
„ Mary Place House, . . .	0	18
„ Barkmill Cottage, . . .	0	8
„ Main Asylum, . . .	154	159

There are besides 3 males and 2 females absent on probation.

The following are the changes since the visit of 27th May—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	15	16	24	34	89
Discharges, . . .	10	11	28	36	85
Deaths, . . .	2	1	5	2	10

Of the pauper admissions, 24 were from the parishes of Aberdeen and Old Machar, and the rest from the landward parishes of the county.

Of the discharges, 33 were recoveries, and 39 transfers to lunatic wards of poorhouses. The remaining 13 were removals by friends, by minute of parochial boards, and on expiry of period of probation.

The cause of death was phthisis in 2 cases, general paralysis in 3, suicide in 2, and apoplexy, epilepsy, and bronchitis in 1 case each.

From the foregoing figures it appears that, but for the relief afforded by poorhouses, there would have been a considerable increase in the number of patients; to such an extent, indeed, as to have given rise to many of the inconveniences of overcrowding. And, as little additional relief can be looked for in this direction, it is much to be feared that the question of extending the Asylum must soon come seriously before the managers.

The health of the community has been satisfactory, and the mortality small. The loss of two patients by suicide has to be deplored; but, although, at first sight, it may appear that the death of one was due to the neglect of proper precautionary measures, it should be borne in mind that the patient had it daily in his power to commit suicide, and that the act was apparently due to some sudden impulse, against which it is impossible always to provide. In the modern treatment of the insane, where the patients are treated with humane consideration, and the use of mechanical restraint has been abolished, the utmost care will fail to guard against the occasional occurrence of suicide; but such accidents have in reality decreased with the improved manner of treatment, and it would be matter of regret were these two cases to lead to any restrictions on the liberty which the patients have hitherto enjoyed. All parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order, but the halls of the main

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house are too small for the number of inmates, and are consequently overcrowded, especially at meal times, or whenever they are all assembled. The atmosphere is then heavy and tainted, especially on the female side. The want of adequate table accommodation at meals leads to confusion, and interferes with discipline; a considerable number being served on side benches or squatting on the floor. Gradual progress is being made in papering and painting, and in other minor improvements, tending to increase the cheerfulness of the house and to augment the comfort of the patients. The removal of the stone flooring from certain of the single rooms still waits for accomplishment. The bedding was ample and in good condition. The patients in both departments were tranquil, but 3 females were in bed for the purpose of calming excitement. No entry of seclusion occurs in the register since last inspection, but the shower-bath was had recourse to on 9 occasions for purposes of discipline; on 1 for striking a patient, on 3 for attempting to escape, on 1 for tearing and destroying bedding and bed-room furniture, on 1 for breaking glass, on 1 for assisting to escape, and on 1 for assaulting attendants. In the numbers industrially employed, taking exercise in the general grounds and beyond the Asylum bounds, restricted to the airing-courts, and attending chapel, no particular change has taken place, and the remarks made on former occasions on these points need scarcely be repeated. The means of amusement and recreation have received considerable development by theatrical performances, which are given in the hall of Elmhill House, and at which it is said about 200 patients are present. Both sexes were warmly and comfortably clothed, and clean in person. The meals served during the visit were abundant, in good season, and well cooked; and the appearance of the patients bore testimony to the adequacy of the diet.

Two changes have taken place among the attendants, who are reported to discharge their duties in an efficient and kindly manner. Their number is, however, too small for the proper employment and exercise of the patients, or even for proper control. In certain of the halls the proportion is as 1 to 25, and this is the case among the more troublesome females. Whenever an extension of the Asylum comes up for consideration, the propriety of providing a general dining-hall and female work is strongly urged. By the former, the neatness and cleanliness of the halls would be greatly promoted, and by the latter, a great impetus would be given to industrial employment. The argument that domesticity would thus be lessened is refuted by the appearance of the halls during meals, and by the experience of other asylums. The general condition of Elmhill House was very satisfactory.

Every department of the establishment afforded evidence of the conscientious care with which it is supervised.

ARGYLLSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 3d June 1869.

Argyll
District
Asylum.

The patients resident at this date are 64 males and 77 females, and 1 male is absent on probation. The changes among them since the visit of 23d December are:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	16	10	26
Discharges,	7	9	16
Deaths,	5	1	6

These figures show an increase of 4.

Of the patients discharged, 11 had recovered. The causes of death of the 6 fatal cases are registered as pneumonia from a fractured rib, apoplexy, cerebral disease and dropsy, cerebral disease, senile marasmus, and phthisis. Their admissions took place in 1868 and 1869.

The management of the house is at present conducted under the very serious difficulties arising from the extensive structural alterations and additions which are in progress for adapting it to relieve the pressure for accommodation for patients from Argyllshire, and to fulfil the compact made with Buteshire for the reception of the patients of that county. When it is borne in mind that, by the operations referred to, the accommodation will be doubled, not by the mere addition of new buildings, but by the remodelling

and enlarging of almost every part of the present structure, some idea may be formed of the extent of the derangement of order and method, on which the successful management of the insane so much depends. It is not surprising, therefore, that the patients should have been rather less tidy than usual, and somewhat more restless and noisy; the wonder rather is that they should have suffered so little from the deteriorating influences to which they have been exposed.

Part of the new accommodation for males is already in occupation, and a part of that for females is approaching completion. The result is exceedingly satisfactory, and affords a very sure indication that when the alterations are completed, the district will possess an Asylum which will take high rank among similar institutions.

The land in possession has been recently increased by the lease for 19 years of 150 acres, marching with the Asylum estate. This acquisition will not only enlarge the field of occupation for the patients, but will in great measure render the institution independent of foreign supplies of food. The means of exercise upon the general grounds of the Asylum will be so complete that it is not intended to rebuild the walls of the female airing-court, which have been removed to make way for a portion of the new buildings. At present, indeed, both sides of the house are conducted without the assistance of enclosed airing-courts, and under the serious complication of the presence of numerous workmen in all directions; there is, therefore, good reason to hope that the proposed experiment will be successful, and, in this case, it cannot fail to exercise a very beneficial influence on the treatment of the insane over the whole country, by affording practical proof that physical disability is the only legitimate reason for not extending the use of the general grounds to every patient.

Notwithstanding the numerous sources of disturbance alluded to, no recourse has been had to seclusion since last visit. The physical health of the community has been favourable. At present, 1 male and 4 females are in bed from sickness or debility; of the latter, 2 have been bed-ridden for years. Three males and 4 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits, and some new modifications of bedding for their use are on trial. About 38 males and 45 females engage in industrial occupations, and about 46 males and 57 females attend chapel. The hall which serves for this purpose is, however, at present divided into two dormitories for males and females respectively. There is only 1 epileptic inmate.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and well cooked. Very few fragments were left, scarcely sufficient to fill a small-sized bowl. The soft débris is given to the cows, of which there are nine; and it is proposed to get a small crushing machine to utilize the bones for the land.

The house, where not interfered with by the operations in progress, was in excellent order, and the furniture is being gradually supplemented by articles calculated to give it a comfortable, home-like appearance.

One accident, which terminated fatally, has occurred since last inspection; it has already been thoroughly investigated both by the legal authorities and the Board of Lunacy.

The only changes among the servants and attendants are the substitution of a new laundry-maid for one who left to be married, and the appointment of a new female attendant, rendered necessary by the increased number of patients.

ARGYLLSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 7th August 1869.

Considerable advance has been made in the enlargement of this Asylum since the statutory visit on 3d June. Thirty-eight females were found resident in a new section of their department, which was regarded as sufficiently dry as safely to admit of occupancy. This step was, however, partly compulsory, and must not be regarded as indicating the degree of progress in other parts of the house. In fact the workmen are building in and around the existing Asylum, and a new distribution of the inmates and of the furniture becomes frequently necessary in order to permit of the erection of the additions, while a very thorough examination of all parts of the house did not suffice to give, in consequence of its unfinished state, a very clear idea of the general plan.

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What has been executed appears to promise amplitude, commodiousness, and many improvements on the original structure. The interior and the surroundings have, in many respects, the unseemly traces of incompleteness, and must greatly interfere with the moral treatment, as well as the comfort, of the patients. Notwithstanding these difficulties in the way of carrying into effect the arrangements essential to the judicious management of an asylum, and that from the wet and tempestuous state of the weather all the patients had been confined to the house during the whole day, and the men, of course, deprived of their usual occupation, great tranquillity and order prevailed, and there were many signs of in-door industry in the division for females. It is further incumbent to say, that although many domestic arrangements are suspended or interfered with by the presence and proceedings of the workmen, the house was perfectly clean, well kept, and except at points where damp has penetrated from the roof, etc., no offensive smells were detected. The aspect, dress, and personal neatness of the patients, and what is not always the case, the hair of the females, were perfectly satisfactory. A large portion of both sexes are robust, and have the appearance of being much in the open air. All, in fact, enjoy this privilege. The community may be described as healthy, only four persons (women) were in bed, and no deaths have occurred.

Several minor arrangements were observed, which, while not necessarily depending upon the operations going forward, will contribute to the improved working of the establishment. Among these may be mentioned store-closets in the wards for containing the extra clothing, medicine, etc., for the patients; the mode of drawing and discharging water, the interior structure of the water-closets opening from the large day-rooms in regard to privacy and security, and the formation of what may be called local kitchens, at several points, in which articles of food or cordials may be prepared, for such patients as do not go to the general dining-room, and as require frequent nourishment. In connexion with this matter the appointment of night guardians is strongly recommended, less for the safety of the general population, than as enabling food to be given to the aged and infirm during the night, as prolonged fasting is, to them, especially prejudicial.

The numbers at present resident are 63 males and 82 females. There is 1 male absent on probation. Of these, 28 men and 46 women are engaged in occupation of some kind. It should be noted that of the latter, a certain number engage in field-work of a light description, such as reaping, turnip-hoeing, etc. Forty-two assisted in the hay-harvest.

Since June 3d there have been admitted 1 male and six females, all from Argyllshire; 4 have been discharged; 1 of these transferred, and 3 as cured.

The conduct of the attendants has been creditable. There has been no accident, and except upon one occasion no seclusion. The medical superintendent had recourse to this means of discipline for a special object. While the health of the inmates is consulted by what may be called constant exercise in and around the grounds, their amusement in-doors has been provided for by concerts, a dramatic representation, feats of legerdemain, etc. The impression produced during this examination of the successful management of an asylum "under difficulties" was very favourable.

AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 16th August 1869.

Ayr
District
Asylum.

This Asylum was opened on the 28th ultimo, and now contains 14 patients. Eleven of these were transferred from other establishments. One death has occurred in a patient who was moribund when received.

All the males were found, when visited, busily employed in the grounds; 1 female was acting as kitchen-maid, 1 was knitting, and 1 confined to bed for medical reasons.

They were all well clothed, clean in person, and perfectly tranquil.

The house has been prepared and furnished for 170 patients in the meantime, and although various additions will be required to secure the complete comfort of the inmates, it appeared in a very satisfactory state.

The grounds, airing-yards, etc., are only partially reclaimed, but this process is judiciously made to depend on the labours of the patients, who, there is is every reason to expect, will rapidly increase in number.

The supply of water is ample.

The medical superintendent regards the house as commodious, and, in general, suitable for the purposes intended.

Books, registers, etc., were submitted.

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BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st May 1869.

The existing population consists of 39 males and 47 females, of whom 7 males and 6 females are private patients. Since the date of the last visit, on the 7th of September 1868, 21 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged, and 4 have died.

Of the admissions, 6 were private patients, 14 paupers chargeable to the district, and 1, a pauper chargeable to New Spynie, who was transferred to the Elgin Asylum. Of the discharges, 5 were private, and 9 pauper patients. Seven patients were discharged recovered, 5 relieved, and 2 not improved. Two of the discharges were transferences to other asylums, and 2 had reference to patients who escaped, and who were not found till the order of the Sheriff had lapsed.

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The 4 deaths include 1 private and 3 pauper patients. The causes of death were general paralysis, apoplexy, cerebral disease, and exhaustion from chronic diarrhoea. No patient was found in seclusion or under any form of restraint. The register of restraint and seclusion has 3 entries since the date of last inspection, and shows that 3 patients were secluded for periods varying from 6 to 12 hours. Two escapes are recorded, and have already been referred to. One of the patients has been sent back to the Asylum. One male attendant has been dismissed for improper conduct. With this exception, there is no change in the staff of attendants.

On an average there are 4 wet beds every morning. In view of the fact that there is no night-nursing, this number is perhaps not large; and it appears that 2 or 3 patients who have been recently admitted into the Asylum, and whose habits before admission were dirty, have been easily cured of those habits, and now give no trouble.

The great majority of the patients take exercise beyond the general grounds, but 6 patients are said to be confined to the airing-courts. Seventy-seven patients attend chapel in the house, and 9 go to the parish church. It is believed that this last number might be increased, but for a difficulty in obtaining sittings. It is probable, however, as the Asylum has now a considerable extent of land in the parish, that this difficulty may be overcome, if an effort is made; and it is suggested that this should be done, as the going to church is considered a privilege and distinction by the patients, and thus acts beneficially.

The supply of water to the house has been increased by the erection of a force pump, which is worked by the patients when the ordinary supply fails.

Moule's earth system has been introduced into one of the closets on the male side, which was seldom in good order. As yet the trial of this system is in the stage of a single experiment, but it should not be deserted till fairly and fully tested. If it works well there will be a saving of water, and the securing of a valuable manure. The condition of some of the urinals was not altogether satisfactory, and might, perhaps, be improved by daily cleansing and scrubbing. Among other improvements to be recorded with satisfaction are the papering of the work-room; of a single room off one of the large dormitories; of the low female day-room, and of the amusement-room for males; and the placing in the latter a billiard-table, and in the sick-ward two arm-chairs. The billiard-table referred to was made on the premises, and though not perfect, is much used by the patients, with whom the game is popular. It is hoped that further improvements, in the direction of those just referred to, will take place, so as to give the wards a still more clothed and home-like appearance.

Attention continues to be paid to the recreation and amusement of the patients, as well as to the increase of industrial occupation. The readings recommended in the last report have been tried, and have proved fairly successful. As the institution now possesses 3 horses and carts, it is suggested

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that pic-nics should be increased in frequency. Newspapers and weekly periodicals appear to be supplied in sufficient abundance. *The Scotsman, The Banffshire Journal, The Banffshire Reporter, The Aberdeen Journal, The Elgin Courier, The Leisure Hour, Chambers's Journal, The Family Herald, The British Workman, Spurgeon's Sermons*, etc., are regularly received. The liberal supply of local newspapers is of great value, and is appreciated by the patients more, perhaps, than any other reading supplied. Cricket, football, and croquet are among the out-door amusements.

The land referred to in the last report has been acquired. It consists of 75 acres all under cultivation, and it is held on a 19 years' lease at 30s. per acre per annum. The old Asylum grounds are embraced by it on three sides, so that it could scarcely be more conveniently situated. The Asylum is thus possessed of 95 acres of land, 10 of them being laid out in garden and pleasure grounds. In consequence of this extension of the farming operations, it is expected that the number of male patients industrially employed will be increased. Already, indeed, to some extent, this has taken place. The out-door workers will probably be more numerous, by being drawn from an increasing total number of male patients, but, apart from this increase, it is expected that the proportion of workers to the number resident will also undergo an increase, as the result of the greater amount and variety of work afforded. This should extend the benefit of out-door industrial occupation to a class of patients in whose cases it may act very beneficially, but who could not be taken to the open field without surveillance. It is possible, therefore, that the acquisition of this land may lead to the necessity of having another paid servant or attendant, and, if he is chosen for his own industrial aptitudes, the expense of such an arrangement will probably be more than covered by the increased profits of the farm, since these would fall to be added to the value of his own work; that arising from the greater number of patients occupied, and from the greater power of employing them profitably, by occasionally separating them into gangs, working at different parts of the farm.

At present there are three male attendants and a gardener. Two attendants are always left in the Asylum, leaving one and the gardener to accompany the patients to their work in the fields. It is in contemplation to convert into a dormitory the room called in the plan the carpenter's shop, which is at present used partly as the out-worker's store-room, and partly as a lumber-room. It is proposed that it should be occupied by an attendant, and the five or six field-workers who look after the horses and cattle, and who require to rise early, which they cannot at present do without disturbing the other inmates. It is thought that this will be esteemed a privilege by such workers. The floor of the room is made of asphalt, but, if converted into a dormitory, is to be covered either with matting or wood. The new store-room, in that case, would be erected close to the door by which the workers enter the main building. It is now expected that five cows giving milk can always be kept. The beneficial effects of this on the health of the patients cannot be doubted. During the visit, dinner was neatly served in the hall to 39 females and 34 males, or to 73 of the 86 patients resident. Great tranquillity prevailed during the meal, and the food was well cooked and abundant. It was observed that effect had been given to a suggestion made at last visit to place tumblers and water on the table during dinner, and it is reported that since this was done no tumbler has been broken. Knives and forks are not used, but the tea and dinner services are of ordinary earthenware. The sanitary condition of the house appeared to be very good. Five patients were found in bed, but only one of these appeared to be labouring under active bodily disease. The clothing of the patients was clean, tidy, and sufficient; and in no instance was there any special contrivance of dress in use. The whole house was clean and well ventilated, but at one or two points escapes of gas were noticed. The beds and bedding were in excellent order, and altogether the state both of the patients and of the establishment was such as to lead to a very favourable opinion of the management.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, November 23, 1869.

Appendix
E.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 21st May :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	2	1	7	13
Discharges,	3	1	1	1	6
Deaths,	1	0	1	3	5

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sioners'
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Of the patients admitted, a very large proportion were already incurable. Of those discharged, 4 had recovered, and 2, both private, were removed by friends. Of those who died, 4 were admitted during the course of the current year, generally in a debilitated condition, and 1 with a self-inflicted wound in the throat, which proved fatal in four days. The present inmates are 38 males and 51 females, of whom 3 males and 8 females are deemed curable. The house having been built for 90 patients, would thus be fully occupied, but for the relief afforded by placing 5 of the male working patients in the dormitory formed out of the carpenter's shop, and 4 of the females in an attic adjoining that of the domestic servants.

The house was clean, well-ventilated, and, in all respects, in good order. The appearance of several portions has been improved by papering and painting, and the introduction of homely ornaments; and further progress in this direction will gradually be made as financial considerations permit. The day-clothing of both sexes was substantial, and in good condition. The bedding was clean and comfortable, but three pairs of blankets should now be supplied throughout the whole house. The arrangements for personal cleanliness are satisfactory. With the exception of one or two of the females who were inclined to be noisy, the patients of both sexes were free from excitement. Seclusion is rarely required, and has been used on only two occasions since last inspection (for 6 hours and 2 days respectively), for excitement with violence or indecency. The numbers industrially employed are 23 males and 38 females. Of the former, about 18 are engaged in the work of the farm; of the latter, 19 are occupied in the work-room, 9 in the washing-house and laundry, 4 in the kitchen, and 2 or 3 in the general work of the house. It is too soon yet to speak of the financial success of the farm; but its good effects in supplying a constant source of congenial occupation, in furnishing objects of interest, in breaking the monotony of asylum life, are already very apparent. The physical health of the community is satisfactory; no patient was in bed from sickness, nor indeed from any cause. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and well cooked; but the manner of serving the meals is open to improvement. It is recommended that the use of knives and forks of an appropriate pattern should be introduced, that the meat should be carved on a side-table in the room, and that dinner should be divided into two distinct courses. It may be very true that the patients have not been accustomed to the use of knives and forks in their homes, but the recommendation is made chiefly with the view of encouraging attention to neatness and tidiness, and as a discipline which will react on the condition of the house generally. It is a lesson in good manners, so to speak, of daily recurrence; and such lessons are of great consequence in all aggregations of the insane. The more their surroundings are improved, the more easy will it be to manage them in a satisfactory manner.

Considerable attention is given to recreation, and periodical literature of an interesting and amusing character is fully supplied. Only 2 males and 4 females are restricted to the airing-courts, and during the summer, pic-nics and excursions are of frequent occurrence. Three male and 5 female patients attend the parish church, and 37 males and 39 females are present at the services of the chaplain in the house. No accident has occurred since last inspection, and no attendant has left. The staff has been increased by an additional male attendant, whose duties are limited to the work of the farm. The supply of water during the summer has been abundant.

Altogether the management of the establishment is conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, *June 9, 1869.*

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

Appendix E. The patients at this date are 72 gentlemen and 52 ladies. The changes since the visit of 20th November are :—

	M.	F.	T.
Admissions under the Sheriff's order,	5	8	13
Discharges,	2	3	5
Deaths,	2	1	3

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One patient who was brought from England was admitted on a certificate of emergency, but the medical certificates not proving satisfactory to the Sheriff, he refused his order, and the patient remained as a voluntary inmate until the occurrence of more decided symptoms of insanity enabled the order to be obtained. There have been 2 other voluntary admissions. One patient of each sex is absent on probation.

The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases are registered as paralysis and epilepsy, paralytic stroke and pneumonia, disease of heart and senile decay, at the ages, respectively, of 61, 83, and 72.

The general character of the accommodation has undergone no material modification, and it accordingly remains open to the animadversions formerly made. It is, however, understood that extensive improvements are contemplated as soon as the additions to the building at present in progress are completed.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good general order. The bedding was satisfactory, and that of the wet patients is now rendered more comfortable by the addition of mattresses of three separate pieces, which are placed upon the stretchers.

The sanitary state of the establishment is, and has been, favourable. At present, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies are confined to bed from sickness or debility.

The food is abundant, and its constituent articles appeared to be of good quality ; but, as on former occasions, numerous complaints were made in connection with the cooking and serving of the meals. These complaints might, it appears to the Commissioner, be in great measure met by a change in the manner of sending up the food to the galleries, and a greater diversity in the manner of preparing it. The principal objections to the system at present followed are the great waste which accompanies it, and the necessity of ascribing to every stomach the same digestive powers, and to every constitution the same restorative requirements. Besides, it should be considered that patients who have been accustomed to the amenities of social life are galled by a system which takes little if any cognisance of individual tastes and wishes, but treats them very much in the fashion of hospital children. The Commissioner reverts to this subject, not for the purpose of fault-finding, but solely with the view of adding to the comfort of the patients, without in any way sacrificing the interests of the institution. If, instead of sending up the bread and butter for breakfast and tea in portions which may prove too much for one and too little for another, the experiment were tried of sending up the bread in the loaf, and the butter in the lump, and helping every one according to his wants, an approach would be made to the usages of ordinary life, which could scarcely fail to prove satisfactory, and lead to the adoption of a similar system at the more important meal of dinner.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, except one lady, who, on this account, was kept in bed. No one physically able for extended exercise is at present restricted to the airing-courts. The locked bed continues in use for the female patient in whose case it has so long been deemed necessary ; and it has also been resorted to on one or two occasions in the case of a male. From the register it appears that seclusion has been used on 38 occasions since last inspection, the longest period having been for 5 days ; and locked boots and quilted bed-coverings are at present required in 3 cases.

Very great attention is given to the means of recreation.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The following are the changes since last inspection :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Appendix E. Commis- sioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	2	6	16	16	40	
Discharges,	4	6	6	13	29	
Deaths,	3	1	3	2	9	

Of the patients discharged 11 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other establishments, and 13 were taken home. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion in 4 cases, phthisis in 2, paralysis in 2, and cardiac disease in 1. The present numbers are 168 males and 140 females, of whom 18 males and 12 females are epileptic, and 18 males and 12 females of wet or dirty habits.

The house was in excellent order, and presented every indication of careful supervision. The infirmary and so-called "special" departments presented a particularly comfortable and cheerful aspect. The bedding was throughout clean and in good condition, and the beds for the wet patients are about to be supplied with divided mattresses. Notwithstanding the services of the night attendants, the number of wet beds is considerable, and it is suggested that it would probably undergo a material diminution were the cases requiring attention more concentrated. Both sexes were comfortably, and, on the whole, neatly clothed. Only 2 males are now clad in canvas.

The numbers industrially employed average about 116 males and 60 females. Abundant means of occupation are at present available for the men, and the numbers restricted to the airing-courts do not exceed 15 or 18. Of the women, however, from 65 to 68 are habitually so restricted, chiefly, it would seem, from being thought unfit, through excitement, or being noisy or obscene, to be allowed to take exercise in the general grounds. The necessity which leads to this restriction, and which will probably continue until possession is obtained of the additional land recently purchased, is all the more to be regretted as the airing-court is small, commands no view, and is without any protection from sun or rain.

One female was in seclusion, and 48 entries of this nature occur in the register since last inspection, generally on account of violence or excitement, but the period rarely exceeds a few hours. A locked bed is in use for an aged female.

The extension of industrial employment among the females, and of willing work by both sexes, would be greatly promoted by the introduction of a system of remuneration for labour. Human nature is actuated by the same motives in asylums as elsewhere, and the system here recommended has given excellent results where it has been tried, by greatly diminishing restlessness and excitement. The proceeds might go to the accumulation of a fund to assist patients on their discharge, to defray the expenses of excursions, to purchase articles of interest and decoration for the wards, or for purposes of a like nature. But it would be necessary that the patients should thoroughly understand that the money was available for their benefit, and was not to be directed to the purposes of the institution. A beginning might readily be made by reserving any funds that were received for making articles of dress or underclothing for the patients of the Crichton Institution.

In the manner of serving the food, there is here also material room for improvement. The refuse from dinner filled nearly six pails. The objectionable practice of sending the left meat, and the loaf-ends and broken bread of the Crichton Institution to be used up by the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum is still continued, and is sustained by the wasteful method of supply in the former house. The hash, which constitutes the standard meat dish of the dinner, consists to a considerable extent of liver and lights, and has by no means an inviting appearance. By a good many of the patients it was nearly untouched.

It is again recommended that exercise beyond the asylum bounds should be

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sioners'
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habitually taken by the well-conducted patients. Insanity affords no adequate cause for complete isolation from the outer world.

The obvious fact that the general condition of the patients has undergone a very marked amelioration since the accommodation was improved, is a very satisfactory and encouraging result.

Since last inspection 19 patients have been discharged on probation. Of these 2 have been brought back, leaving 17 still absent. There have been 3 escapes, of which 2 were for short periods. The third patient was retained at home.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 19th August 1869.

I. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

At present the patients resident in this house are 160 males, 137 females, and 1 voluntary patient. When visited the galleries were nearly emptied of their usual inmates, these being distributed nearly as follows :—9 males and 5 females were confined to bed, 51 females were occupied in the work-rooms, 118 males were employed in various ways, but chiefly as labourers. Very large bodies of each sex were taking exercise in the grounds, 15 men and 30 women were confined to the airing-courts, and small groups of the aged and infirm were seated in front of the building basking in the sun. It is matter for consideration whether, in weather like the present, mid-day is the best hour for exercise in the open air. From the great heat prevailing, or some other cause, the excitement among the females in the airing-yard was very great. The state of the airing-court for the males remains unchanged, and appears altogether unsuitable for the purpose intended. Since last inspection there have been admitted 3 males and 6 females, and 1 voluntary patient. There have been discharged 9 males and 4 females, 4 of whom had recovered and 6 are still on probation. There have died 1 male and 5 females; the causes of death are entered are cerebral disease in 2 cases, general paralysis in 1, consumption in 1, chorea in 1, and exhaustion in 1. The average age at death was 47 years.

The health of the inmates has been upon the whole good; but they comprehend a large number of chronic cases and of those labouring under structural disease of the nervous system.

Twenty-six individuals are registered as of degraded habits, 11 as paralytics, and 30 as epileptics. The large number of the latter classes would justify the creation of a special ward for their use; by means of which they might be separated from the other inmates, constantly supervised and surrounded by such provisions as their peculiar habits and liability to excitement demand.

Apart from short periods during which epileptics have been placed for their own protection in single rooms, seclusion has been resorted to on 22 different occasions, a strait waistcoat upon 1, and 4 strong dresses are at present worn. The number of those sleeping on stretchers is greatly diminished in consequence of the introduction of a new form of mattress. The protective bed is not at present in use. The industrial patients, or a part of them, were seen at dinner. It consisted of a substantial meal of broth and beef, bread and potatoes; but the table equipage has not been improved, nor has there been any change in the composition of the hash served on certain days. The aspect of the interior of the house was greatly enlivened by the bright sunshine prevailing, but it was scrupulously clean and well appointed in all parts, and, with the exception of one apartment, well ventilated. The paper and paint have been renewed to a large extent; and at some points, especially the infirmary and special gallery, the comfort and cheerfulness left little to desire. In one or two spots where the wood has come into contact with water, rot has been detected to exist, a circumstance which would suggest a careful examination of all parts where damp may penetrate.

II. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

The inmates of this department consisted to-day of 72 males and 51 females. There are in addition to these 4 voluntary patients resident. These numbers include 4 patients absent on probation. Although in this number there is no

paralytic or epileptic, only 14 males and 13 females are regarded as curable. Ten are stated to be of dirty habits, but with the exception of 2 rooms in the Low North and Low West Gallery, no defective ventilation was detected. In the latter division, although the inmates have been nearly the same for several years, certain improvements have been made, and much greater quietude was observable.

With the exception of individuals confined to the house from ailments or otherwise, and one whose exercise is restricted to the airing-yard, all the inmates walk either in the grounds or beyond them, and very large numbers are daily taken considerable distances into the country by means of carriages, omnibuses, etc.

All the patients were seen, except 8 now at the seaside, and their conduct was marked by great propriety and quietude.

A few complaints were made, and by the same individuals as upon former occasions, of the mode in which the food is served; but the officers seen affirmed that great exertions have been, and are still, made to remove this grievance. While naturally from their position in society the inmates occupy themselves chiefly in reading, painting, games, etc., 27 are stated to be usefully employed—of the males, 8 are employed in digging. Nineteen individuals have the privilege of parole within the grounds. The great characteristic of the Institution appears still to be the employment of various kinds of what is called moral treatment. Concerts, theatrical representations, games, dances, and at this season on the green, are of very frequent occurrence, and 26 males and 16 females partake of similar amusements beyond the walls. Since the 9th June 6 patients have been admitted, 1 of whom was voluntary; 3 have been discharged, 1 being voluntary, 2 as cured; and 1 has died. Death occurred from hæmoptysis in a lady aged 78 years. Three persons were found in bed, 2 from indisposition, but the community is, and has been, remarkably healthy.

Seclusion has been used upon 11 occasions.

No material changes have taken place in this department, but the additions and new frontage are advancing towards completion.

The following suggestions are submitted :—

First, that the night guardians, both in the Crichton Institution and in the Southern Counties Asylum, be empowered, under the directions of the medical superintendent, to administer food and cordials to the weak and exhausted, although they may not be ill, as the prolonged fast of a whole night has been found to prove detrimental in such cases. Second, that a separate ward, etc., be provided for the epileptics and paralytics in the Southern Counties Asylum. Third, Improvement of airing-court for males, Southern Counties Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, *May 7, 1868.*

The numbers in the asylum at this date are 96 males and 94 females, besides 2 males absent on probation—making in all 192 on the books. The acute cases are reported to amount to upwards of 50, the chronic to 140—while of the whole number only 37 are regarded as curable. Twenty of these are under special medical treatment for the mental disease. The epileptics and paralytics number 15 each. Seventeen are reported as of dirty habits, and 46 as dangerous and destructive.

It results from this statement that the general character of the population of the asylum continues to be of the least promising nature as regards the results to be hoped for from medical and moral treatment. This may partly be ascribed to the character of the external population from which its ranks are chiefly recruited—partly to the wholesale removal of some of the most manageable and useful of the chronic cases, which necessarily took place a year or two ago on the opening of lunatic wards in connection with the Dundee and Liff and Benvie Poorhouses. But I believe it to be due, in a fully greater measure, to those defects in the original construction of the Asylum, and disadvantages of situation resulting from the growth of the town during late years, to which attention has repeatedly been directed in these reports as

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presenting serious hindrances to effective discipline and classification—and as calculated to neutralize the most praiseworthy exertions of those in authority. Nothing but the removal of the Asylum from its present site can cure these evils, and it must still be recorded as a subject of regret that the committee have not been able to see their way to the adoption of this course.

The admissions since last Report amount to 21, of whom 10 were private patients. With the exception of a transfer from Murray's Asylum at Perth, all were received on Sheriffs' orders. These the reporter duly examined, and found to be in regular form. Of the pauper patients, 6 were from Dundee, 3 from Liff and Benvie, and 2 from Mains and Strathmartine parishes. The form of mental disorder was in 6 mania, in 2 monomania, in 7 melancholia, and in 6 dementia. Their bodily state on admission is reported as good in 14, and indifferent in 7.

During the same period there have been 15 discharges and 7 deaths. Of the former, 12 were discharged recovered, and 3 not improved. Of the unimproved, 1 was re-admitted within a fortnight, 1 transferred to another Asylum, and 1 taken home by his friends. It thus appears that since the date of the last visit there has been no instance of the transfer of any patient to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. The causes of death are returned as apoplexy, paralysis, heart-disease, pneumonia, disease of knee-joint, marasmus, and pemphigus. One death from each. One patient died after 19 years' residence in the Asylum, 1 after 9 years, and the remainder after periods varying from 4 years to 1.

The dinner served during the visit was substantial and well cooked; but the distance to which it has to be carried to the different wards and galleries in which the patients dine, is another of those results of defective construction which there appear to be no satisfactory means of remedying in the present building. A good deal of noise and excitement appeared to result from the presence of a stranger, and this was increased on the male side by the circumstance that a number of the patients had been removed out of their proper wards, in which cleaning was going on. The industrially employed are 48 on the male, and 58 on the female side. About 60 of each sex attend the chapel services. Thirty of each sex are allowed to take exercise beyond the grounds, in parties of 10 at a time, under the charge of an attendant. Twenty-six males and 25 females are confined to the airing-courts. Five were in bed from bodily ailments. The number of wet beds are reported to be 11 on the male and 5 on the female side, and 18 patients are raised by the night attendant.

Since last visit there have been 18 instances of seclusion, applying to 8 patients, and varying from 12 hours to 1 day. In one instance the shower-bath was employed for one minute to calm excitement. There have been no accidents, no escapes, and no changes among the attendants.

The house was clean and well ventilated, and the bedding fair and sufficient. Some structural changes have lately been effected. These consist, first, in the removal of partitions of single rooms in the North Ward, with a view of enabling sick-room accommodation to be provided for male patients as recommended in the last report of the Visiting Commissioner; and, secondly, in the conversion of dormitories on the ground floor into a number of single rooms, it being considered that the number of these cannot well be diminished on account of the numerous epileptic and paralytic patients, and patients of destructive tendencies on the male side. A portion of the garden ground is also being laid out in grass with a view of obtaining an additional piece of ornamental ground for purposes of recreation, and in the meantime giving employment to a certain number of the male patients. Unfortunately it is liable to be overlooked from elevated portions of the Baxter Park, and from some of the neighbouring houses; but this could not well be avoided with the ground available for the purpose.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 10th December 1869.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 7th May:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Appendix E.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	5	1	17	5	29	Royal and District Asylums
Discharges,	1	0	3	4	8	Commiss- ioners' Entries.
Deaths,	1	2	3	1	7	Dundee Asylum.

The preponderance of male admissions arises from the more general refusal of female patients, who are accordingly sent to the Asylum of Montrose. By again taking the out-houses into occupation, additional accommodation has been provided for the males, and their number has thus increased from 94 as at December 10, 1868, to 112 at this date. The present number of females is 94, being a decrease of 3 in the same period.

Of the pauper admissions 17 were chargeable to the parish of Dundee, 4 to Liff and Benvie, and 1 to Dunkeld.

Of the patients discharged all had recovered. There have been no transfers to poorhouses. Of those who died, 3 were admitted in 1869, 3 in 1868, and 1 in 1866. The principal mortality was thus among the recent admissions, a fact which speaks favourably for the sanitary condition of the resident community. The causes of death were general paralysis in 2 cases, and disease of the heart, exhaustion, paralysis, apoplexy, and albuminaria in 1 case each.

With the exception of improved accommodation for the sick on the male side, the conversion of the small dormitories on the ground floor of the same side into single rooms, and throwing some single rooms on the upper floor into a dormitory, the internal arrangements are the same as have been repeatedly described. It is therefore only necessary to say that while the accommodation of the upper floors is on the whole cheerful and appropriate, that of the lower floors is cheerless, gloomy, and prison-like. Experience shows that the general behaviour and aspect of insane patients are in a very great degree influenced by the nature of their surroundings, and as these are here very much below the standard which is now generally recognised as appropriate, so also are the former inferior to what as a rule is seen in other Asylums.

In a rough way the physical wants of the patients are adequately met. The bedding was clean and sufficient, the day-clothing ample, and the food of good quality and abundant. But more attention to neatness and tidiness is called for in the arrangement of the bedding, and in serving the meals. The bedding too would be improved by straw palliasses being placed under the hair mattresses, which in many instances are not sufficiently thick to be comfortable.*

Ventilation, heating, and cleanliness are well attended to. As usual, considerable vociferation was produced among the females by the visit, but the males were all tranquil. Since last inspection, seclusion has been resorted to in 13 cases, the longest period being for 13 days, and the causes generally having been excitement and destructiveness. The number of wet beds is generally about 8 on the male, and 5 on the female side. On the male side, this number would be much greater, but for the services of the night attendant, by whom 19 are raised. This proportion is very high, but is due to 12 being paralytic and 8 epileptic. Of the females, 3 are paralytic and 7 epileptic.

The means of industrial occupation for the males are in the meantime adequately supplied by the alterations in progress in the grounds, which have for their object the conversion of the ploughed field into garden ground. The numbers industrially employed are at present about 50 males and 55 females, 30 of the former being engaged in digging, etc. The means of recreation have been and will be further increased by the formation of grass plots for croquet, cricket, and bowls, but it is unfortunate that they have been laid down in a part of the grounds which is much overlooked by neighbouring houses. During the summer about three-fourths of the patients took exercise in turn in small detachments beyond the Asylum bounds.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

The only serious accident was injury of the shoulder-joint by a fall.

The registers are carefully kept.

* The Committee have already given instructions that all the sheeting employed is to be bleached. As stated to Sir James Cox the hair mattresses now issued contain 1 lb. more hair than formerly, and the introduction of palliasses is under consideration.

ROYAL ASYLUM, EDINBURGH, 8th May 1869.

Appendix E.	The number of patients resident in the establishment on the 6th inst. was :—			
		M.	F.	Total.
Commis- sioners'	In the Eastern Department,	37	32	69
Entries,	In the Western Department,	321	330	651
	In the whole Establishment,	358	362	720
Royal and District Asylums.	These numbers include 1 male and 1 female absent on pass, but do not include patients absent on probation, who were 2 males and 12 females.			
	The changes which have occurred among the patients since the last visit on the 23d December 1868 are as follows :—			
Edinburgh Asylum.		Private.	Pauper.	

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	8	13	47	41	109
Discharges,	10	13	20	30	73
Deaths,	1	2	25	12	40

These figures should give a decrease of 4 on the whole number resident.

Of the discharges, 38 were patients removed from the Asylum as cured, and 13 were patients transferred to other Asylums. Sixteen probationary discharges have taken place since last inspection, but 2 of the patients so discharged have already returned to the Asylum, leaving 14 actually out on trial.

Of the 40 deaths, 11 were from phthisis, 6 from general paralysis, 3 from nervous exhaustion, 2 from senile decay, 4 from bronchitis or asthma, 2 from pleurisy, 1 from pneumonia, and the rest from such causes as apoplexy, epilepsy, peritonitis, etc. As regards the ages of the patients who died, 2 were below 20, 2 between 20 and 30, 7 between 30 and 40, 13 between 40 and 50, 6 between 50 and 60, 8 between 60 and 70, and 2 between 70 and 80. Seventeen of the 40 deaths occurred among patients admitted during 1868 and 1869, and of these not a few after a short stay in the Asylum. The number of deaths from phthisis is considerable and noteworthy.

The instances of seclusion recorded are 192, and they refer to 17 patients. On the 5th inst., 15 patients were locked boots, and 2 used quilted blankets. One patient in a canvas dress was seen during the visit.

Seven accidents are registered since the 23d of December, and among them are a scalp wound inflicted by a suicidal patient on himself, a blow on the head, and an incised wound on the face, inflicted by patients on patients, and two serious accidents to epileptics depending on the nature of their malady.

During the same period a considerable number of changes have taken place among the attendants, 1 leaving for ill-using a patient, 2 on account of insubordination, 3 because they were found unsuitable, 1 to be married, 2 from bad health, 3 to take service in other Asylums, and the rest voluntarily and for no assigned reason.

During two visits paid to the separate building for females, tranquillity and order prevailed among the patients, who were 97 in number. Such excitement as existed was confined to three or four patients, a very considerable proportion of the whole number being quietly and busily engaged in needlework. The results of the efforts which have been made to find occupation for the patients in this division of the establishment, and to give them frequent exercise beyond the airing-yards, continue to be highly satisfactory. About 50 of the 97 are now said to be regularly occupied, and more than that number take exercise in or beyond the general grounds of the Asylum. The conversion of the two bath-rooms into small day-rooms has proved a great advantage, and is said to have tended to secure tranquillity, and to increase industrial occupation. The walls of these rooms have been painted and papered, prints and mirrors have been hung on them, the floor has been carpeted and the table covered, flowers and statuettes have been placed in the windows, and chairs have been supplied, making them in many respects the two most comfortable and home-like rooms in the West House. It is perhaps to be regretted that they are not supplied with open fire-places, and it is feared that the one may sometimes be colder, and the other, from its relation to a furnace below, hotter than desirable.

What has been done, however, in these two rooms, under considerable difficulties, might easily and very advantageously be imitated in many parts, both of the male and female sides of the West House, but especially on the male side, which throughout is barely and scantily furnished, and has a cheerless aspect.

The pictures and statuettes ornamenting the walls of the day-rooms and corridors generally, more particularly, however, on the female side, have been increased in number since last inspection; and, as was then suggested, a number of boxes have been made, and are to be placed between the beds in the dormitories to serve as seats, and as receptacles for such articles as patients are allowed to keep under their own care. It is with satisfaction that changes of this nature are recorded, since they add undoubtedly to the comfort and well-being of the patients, and in that way increase the ease of management.

The intermediate galleries are occupied by patients paying about £40 a year, and it is recommended that they should all be supplied with hair mattresses and feather pillows, instead of beds and pillows of seagrass, both of which, but especially the pillows, must differ considerably, as regards comfort, from what such patients were accustomed to in their homes. It was observed that the beds of some of the attendants were furnished with hair mattresses, and that many, if not most of them, had hair or feather pillows, the last being sometimes the private property of the attendants. The observation of this fact, however, was not needed to give assurance that the change recommended would be highly appreciated by these patients, and would prove a real benefit to them.

It is a matter of much regret that the proposed extensions of the East and West Houses should have been arrested by the views of the District Lunacy Board, and it is deserving of consideration, whether a further effort should not be made to remove their objections.

The proposed extension of the East House would give, in addition to increased sleeping accommodation, a large dining-room and drawing-room, both of which are greatly needed, but it would meet a greater want still in supplying a larger and better kitchen, and more suitable accommodation for the house servants. The present kitchen arrangements make it difficult to meet the varied requirements of such an establishment, while the bed-rooms and sitting-rooms provided for the kitchen and house servants, and for the four pauper patients, who assist these servants and sleep in the East House, are clearly insufficient and unsuitable.

The proposed extension of the West House, on the other hand, appears to be still more urgently needed. It does not make provision for the accommodation of an increased number of patients, but for the proper care, and safety from accident, of the number at present in the establishment. The overcrowded state of the house, and the evils and dangers of such overcrowding, are very apparent. It affects injuriously both the patients and those in charge of them. If possible, therefore, the remedy should be applied without delay.

During the four days which the visit occupied, dinner was seen served in many of the galleries. The food was always abundant and excellent in quality. Upwards of 70 patients sat at one of the tables, and there, as everywhere, tranquillity prevailed.

The dress of the female patients was tidy, clean, and comfortable; and, with a few exceptions, this was true also of the males.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, were everywhere clean, fresh, and well ventilated.

The sanitary condition of the population appeared to be very satisfactory. The number of patients seen in bed was not great, and of those who were so seen, not a few were properly there taking rest for some hours during the day, in consequence of the infirmity of old age, and not from the existence of active bodily disease.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *October 27, 1869.*Appendix
E.

The inmates of the Asylum at this date are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the East House, . . .	40	31	71
In the West House, . . .	323	350	673
In both Departments, . .	363	381	744

Royal and
District
Asylums.

These numbers show an increase of 24 since the inspection in May, chiefly of females.

The changes which have occurred are as follows :—

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	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	20	10	46	72	148
Discharges,	11	19	26	26	82
Deaths,	4	3	16	13	36

Of the patients admitted, 32 have already been inmates of the Asylum. Of the paupers, 17 were from the landward parishes of Midlothian and Peebles, 3 from Orkney, and the rest from the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Leith. Of those discharged, 57 had recovered. Of the non-recovered, 10 were transferred to other establishments, 3 were removed to England or Ireland, and 12, of whom 4 were paupers, were sent home.

The cause of death was phthisis in 12 cases, general paralysis in 4, disease of the nervous centres in 5, and various forms of degeneration and decay in the remaining 15.

The increase in the number of patients has taken place notwithstanding strenuous efforts to effect the removal of cases deemed suitable for private care. One great difficulty in carrying out this course has been the passive resistance of inspectors of poor, who, being free from all trouble or responsibility so long as the patients remain inmates of the Asylum, are by no means anxious to undertake their removal. Nevertheless, between the 7th May and 25th October, 14 patients, of whom 7 were paupers, have been sent out on probation; and during the same period 9 have been finally discharged at the expiry of the period of trial. The Lunacy Acts sanction the absence of a patient from the Asylum for 28 days on the simple authority of the superintendent, and advantage has been extensively taken of this statutory provision, to test the power of self-control, or the fitness for private management, before final discharge. At present, 1 male and 6 females are absent on temporary leave of this kind, and 7 of each sex on regular probation.

The Asylum must be regarded as considerably overcrowded, especially in the female department of the West House. Frequent recourse is accordingly had to shake-downs in the dormitories and corridors, and considerable risk must be encountered by the association of patients of uncertain habits or dangerous propensities. The difficulty of working in harmony with the District Board of Lunacy has induced the managers of the Asylum to give notice of the termination of the agreement under which they undertook to provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district, and, being now freed from the trammels which it imposed, they have lost no time in commencing an extension of the Asylum, by which a considerable number of single rooms will be provided. But as this extension is not intended for the accommodation of additional patients, but simply to provide for the safe and proper treatment of those already in the House, intimation has been given to the District Board that from the termination of the agreement no patients chargeable to the landward parishes of the district will be admitted.

Apart from the overcrowding, the condition of the House was in many respects satisfactory. Its main defects are chiefly of a structural character, to remedy which, it is very desirable that measures should as soon as possible be taken. The changes which appear desirable are, first (as soon as the new extension is completed), the conversion of most of the small rooms in the female separate buildings, in which at present small groups of patients are accommodated under circumstances always involving a certain degree of risk,

into dormitories of a size sufficient to secure the supervision of an attendant. Next, the conversion, in the main house, of the grated balconies into recesses of the corridors, as is the case in the female intermediate ward. Further, the improvement of the male sick-wards. The present arrangement of placing the heaviest cases of sickness in groups of two or three in small rooms increases the difficulty of supervision, and, it may be feared, renders it less effective than would be the case were they placed together in a spacious sick-room, in which there would be constant attendance. These wards having been originally intended as a refractory department, are very far from having the cheerful aspect which should characterize accommodation for the sick; while their "annexes," the lavatories and waterclosets, are of a very inferior description. In the East House, again, the want of a general drawing-room, and of proper accommodation for the sick and the attendants, is daily felt, as is also the unsatisfactory condition of the kitchen. For divine service, the arrangements are not commendable, and the erection of a detached chapel for the patients of both houses ought to be seriously considered.

These various suggestions are made to bring before the managers the desirability of subjecting the whole accommodation of the house to the revision of an architect whose attention has been given to asylum construction, in order that some general scheme should be adopted, not necessarily for immediate realization, for remodelling it according to modern views and wants. At present, improved accommodation is being provided for the matron of the West House, and the experiment is about to be made of replacing the flags in one of the corridors of the East House with wooden flooring.

As regards internal decoration, very little has been done since last inspection; and it is suggested, with the view of giving an impetus in this direction, the system should be tried of allowing the patients some pecuniary interest in their labour. This experiment has been successfully carried out elsewhere, and it could be most easily begun with the females. If permission were given to take in work from shops or warehouses in town, and if the proceeds were placed at the disposal of the patients, for defraying the cost of articles of furniture and decoration, the expenses of pic-nics, refreshments at amusements, etc., an interest would be given them in their work, which would soon have a very perceptible effect on the appearance of the wards, and on the general aspect of the establishment. Any risk of neglect of the work necessary for the making and maintenance of articles for the house could be guarded against by restricting the time of paid labour to certain hours.

In accordance with the recommendations made in previous reports, boxes for holding articles of clothing, etc., are being gradually supplied to the dormitories, and hair mattresses to the beds of the patients of the intermediate galleries.

The house was clean, but it was stated that for some weeks during the summer the supply of water was so scanty, that the scrubbing of the floors had to be omitted, and that bathing was in great measure suspended. The weather has now become suddenly very cold, and in several of the galleries the temperature was low; but whether to an extent likely to prove detrimental to health, although certainly opposed to comfort, could not be ascertained from the want of thermometers, which should be furnished to every gallery.

The precautions for insuring ventilation appear adequate, except, perhaps, in the smaller dormitories of the male division, on the east side of the corridors, in which counter-openings to the windows into the corridor would allow of a cross current of air. The overcrowding of the West House is not at once, in its full extent, apparent, from the removal of many of the shake-downs during the day; but the closeness of the beds in many of the dormitories cannot fail to attract attention, and it is plain that the cubic space to each patient must fall considerably below the approved standard. It is not, however, always easy to determine to what extent this is the case, and it is accordingly recommended that the cubic contents of each dormitory should be ascertained, and the result marked on the door.

The clothing of both sexes was of warm material and in fair condition; but the male attire in the West House is ugly in itself, and prison-like from its

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uniformity. Indeed, throughout the whole establishment a little more taste might be beneficially bestowed in relieving a simplicity which frequently degenerates into roughness and bareness. Fifty greatcoats, it was stated, have been ordered for the more feeble patients, but as yet only one has been supplied. The bedding was clean and sufficient. Many of the sea-grass mattresses were, however, hard and uneven. Fair attention is given to personal cleanliness, but more might fitly be given to the state of the heads.

The increased tranquillity of the patients, especially of those in the female separate buildings, which was commented on in past reports, was again noticed, and is ascribed to the increased and extended exercise which the patients now enjoy, to the improvement of their surroundings, and their division into smaller groups. No patient was found in seclusion, and very few entries of this character occur in the register. Gloves are occasionally resorted to for the prevention of bad habits; and in one case the movements of the body were, for surgical reasons, restrained by means of a sheet.

Divine service is attended by about 170 males and 120 females.

Great attention continues to be given to the provision of varied sources of amusement and recreation, and theatrical performances are occasionally given to numerous audiences under serious difficulties from want of suitable accommodation.

The extent of industrial occupation is as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Assisting attendants,	69	Assisting attendants,	24
Engaged in the grounds,	56	In kitchen and laundry,	37
In the store and work-shops,	50	In sewing, etc.,	186
175		247	

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and was favourably spoken of, but in the East House a complaint was made that the vegetables in the broth are frequently insufficiently cooked.

Attention is directed to the imperfect escape of the steam in the back kitchen of the West House.

Frequent changes continue to take place among the attendants, especially the males of the West House. The male staff here includes 26 *pure* attendants, and 8 tradesmen who act partially as attendants. The wages of the former begin at £24 per annum, and are increased a pound annually; but of the 26, only 8 are in receipt of more than the entrance amount. The females are more stable, as are also the attendants of both sexes in the East House.

With the view of guarding against the approach of buildings, and protecting the privacy of the grounds, five acres of land, stretching along a considerable portion of the eastern boundary, have been recently acquired. In forming an estimate of the condition and management of the Asylum, due allowance should be made for its overcrowded condition, its deficiency of single rooms, and the rough and uncouth nature of the population from which many of the patients are drawn. With such elements of mischief in operation, it is matter of wonder and congratulation that it fulfils its purpose so well, and with so few accidents of a deplorable character. But the necessity of reform in many departments is nevertheless extremely great.

The registers are carefully kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st May 1869.

Elgin District Asylum.

The number of patients in the Asylum at this date is 80, consisting of 44 males and 36 females. Of these, 8 males and 4 females are private patients.

The changes which have taken place since 5th September 1868 consist of 18 admissions, 7 discharges, and 6 deaths.

The patients admitted were all paupers, and all chargeable to the district. Three of them were transferred from other asylums.

The discharges also refer exclusively to paupers. Four of them were recoveries, and one a transference to the Aberdeen Asylum.

Of the patients who died, 3 only were paupers. The cause of death was in 3 instances phthisis, in 1 pneumonia, in 1 heart-disease, and in 1 general decay. The average age of the six was only 42; but this average is made low by the death of two patients, aged respectively 15 and 16. One of these was a boy placed in the Asylum on the representation of the General Board, in consequence of neglect on the part of his guardians, and a fear on the part of the public that he might prove dangerous. He only lived in the Asylum ten months. The other deaths include the two oldest residents,—one admitted in 1835, and the other in 1838.

Two patients were seen in bed, but only one of these on account of bodily disease. He appears to labour under phthisis.

No patient was found in seclusion or under any form of restraint, and no entry since last visit has been made either in the register of seclusion and restraint, or in the register of accidents.

The patients who attend chapel in the Asylum are 57, and no less than 10 go regularly to church in town. All the patients except two take exercise beyond the airing-court, and 8 are on parole within the grounds, and 6 beyond. The changes in the attendants have been two—dismissal in one case being for want of tidiness. Of late there has been an average of four or five wet beds each morning. The sleeping rooms, however, were everywhere fresh and sweet, and the beds and bedding scrupulously clean and in good order. The same cleanliness, indeed, was found in all parts of the institution.

The papering of many of the apartments has been a great improvement, and it is hoped that it will be gradually extended to all the rooms on both sides of the house. The objects of decoration are being steadily increased. Among other additions, was seen a number of stuffed animals. It is said that, since the opening of the house, no picture or other ornamental object has been destroyed by a patient. Mirrors in the female day-rooms would encourage tidiness, and have other advantages.

A substantial dinner was well served during the visit, and the patients were quiet and orderly while they were at table.

The house is designed for the reception of 68 or 70 patients; but the present population is already considerably in excess of that number. In order to obtain the needed accommodation, 3 beds have been placed in the bathroom, 3 in the dressing-room, and 3 in the surgeon's room. Three patients also continue to sleep in the cottage, and 1 in the lodge. By these arrangements a comfortable provision is made for the present numbers; but it is clear that overcrowding is threatened. The removal of the 12 private patients would give further accommodation for the paupers of the district; but the taking of such a step would be a matter of regret,—*first*, because the reception of such cases meets a much-felt want; and *secondly*, because it is probable that some of those now in the Asylum as private patients would become paupers if accommodation at a low rate of board ceased to be accessible. Instead, therefore, of obtaining more accommodation by the discharge of the private patients, it is rather thought that it should be obtained by building one or two inexpensive cottages on the grounds. The experience of the working of the present cottage appears to point to this plan as the cheapest for the district, and the best for the patients.

Attention continues to be given to the recreation of the patients, both indoors and out of doors. Football is played on the new cricket-ground, and male and female patients join together in games of croquet. Last Saturday there was a pic-nic, attended by 32 male and 20 female patients, or 65 per cent. of the whole population.

Much attention continues to be paid to the promotion of industrial occupation. Twenty of the 36 females are said to be so occupied, and a very considerable proportion of these were found at the time of the visit engaged in sewing or household work. It was observed, however, that the number of male patients industrially employed has lately been less than it formerly was. It is sometimes found difficult to send a sufficient number of attendants to the farm when the patients going there reach such a number as thirty. One patient under excitement may necessitate the detention of an attendant, and with him of several patients. Hitherto the superintendent has often been obliged to act as an ordinary attendant, either by remaining at home, or with

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the workers in the field. As the number of male patients and the extent of the farming operations increase, this becomes more difficult from the duties of general supervision requiring more time. It is therefore a question which deserves consideration, whether an additional attendant should not be engaged. If so, he should be chosen for his fitness to aid and guide the patients in their industrial occupations. At present there are 3 attendants for 44 male patients, being as many as when the patients were 22 in number. There is also another paid servant, who works the horses. The attendants at present join the patients in reclaiming waste land, and in laying down and gathering the crops. The grounds of the Asylum have been enlarged, and time and labour are required to keep them in good order. About 90 acres of land belong to the Asylum, and 65 of these are under cultivation, nearly the whole having been reclaimed by the patients. Farming operations are conducted on a large and increasing scale, and with practical success, both in a financial and sanitary point of view. The rate of board for paupers, though lately raised to £19 per annum, continues to be considerably below that of any asylum in Scotland. With another attendant, the number of workers might probably be increased, to the profit of the institution and the advantage of the patients.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November 24, 1869.*

Since the visit of 21st May, 9 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 1 has died. Of those discharged, 5 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation. The cause of death in the only fatal case was phthisis at the age of 33. The patients have been remarkably free from sickness during the summer and autumn, and no one has been under treatment for bodily ailments for many weeks.

The house presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and is enlivened with plants, and numerous other objects of interest and decoration. The papering of the walls of the day-rooms and dormitories produces a pleasing effect, and it is to be hoped that means will soon be furnished to embellish the other parts of the house in the same manner. No truth is better established than that the behaviour of the insane is, in a very great measure, dependent on their surroundings, and that the better and more pleasing these are, the less will destructiveness and roughness be manifested by the patients. It is from this point of view that the embellishment of the grounds, and the decoration and furnishing of the wards, should be regarded, and not from that of what is merely necessary for the supply of physical wants.

The bedding and day-clothing were ample, clean, and in good condition. Three males and 1 female are reported as wet during the night, but their bedding was found in a perfectly satisfactory state.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement; no seclusion has been required since last inspection, and restriction to the airing-courts is very sparingly resorted to. Of the present numbers (44 males and 38 females), 32 males and 26 females, are industrially employed. The male staff of attendants is, however, insufficient for the proper working of the farm, without leaving the house exposed to the risk of the occurrence of some direful catastrophe, or occupying the time of the superintendent too much in matters of detail to the detriment of the general management. For these reasons the appointment of an additional male attendant is strongly urged on the District Board. No means of occupation afford such advantages to the patients and to the institution as the varied work of a farm, and it will be false economy in regard to both the one and the other to place impediments in the way of their full development.

A large extent of personal liberty continues to be enjoyed by the inmates, more especially by the females occupying the cottage, who may be said to be left almost as free as sane persons. They keep their own rooms without any supervision, rise to their work of their own accord, and are at liberty to go beyond the premises whenever they choose on merely giving intimation of their purpose. Under this system the experiment of cottage accommodation has answered admirably, and no fears are felt as to its successful extension.

should opportunity occur. The great secret seems to be to give the patients so placed definite duties. Appendix E.

Prayers in the house are attended by 34 males and 28 females, and 8 males and 4 females attend church in Elgin.

It may be mentioned that no difficulty is found in employing persons not accustomed to agricultural labour on the farm ; *here* the great secret seems to be that the example of work should be set by the attendants. From many patients who are incapable of intelligent labour, the best results are obtained by employing them in trenching and similar rough work ; and it was proved by experiment that 18 patients trenched an acre in 45 hours, working in their usual manner, and without any knowledge that their work was being tested. Commissioners' Entries.
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During the harvest many of the women are employed in reaping, and in other ways in the fields.

The usual sources of recreation, such as pic-nics, excursions, dances, bowls, croquet, etc., are continued with the beneficial results formerly noted ; and a small poultry-yard affords the females additional matter of interest.

The supply of gas, which was scanty, has been increased by enlarging the pipes, but great inconvenience continues to be experienced from deficient supplies of water. The sinking of one or more wells is consequently at present under consideration.

There has been no accident, and no attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

The house, though full, is not overcrowded, and its general condition is very satisfactory.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th May 1869.

There are at present 114 male and 114 female patients in the house, showing no increase in the gross population since the date of last inspection. Except one, who is a private patient, all the inmates are paupers, chargeable to the parishes of the district. Fife and Kinross Asylum.

Forty-four patients have been admitted since the 8th of December last—all paupers—3 being transferred from other asylums. The state of health of these patients on admission was as follows :—In 14 it was good, in 18 average or fair, in 9 weak or indifferent, and in 1 very weak, while 2 patients are described as moribund when admitted.

The discharges amount to 33 ; 29 patients being sent out as cured, 1 as improved, and 3 as not improved. Two of the discharges were transfers to other asylums. The number of patients discharged cured is noteworthy. It is said that for some time the number of acute and curable cases admitted has been considerable, and it is expected that the percentage of cures on admissions will this year not only be high as compared with other years in this Asylum, but high as compared with other asylums. Of the 29 patients discharged as cured since the 8th of December last, 26 had been less than one year in the institution.

The deaths, which are 13 in number, were due to a variety of causes, 2 being referable to phthisis, 2 to senile decay, 2 to gangrene of lung, 1 to general paralysis, 1 to enteritis, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to paralysis, 1 to Bright's disease, 1 to exhaustion with erysipelas, and 1 to suicide by strangulation.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 20 entries, referring to 2 patients. The register of accidents records the death from strangulation alluded to, and the death of an epileptic from suffocation.

Six attendants have left, 3 voluntarily, or for no assigned reason, and 3 because they were not suitable.

Night-nursing is now in operation on both sides of the house, with very satisfactory results. Seventeen females and 12 males are raised during the night, and the average number of wet beds each morning does not exceed one or two.

On an average about 90 males and 80 females are industrially occupied, but the number of females occupied sometimes reaches 100. During the visit the male patients found actually employed were counted, with the satisfactory result which follows :—

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Three were working as carpenters, 4 were working as shoemakers, 8 were teasing hair, 1 was breaking stones for the new roads, 1 was acting as stoker, 4 were scrubbing the day-room floor, 2 were cutting grass, 3 were turning over manure, 19 were wheeling manure to the place where it was to be used, 8 were storing potatoes, 2 were laying the borders of the new walk, 2 were gathering stones and removing ashes, 1 was working with the horse and cart, 1 was gathering vegetables for the kitchen, 2 had been sent to Cupar for plants, 11 were pulling a heavy roller, and 8 or 9 were variously engaged in the garden grounds.

The increasing number of male patients, and the attention given to the development of occupation may, by and by, show that the amount of land possessed by the Asylum is not sufficient; and this should be kept in view, so as not to lose any good opportunity of purchasing or leasing land in the vicinity. A larger farm ought eventually to be a source of profit to the institution.

A fuller provision might advantageously be made for the industrial occupation of the patients during winter. The erection of an inexpensive shed for stone-breakers would serve a useful purpose; and, in a community of lunatics drawn from Fifeshire, it is thought that weaving might be largely and profitably introduced. The remuneration of the patients to some extent for their work has been found to act beneficially, and this occupation would, perhaps, afford an opportunity of trying the system. Many of the females might be employed as winders, but the weaving should not be confined to males in the Asylum, any more than it is out of it.

The amusement and recreation of the patients are also increasingly well provided for. Two pianos have been presented to the Asylum, one by Lady Anstruther, and the other by Provost Swan. Both are much used, and have tended to the promotion of tranquillity. The Asylum has also, since last visit, become possessed of an harmonium, which is used in the services on Sunday. An attendant has been engaged who plays the cornet-à-piston, and receives, in addition to his wages, £4 from the amusement fund. Another of the paid servants plays the clarinet, and 2 or 3 of the patients are tolerable performers on the violin and violoncello. So that music, as an entertainment, is fairly provided.

A cricket-field and croquet-ground are being laid out, and there is an increase of the books in the library, and of the supply of newspapers and periodicals. Sunday-schools and week-day classes, both for the attendants and patients, have been established, and are under the immediate direction of the assistant medical officer and the matron. They are attended by 10 to 12 servants, and 25 to 30 patients, and a hope is expressed that they will be persevered in, and that the expectation of a greater development next winter may be realized.

Among other improvements which have taken place since last inspection, and which are recorded with satisfaction, are the addition of cushions to the couches in the sick-room, the introduction of hassocks or footstools, the placing of illuminated texts on the walls of the dormitories, the extension of the walk that is to go round the farm, the further planting of trees and shrubs, and the placing of a self-registering thermometer in each dormitory on the female side, and in most of the dormitories on the male side, so that the lowest temperature during night can always be ascertained.

The walled airing-court for males has also been greatly improved in appearance and usefulness by being laid out tastefully in flower-beds. None of the walled airing-courts, however, are much used, the lightly-fenced and more cheerful terraces in front of the Asylum taking their place. It is said that no male and only 1 female patient is entirely confined to the airing-courts. Comfortable seats have now been placed in the terraces referred to, the usefulness of which they will increase.

The Portland cement flooring, which is a disfigurement to the bath-rooms and lavatories, is to be lifted and replaced by coloured tiles.

The building of the separate block for males began a fortnight ago, and considerable progress has already been made with the mason-work. It will probably be an advantage if the morning and evening meals are cooked here,

and not in the general kitchen ; and, if possible, the patients occupying this block should have all their meals in it. Some progress has also been made with the separate block for females, and with the extension of the laundry. While building operations are going on, the opportunity should be taken to erect a glass-house for flowers. The desirability of this is indicated by the extensive use which, at this season of the year, is made of flowers grown in the open air.

In the refractory ward for females there was little excitement ; such as there was being very much confined to one noisy patient. Acting on a suggestion made at the last inspection, the diet of the patients in this ward has been improved ; a lunch of bread and cheese and ale being added to the ordinary diet of the house. Since the introduction of this change, it is understood that greater tranquillity has prevailed among these patients, but there appears to be some doubt as to whether this is due to the better feeding, or to the greater amount of exercise in the open air, which became possible with the return of spring weather. Both causes have, perhaps, contributed to the result, and it will probably be well to persevere with the better feeding. Good might also result from an increase of the objects of ornamentation in this ward, among which might be included a large mirror.

A substantial and well-cooked dinner of broth, and beef, and potatoes, was served, during the visit, to 74 females and 96 males in the hall, which could not well have contained more. To prevent crowding, indeed, 16 men had dined before the others, and it is understood that 109 males and 80 females may be said to dine in association. Great quiet prevailed during the meal.

The house everywhere was remarkably clean and fresh, and the state of the patients' body-clothing, and of their beds and bedding, in every respect satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the patients was good. They had the appearance of being well fed, and of being sufficiently in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correct and carefully kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th December 1869.

Since the visit of 28th May, 36 patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged, and 8 have died. These figures give an increase of 11 in the numbers on the register, but the actual increase in the numbers resident is only 6, apparently from several being absent on probation.

Of the patients admitted, 12 were transferred from other establishments ; nevertheless 21 were regarded as affording some hope of recovery. Of those discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 4 were removed to private dwellings. Of those who died, 2 were admitted in 1869, 3 in 1867, and 3 in 1866. The causes of death were heart-disease in 3 cases, epilepsy in 2, and abscess of brain, senile decay, and general atrophy in one case each.

The general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory. There has been no epidemic, and the deaths, as appears from the foregoing statement, have been due to maladies over which medicine exercises but little influence. The general aspect of the inmates indicates an adequate dietary, but the substitution of treacle for milk with porridge, replaces an article of great nutritious value with one of low nutritive power. Some years ago, an outbreak of scurvy in the General Prison at Perth was traced to this cause. It is therefore very desirable that the supply of milk should be ample ; and the establishment of a dairy-farm should be seriously considered. As regards the serving of the meals, some difficulty is experienced from the limited size of the hall and the crowding of the tables. There is therefore less neatness than might otherwise be readily attained ; and some improvement will likewise probably be effected in the habits of those patients who do not frequent the general dining-hall, when, by the new accommodation at present in progress, the means of subdivision and classification are increased. This new accommodation is progressing towards completion, but it will be some months yet before it is ready for occupation. Its general arrangements are judiciously planned, and it will form very valuable adjuncts

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to the Asylum. The only fear is, that unless systematic measures be adopted for the removal of chronic harmless cases, it will in two or three years be insufficient to avert the evils of overcrowding. General experience is every day showing more and more decidedly the impossibility of providing for the whole of the insane poor in asylums. Nor, even if this were possible, is it desirable. Many patients may fitly be left in, or returned to, their homes; where, if their condition is as good as that of the peasantry, or of the independent labouring classes to which they belong, it can scarcely be reckoned unsatisfactory.

The Asylum was found in good order, and showed in many parts progressive development in comfort and domesticity. The introduction of washing-tables, toilet-tables, and looking-glasses, is a specimen of what is referred to. Great inconvenience is, however, at present experienced from the alterations going on in the washing-house and laundry, and which have led to the necessity of using the female workroom and amusement hall as a drying place for the clothes. Further inconvenience is experienced from the necessity of using two of the lavatories as dormitories, and placing shake-downs in day-rooms and dormitories to meet the pressure for accommodation.

In a recent report, allusion was made to the conversion of certain day-rooms into dormitories, and of certain dormitories into day-rooms. Should it be contemplated to make this arrangement permanent, the cheerfulness of two of the upper day-rooms would be greatly increased by lowering the sills of some of the windows to the level of the others. And it might also be considered whether the convenience of the establishment would not be promoted by introducing baths into the upper lavatories. The replacement of the cement floors of the lavatories and bath-rooms with tiles is a great improvement. Something requires to be done to the water-closets and urinals to protect the wooden flooring against the effects of constant wetting.

The ventilation and heating of the wards are well attended to.

The day-clothing and bedding were ample, and in good condition. Straw bags are now used for the patients of wet habits.

Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention, and the heads are kept on the whole very free from insects by the assiduous use of the small tooth-comb and regular bathing. Considerable inconvenience has, however, been felt during the past season from a deficient supply of water, and measures are called for to meet this evil, which will probably be felt in greater intensity when the consumption is increased by the opening of the new accommodation.

The patients on the male side were entirely free from excitement. In the female refractory wards, great improvement has been effected, and this will doubtless be carried considerably further with the increase of the means of separation. The register records the use of seclusion in 3 cases, all of females, since last inspection, the longest period being for 7 days. Only 1 female is now restricted to the airing-court. All the others, unless prevented by physical disability, take exercise in the general grounds, and this result is in a considerable measure due to the additional attendant now provided. A male patient was found wearing leather muffs for surgical reasons, and 3 females are registered as wearing locked boots. Beyond this, no special contrivance in dress is in use.

Industrial occupation has acquired very satisfactory development, and the numbers usefully employed are at present 85 males and 95 females. The principal occupation for the men must always be furnished by the land; and, as experience elsewhere shows that a much larger farm can be profitably worked by insane patients, the recommendation is repeated that no opportunity should be lost of acquiring additional land. In connection with the new farm buildings, it is very judiciously proposed to erect a shed for working under in rainy weather; and a room is being fitted up in connection with the female airing-court for such work as hair-teasing, which cannot be properly introduced into the Asylum. In this court too, a shed, partly screened in front, will afford the means of exercise out of doors in stormy weather.

By night attendance, the comfort and security of the patients has been greatly increased, and the number of wet beds so restricted that frequently none is returned.

The means of amusement, recreation, and, it may be added, instruction, are

well supplied, and arrangements are in progress for the appointment of a resident chaplain, who will also officiate as teacher. The general grounds and airing-courts are in excellent order, and the completion of a walk round the estate will soon afford varied and abundant exercise. By means of a greenhouse, which is in process of erection, one of the most pleasing sources of decoration and interest will be furnished.

Since last inspection, 3 male attendants have left the service of the institution; 2 to take superior situations in other asylums. The third was discharged for drunkenness. Two females left to be married. The general conduct of the staff is very favourably spoken of, and apparently with good reason. The liberal remuneration is here excellent policy.

The accidents recorded are two attempts at suicide by the same patient.

The various registers are very carefully and neatly kept.

The general state of the establishment is very creditable to the superintendent; but in order to confirm the benefits which the institution confers on the district, it is extremely desirable to constitute a fund from which aid might be extended to patients on their discharge. The risk of a relapse is always great when the difficulty of procuring a livelihood must be at once encountered.

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GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 30th April 1869.

The patients at the visit of 9th November were 312 males and 277 females; Glasgow the present numbers are 318 males, and 279 females. The increase is not great; but any increase, however small, must, in the overcrowded condition of the Asylum, add to the difficulties of its management. The overcrowding may not yet have reached an extent that is detrimental to health, although in the large dormitories the allowance to each patient has been reduced from 790 cubic feet to 565, and in the male department of the East House, 18 beds are placed in the day-rooms during the night; but it is to be feared that this point will soon be reached unless additional accommodation be provided, either in connexion with the Asylum or the poorhouses of the district; or measures be taken for the removal of some of the harmless and incurable cases to private dwellings. Some relief on the female side may be anticipated, when the new wards of the city poorhouse are ready for the reception of patients, but the pressure for the accommodation of males will probably continue until the new poorhouse of Govan is finished, which will not be for a couple of years, or more.

The changes since last visit are:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	13	20	65	53	151
Discharges, . . .	10	18	48	36	112
Deaths,	3	2	15	15	35

Of the pauper admissions, about three-fourths are from the parishes of the city, the Barony, and Govan, in nearly equal proportions; the remaining fourth is from the Gorbals (3) and the landward parishes. Bearing in mind that the three first-named parishes provide for a large proportion of their lunatics in their poorhouses, and that only the overflow, so to speak, finds its way to Gartnavel, it will be seen that the pauper lunacy of Lanarkshire owes its great increase chiefly to urban sources.

Of the patients discharged, 82 had recovered, 21 were transferred to other asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 were removed to England or Ireland, and 7 were taken home. There is no one absent on probation, and discharge on trial appears to be rarely resorted to.

Of the deaths, 19 are ascribed to disease of the brain and its membranes, 4 to phthisis, 2 to general paralysis, 4 to exhaustion or decay, 2 to accidental choking, 2 to inflammation of lungs, 1 to apoplexy, and 1 to disease of liver.

Most of the remarks made in former reports on the condition of the Asylum are still applicable. Very great attention is paid to cleanliness and ventila-

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tion, and the superintendence of the establishment is most careful and unremitting. The West House continues to be distinguished for elegance and comfort, and some of the wards of the East House also are fully and comfortably furnished. But the main accommodation for the pauper patients is bare and barrack-like, and not up to the standard of the day. For want of workshops, too, the day-rooms are used for teasing hair—a purpose which by no means adds to their amenity.

The bedding was in good condition. The patients raised during the night are 59 males and 52 females, but so efficiently is the night-nursing carried out, that very frequently no wet bed occurs in any part of the house. In the pauper department, a large number of straw mattresses are still in use. It is stated that their hardness is rarely objected to by the patients, but it is difficult to see how they can be compatible with comfort.

The clothing of both sexes was clean and comfortable, and proper attention is given to personal cleanliness. The food served during the visit was abundant, and of excellent quality.

Both sexes were remarkably free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, but 140 entries of this nature occur in the register since last visit. These entries refer to 42 patients; 23 refer to 1 patient, and 17 to another, but in most of the cases there are only one, two, or three entries. Occasionally the period of seclusion extends over several days. A strong dress is required in one case; locked boots are worn by 5 men, and quilted blankets are used by 5 men and 1 woman. Whether the necessity for seclusion would be diminished by greater facilities for occupation may be worthy of inquiry. At present, about 160 men and 175 women are registered as industrially employed, but of the men, only from 60 to 70 work in the grounds, and rarely above 4 or 5 in the shops of the joiner, blacksmith, tailor, and shoemaker. It has been found elsewhere that a large proportion of patients who are not fit for the skilled labour of the garden or the workshop, can be profitably, or at any rate beneficially, employed in rough work, such as stone-breaking; and it is suggested that if a shed were erected for this purpose near the gate, the manufacture of road metal might be carried on; and if the directors would agree to set aside the money thus earned for extra indulgences to the patients, in the shape of excursions, articles of decoration, etc., an impulse to exertion would be given, which tells in asylums in the same way as in ordinary life. The more that the animal energies are expended on industrial labour, the less will be left for acts of destructiveness, and the less necessity will there be for seclusion.

The sanitary state of the establishment may be regarded as favourable. Nineteen males and 29 females were, it is true, found in bed; but in many of these cases confinement to bed was resorted to for the conservation of strength, and several were allowed to indulge in their wish to lie still. Comparatively few patients of either sex are restricted to the airing-courts, and physical disability appears to be the only recognised cause for not taking extended exercise in the general grounds. Walking parties beyond the Asylum bounds are habitually taken out by attendants, but liberty on parole is rare. From 130 to 150 of each sex attend chapel; but, as was explained in previous entries, the numbers associating for worship or amusement are limited by the want of appropriate accommodation. Few patients attend church beyond the Asylum. Although the West House cannot be said to be suffering from overcrowding, yet the large number of patients with special attendants has led to the occupation of the ladies' general work-room as a dormitory. The various registers were found kept with care and accuracy.

The result of the inspection was in essential respects very satisfactory.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 25th October 1869.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 312 males and 258 females. These numbers are somewhat below those at the date of the last inspection, but the general impression left by the visit is, that the Institution is full, and it is doubtful if the number of inmates could be permanently increased to any considerable extent without running those risks which attend overcrowding.

The changes which have occurred since the end of April consist of 161 admissions, 141 discharges, and 42 deaths. Of the admissions, 29 were private, and 132 pauper patients, the majority of the latter class being chargeable to the parishes constituting Glasgow.

Of the 141 patients discharged, 70 left the Asylum cured, and 71 improved. The number of unrecovered but improved patients, who were discharged, embraces 48 transferences to other asylums, and 3 removals to Ireland. Only 1 of the 70 patients discharged cured appears to have been more than a year in the Asylum—a fact usually accepted as indicating the great advantages of early treatment.

In a similar, though in a less marked degree, the deaths also occur chiefly among patients who have not resided long in the establishment. Thus, of the 42 patients who died, 14 were admitted during the running year, 8 during last year, and 9 during 1867. The result might, perhaps, be expected in every asylum with much movement in its population; but in an institution like this, drawing its inmates mainly from large urban parishes, it might almost be anticipated with certainty. Not a few of the patients are received into the Asylum in a state of great feebleness and exhaustion. Evidence of this was observed in the infirmary wards, and 1 patient lately admitted was recognised to be in a dying condition at the time.

The cause of death in 3 of the 42 cases was phthisis, in 9 general paralysis, in 4 epilepsy, in 1 pleurisy, in 1 pleuro-pneumonia, in 1 inflammation of the bowels, and in a considerable number of cases death resulted from brain-disease, often complicated with disease of the lungs, heart, or kidneys. In 14 instances the cause of death was ascertained by *post-mortem* examination.

The whole establishment was scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the ventilation everywhere was thoroughly satisfactory. The clothing both of males and females was comfortable and clean, and showed that variety and taste which prove beneficial in various ways.

As regards the bedding, like everything about the Asylum, its cleanliness and condition were most satisfactory, but a considerable number of patients still sleep on hard straw mattresses. The proportion of hair mattresses, however, is increasing; and a hope is expressed that this increase may go on quickly, so that every patient may soon be provided with a soft bed.

If this would tend in any degree to secure sound and refreshing sleep, the advantages become clear; and what is practically acknowledged to be suitable and desirable for so many, would probably be good for all, or nearly so. One attendant has for some months slept by preference on a straw mattress placed over a hair one, but so far as could be learned, all the other attendants prefer what would commonly be considered the more comfortable bed.

A remarkable tranquillity prevailed among the patients, and much was seen that gave evidence of kindness and skill in the management, and left a very pleasant impression as the result of the visit. Not a single inmate was found in seclusion, and only in 6 cases was any special contrivance of dress in use—in the majority of these, the special contrivance being nothing more than locked boots. The general aspect of the patients indicated good feeding and good bodily health.

The infirmary arrangements continue to receive much attention, and both on the male and female sides the sick-wards were found in excellent order. About 35 patients were seen in bed, some of whom were under active medical treatment, while others were understood to be in bed in order to conserve strength where there was much feebleness, or to facilitate constant supervision where that was necessary. Such patients as need it are supplied during night with cordials, beef-tea, milk, bread, etc. The night-nursing, indeed, is conducted with unusual efficiency and success; 124 patients are said to be raised by the night attendants, and the good result of this cannot be better shown than by stating that last night no patient's bed was wet, and that this occurrence is not an unusual one.

It is with satisfaction that it is recorded that mat-making and basket-making have been introduced as occupations for the males. The propriety of erecting a shed in which stones could be broken for road metal, as suggested in former reports, should be again considered. The patients in this Asylum

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do not appear to belong to a class yielding many useful workers, but it is desirable that efforts should be made to multiply the occupations of the males, so as to reduce, if possible, the number employed in teasing hair.

The foregoing remarks refer chiefly to the East House and the pauper population. As regards the private patients, the arrangements made for their care, comfort, and treatment are so liberal and satisfactory as to leave nothing to be desired.

There is one structural defect in the Asylum to which attention is again drawn. The want of a large hall, in which the patients may be assembled for Divine worship, and for recreation, must be frequently felt. The day-room, which is at present used for the purpose, is too small, and does not meet the requirements of an establishment of the importance and size of Gartnavel. The absence of such a hall as that, the erection of which is here suggested, must increase the difficulties of management; and it is due, perhaps, to the efficient organization and management which characterize this Asylum, that the want has not been more apparent and sooner remedied. The existing accommodation has been turned to the best account possible; but still many patients must necessarily have been deprived of what would have been an advantage and pleasure to them, and of what might have proved useful in some cases as a means of treatment and an aid to cure.

The books, registers, and orders were examined, and were found correct and carefully kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th May 1869.

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The present number of patients in the house is 80—42 males and 38 females—74 being paupers. The changes since last visit consist of 13 admissions, 7 discharges, and 9 deaths. Two of those admitted were private, and 11 pauper patients. Ten of the paupers were chargeable to the district, and 1 to a parish in Ayrshire. Five of the admissions were transferences from other asylums.

Of the patients discharged 4 were removed to the Stirling Asylum, and 3 were sent out cured. One patient has been discharged on probation since last visit. He is included in the number resident. The cause of death in the 9 cases was, in 3 instances senile decay, in 2 phthisis, in 1 general paralysis, in 1 lumbar abscess, and in 1 rupture of blood-vessel in the brain. The 2 patients who died of phthisis were aged 25 and 33; and those who died of senile decay 72, 83, and 85. There are still in the house a number of aged people, who cannot be expected to live long.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and none in the register of accidents, and no special contrivance of dress is in use. No change has taken place among the attendants.

The average number of wet beds daily does not exceed three, although there is no systematic night-nursing.

The papering and painting of the day-rooms and dormitories is being rapidly and tastefully done. The male side, indeed, is nearly finished. In several of the dormitories new and bright-coloured carpeting is to be placed between the beds. Valances for the windows are nearly ready.

The boiler is in course of removal from the kitchen to an outside erection. Several advantages are expected from the change. Among others, the pump, instead of being worked by a horse as at present, is to be worked by a small steam-engine connected with the boiler. An improved arrangement is also to be made for washing and drying the clothes.

The health of the inmates appeared to be excellent. Three patients were found in bed, but 2 simply from the debility of age. On the male side the patients had an unusually well-fed and healthy look. The keeping of cows is certainly a benefit to the sanitary condition of the inmates of this institution. On both sides of the house the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and the bedding and beds were in perfect order. In spite of the fact that the painters and paperhangers have been for a fortnight in possession of the house, there was little confusion, and no want of cleanliness anywhere.

Fifty-eight of the patients join in the games and social amusements, and 60 attend chapel in the Asylum; but as yet none go to church in town.

Both amusements and industrial occupation continue to receive proper attention. On an average 25 men and 30 women are employed, but the full occupation of the males would already require more land than the Asylum possesses; and therefore, as previously recommended, steps should be taken to carry the boundary at least to the hedge.

The walled airing-courts are never used.

Walking parties beyond the grounds are frequent and large—sometimes consisting of 18 females and 24 males. The library is increasing, and newspapers and periodicals are well supplied. Picnics, balls, readings, music-classes, etc., are the principal amusements.

A shoe-press on the side for females is a want which should be supplied.

During the visit a substantial and well cooked dinner was neatly served in the hall to 37 men and 33 women, who sat together at the same tables, occupying alternate seats. Great order and tranquillity prevailed during the meal, which consisted, first, of broth, potatoes, and bread, and then of pudding—the two courses being served separately. Ordinary earthenware plates were used, and each patient had a knife and fork, and tumbler. The potatoes, instead of being served out to each patient in rations, were placed on the table as potatoes usually are, each patient taking what he wanted. Pepper-boxes, salt-cellar, and water-jugs were on the table. No tumbler, it is said, has ever been broken since their use at table was introduced. The special tastes or requirements of 3 or 4 patients were consulted. One, for instance, dined on panadee, and 2 others had rice and milk instead of broth. Only 3 patients were absent from dinner in the hall, because their presence there might have disturbed good order. Of the other absentees 3 were in bed, 1 acts as housemaid and dines in the kitchen, 1 is blind, 1 is a helpless deformed idiot, 1 is a melancholic refusing food, and 1 labours under temporary indisposition.

This account of what was seen at dinner is sufficient to indicate that sound views regulate the management of this institution, but many other things depicted in this report give the same satisfactory indication.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October 18th, 1869.*

The changes among the patients since the visit of 27th May consist of 10 admissions, 5 discharges, and 4 deaths.

Of the patients admitted, 3 were private and 7 pauper. Of those discharged, 3 are registered as recovered; but 1 discharge took place in consequence of the expiry of the certificate of emergency, and inability to procure a second medical certificate. One patient was taken home, and another transferred to the Ayr District Asylum. The registered causes of death are phthisis, perforation of stomach, inanition with extensive bed sores, and emphysema of the lungs with fatty degeneration of the liver and heart. The age at death was respectively 48, 68, 22, and 61.

The inmates are at present 43 males and 39 females, who are all chargeable to the district with the exception of R. W., a pauper of Ballantrae, and L. B., for whom Govan has admitted liability. No one is at present absent on probation.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. Its aspect has been greatly improved by the papering and painting, which are now completed, and by the valances to the windows. There is, however, still room for progress in the matter of furniture, by supplying additional chairs in the dormitories and day-rooms, and furnishing the benches with cushions.

The alteration of the boiler, alluded to in last report, has now been completed, and the steam for cooking, and heating the water for the baths and washing-house, all comes from the same source. It is worth consideration whether, by the introduction of steam-pipes into the wards, some economy could not be effected in fuel, and at the same time a more equable temperature secured.

During the past summer the water supply has been insufficient for the wants of the house, and measures are at present under consideration to guard

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against a recurrence of this evil. Care was, however, taken to provide a supplementary supply by carting from the river, and economy was studied by sending frequent parties to bathe in the sea. Only 7 males and 8 females were prevented taking part in such excursions.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and the bedding was clean and in good condition.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very creditable manner, no patient being absent from violence or excitement, and males and females sitting alternately. Seclusion has not been required in any case since last inspection, and no use has been made of the walled airing-courts. All the patients take exercise in the general grounds, and many beyond the Asylum bounds; and under these circumstances it comes to be a question whether the airing-court walls should not be removed. There is no pressing necessity for this step, but their demolition would be an advance in rational treatment, and would add to the amenity of the house.

The physical health of the inmates is satisfactory, only 2 being in bed from the debility attendant on old age. One male and 2 females are of wet or dirty habits, and 1 straw-bag is in use during the night.

The sources of occupation have hitherto been found sufficient, but it is very desirable that more land were secured. The numbers industrially employed are about 27 males and 32 females, and the amount of work accomplished is very considerable. There is, however, little doubt that it would be greatly increased were the system of pecuniary remuneration introduced. The efforts made for recreation and amusement are various and numerous, and the supply of periodicals is stated to be ample. Several of the patients enjoy the freedom of the grounds on parole, and intercourse with the outer world is encouraged in all proper cases.

The duty of chaplain continues to be performed by Dr. Howden and the superintendent.

The behaviour of the attendants is reported as satisfactory. No one has been discharged since last report. The various registers are kept with neatness and care, and entries in the case book are regularly made.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 18th and 19th May 1869.

Inverness Asylum.

The present population of the house consists of 152 males and 119 females, leaving, it is understood, 25 empty beds for males and 30 for females. Two patients are absent on probation. Since the last visit, on the 3d of September 1868, 51 patients have been admitted. Of these no less than 23 laboured under melancholia, 10 exhibiting suicidal tendencies; while of the rest 19 laboured under mania. These numbers indicate the class of patients lately received. It would appear that within the last twelve months a greater proportion of acute and curable cases have been sent to the Asylum than occurred during previous years, and the effect of this is probably to be seen in the greater number of patients discharged recovered. The total number of discharges was 37; including 2 transferences to other Asylums; and of this whole number, 27 were patients discharged, recovered, and 2 relieved. Of the remaining discharges, 1 was a patient who escaped, and, while at large, was certified as sane by 2 medical men. Nearly all the recoveries occurred among patients admitted in 1868 or 1869, but 1 patient was discharged cured, who had been in the Asylum for 4 years and 5 months.

Twenty-one deaths have taken place since the visit in September last. Two of these occurred while the patients were absent on probation, having been properly so discharged in order that they might die at home and among friends, as was strongly their own wish. Phthisis caused 9 of the deaths; enteric fever 1, apoplexy 3, exhaustion 3, tubercular peritonitis 1, abscess of the brain 1, epilepsy 1, and paralysis 2. The number of deaths from phthisis is considerable, and this cause of death appears lately to be of increasing frequency. Altogether the rate of mortality during last year is higher than during former years, when it was sometimes exceptionally low; but the excess in the female mortality, alluded to in a previous report, does not continue, 11 of the 21 deaths being among the males, and 10 among the female patients. One death

was produced by typhoid fever. No other patient was affected with this disease, but a domestic servant, labouring under it, was removed from the superintendent's house some weeks ago. This recurrence of fever in the Asylum suggests the propriety of having the whole of the low damp and marshy ground at the back of the Asylum thoroughly drained. No patient was found in seclusion at the time of the visit. The register of restraint and seclusion shows 11 entries, referring to 9 patients. In at least 3 of the cases the measures employed appear to have been necessary for the proper treatment of bodily ailments under which the patients laboured. Nearly all the patients take exercise in or beyond the grounds, and 3 men on parole in the grounds and 3 beyond. Industrial occupation receives considerable attention, and the number employed is increasing, more particularly among the male patients. The following tabular statement shows the numbers employed, and the different ways in which they were employed, on the 15th inst. :—

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MALES.

Assisting Attendants,	30
Assisting Storekeeper,	2
Stokers,	2
Messengers,	1
Tailors,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Shoemakers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Carpenters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Gardeners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Labourers, and out-door workers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
									—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89

FEMALES.

Assisting Attendants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Labourers, and out-door workers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Employed in Kitchen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Employed in Laundry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Sewing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Knitting,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
									—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92

The amusement and recreation of the patients are well provided for. Music, with dancing, is the popular entertainment, but readings and cricket have been introduced with satisfactory results. There is, as we should expect among patients, so many of whom speak English imperfectly, less interest taken either in newspapers or books, than in many other Asylums. Among the changes which have been effected in the inside of the house, not a few have to be noted with satisfaction. The walls of several of the day-rooms have been papered or coloured; covers have been placed on some of the tables in the day-rooms; stools and small tables have been placed in some of the corridors, and valances on the windows; the number of pictures has been increased; and bird-cages, or flower-baskets with plants in them, have been hung in some of the corridors. It is felt that much remains to be done in the way of ornamenting the interior of the Asylum, and increasing its home-like aspect, but it is clear, from what has just been said, that considerable progress is being made in this direction. Everywhere throughout the house great cleanliness was observed. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. The rooms were all well-ventilated and fresh, with the exception perhaps of the dormitory No 2 K., and the corresponding dormitory on the opposite side of the house, which were not quite so fresh. There was no want of cleanli-

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ness in these rooms, but, for some reason which is not apparent, their thorough ventilation has been found to be more difficult than that of the other apartments. The disagreeable smell in the chapel, which is adverted to in previous reports, and which evidently proceeds from the kitchen, is still perceptible, but it is expected that the proposed removal of the boilers to an outside erection will remedy this evil.

In the supply of water to the house, very important changes have been made since last inspection. The reservoir has been greatly enlarged, and is said now to be capable of containing about five millions of gallons, instead of rather more than one million, which was its capacity before enlargement. The water is filtered before it leaves the reservoir, but the effectiveness of the filtration has scarcely yet been fully tested. In addition to this increase in the size of the pond, another change has to be recorded. The water from the well near the reservoir, which is believed to be of good quality, instead of being led into the pond, is now conducted by separate pipes directly to the Asylum, where it is to be used for drinking and culinary purposes; and drinking fountains from this source are to be erected in the corridors and larger dormitories. It is hoped that these changes, which are unquestionably of great importance, will prove practically satisfactory, and that, in addition to improved quality, the dearth of water in summer will no longer be felt. After careful consideration a change has been made in the dietary. The chief feature of this change consists in a greater variety of food, and more attention to cooking. It is not thought that there is any increase of nutritive value, as this is chemically determined. The amount of butcher-meat, indeed, is slightly reduced, but it is expected that the food will be eaten with more relish, that its assimilation will be promoted, and that thus a greater nutritive value will be given to it practically. There cannot be a doubt that much may be done in this way to improve the value of food; and Dr. Aitken's experiment may prove instructive, and should be fairly tried. It is understood that, before beginning the new dietary, all the patients were weighed, and the weighing should be repeated from time to time. A plentiful supply of good milk would be of great advantage to the inmates of this institution, and a regret is again expressed that the pasturage is not sufficient to keep cows. The pallidity of many of the patients is still noticeable, but less so, it is believed, than formerly, and good results are looked for from the change of diet. In reference to this point it is suggested for consideration, whether it might not have a good effect if some of the patients were even more in the open air than they are.

The terrace in front of the house, in the laying out of which considerable progress has now been made, will form a useful and pleasant promenade, and may prove an inducement to remain out-of-doors. Formed walks within the grounds would have a like beneficial effect. Dinner was served during the visit, both to the male and female patients, who now dine separately. The overcrowding of the hall, which was commented on in previous reports, is thus prevented. Great order and quietness prevailed, though the numbers were 129 males, and 91 females; and the food, which was of good quality, well-cooked, and abundant, was eaten with manifest relish. It would improve the appearance of the table if common earthenware dishes were used instead of the enamelled metal ones, which are chipped, and unseemly. Earthenware might be used at some of the tables, if not at all of them. As usual, several of the male patients acted as waiters, and dined separately after the others.

It has been found necessary to raise the rate of board for paupers to £32 per annum. It is understood, however, that this sum does not represent the present annual cost of maintaining the patients, but is rather intended to cover past deficiencies, resulting from too low a rate of board having been charged in former years. It is expected, therefore, that after some time, there will be a reduction of the rate to a figure probably not higher than that generally charged in the District Asylums of the country. It is deserving of note, however, that the contract prices for some of the chief articles of food, such as meal, bread, beef, and milk, are said to be slightly higher in Inverness than in places further south. Why this should be the case is not apparent. The mound of earth near the entrance of the Asylum has now been entirely

removed. By this, the appearance of that part of the grounds has been greatly improved. A road is in course of formation connecting the front with the back of the house by the west end. Eight males and 13 females are raised by the night attendants, and on an average there are 4 wet beds on the female and 3 on the male side daily. The bedding used by these patients was found in good order. The water-closets on both sides of the house were remarkably clean and fresh, but in a considerable number of instances the pans were broken and in need of repair.

A new matron has lately been appointed. Seven attendants have left or been discharged since last visit—2 for striking patients, 1 for insubordination, 1 for carelessness, 1 for ill-health, and 2 voluntarily, and for no assigned reason.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and accurately kept. The general impression produced by the visit was very pleasing, and the state in which the establishment was found, and the indications of progress observed, reflect very creditably on the management.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th November 1869.

Since the visit of 19th May, 28 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, and 20 have died. The proportion of admissions is considerably less than during the corresponding period of the preceding year, a result which is probably due, in some measure at least, to the influence of the high rate of maintenance. This rate has now, however, been reduced from £32 to £28.

Of the patients admitted, 17 were males and 11 females. This preponderance of male admissions is remarkable, seeing that it is opposed to the general experience of other districts, in which the female admissions are in excess.

Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 remained at home after the expiry of the period of probation.

Of the patients who died, 6 were admitted in 1869, 4 in 1868, 1 in 1866, 3 in 1865, and 6 in 1864. There was no predominant cause of death, and the average age in its occurrence was 42 years.

The numbers resident are 158 males and 114 females, against 147 males and 128 females as at the visit of 3d September 1868.

The house was clean and in good order. A considerable addition has been made to the pictures and other articles of decoration; but such objects of interest as birds, pet animals, etc., are very insufficiently supplied. There is also a great want of amusing and instructive periodicals, such as are issued at a cheap rate by the weekly press. The progress made in papering and painting has materially improved the general aspect of the house; and further progress will doubtless be made as the financial position of the institution becomes easier.

The ventilation was satisfactory, except in the rooms of the upper floors near the kitchen, in which the smell of the cooking is still unpleasantly felt. The means of heating are at present deranged, owing to the alterations in progress for supplying steam from an outside boiler.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity for comfort, and generally in good condition. Occasionally, however, the mattresses were worn into holes, and the palliasses covered with dust; and in one or two instances the attendants had neglected to change the bedding, which had been wet during the night. The patients raised by the night attendants are at present reported as 9 males and 14 females, and the beds actually wet as 3 on the male and 4 on the female side. These numbers, considering the degraded character of many of the inmates, are remarkably low.

The day clothing, although frequently much patched, was sufficient for warmth and comfort. Four males were clothed in special dresses to prevent them stripping themselves, or indulging in degraded habits; and in one case the strait-waistcoat is in use during the night to guard against mutilation.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 97 males and 46 females. Of the men, about 60 are outside workers, 5 are tailors, 5 shoemakers, and

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the rest are occupied about the house. Of the women, 24 were collected in the workroom, but some merely as lookers on. The small number of female patients capable of being occupied in sewing and other kinds of needlework is but a reflection of the low state of industrial training among the population of the district. Accordingly, in forming an estimate of the condition of the Asylum, it is necessary to bear in mind the habits of the community from which the patients have been drawn: their ignorance, their want of general culture, their superstition, their consequent resistance to civilizing influences, and the difficulties in management which thence arise. Of the present inmates, only 12 males and 8 females are deemed curable. For the rest, little can be done beyond supplying their physical wants; but there is a gain to the public in being protected from the annoyance to which they would be exposed from many were they at liberty. And in connexion with this point it has further to be considered that the attendants under whom the patients are placed, and on whom so much of the general condition of an asylum depends, are frequently unfit to set an example in tidiness, in personal behaviour, or in the use of the needle. The staff of attendants is, however, numerically strong. It consists, on the male side, of a head attendant, a night attendant, and 15 ordinary attendants; and on the female side, of 10 ordinary attendants and a night attendant. The wages for males vary from £23 to £28, and for females from £10 to £13. Of the females, 3 are unable to sign their names. Since last inspection, however, no attendant has been discharged on account of misconduct.

The male patients were quiet and free from excitement, but there was a considerable amount of vociferation among the females which would probably be lessened by more exercise in the open-air. At this season, however, the weather is frequently unfavourable to extended walks, and the terraces in front of the house, although advancing towards completion, are still unfit for use. Still it is very desirable that some efforts were made to reduce the restlessness—the want of settlement so to speak—which was painfully apparent throughout the female department. It is, however, very remarkable that no window throughout the house requires to be guarded, although the panes are unusually large, and the means of escape are thus comparatively easy. From this structure of the windows great precautions should be taken in the selection of patients for the upper dormitories, where, from the absence of shutters, and the comparative withdrawal of supervision during the period between the patients and the attendants going to bed, suicide by precipitation is far from impossible.

Owing to the small number of female workers, the amusement hall is scarcely appropriate for their accommodation. From the manner in which they spread themselves over it, their supervision becomes difficult, and a distressing echo aggravates the effects of any outbreak of excitement. On this account it will be proper to make the experiment of using one of the day-rooms as a workroom.

The physical aspect of the patients has certainly undergone an improvement, and this result is ascribed to the alterations made in the diet. Their weight is reported to have increased; but there was a good deal of sickness, principally diarrhoea, during the autumn, and the mortality cannot be regarded as favourable. At present 4 males and 5 females are in bed from disease or debility, and 20 males and 18 females are under treatment for bodily ailments. No patient was in seclusion.

Of the accidents which have occurred since last inspection, only one was of a serious character, namely, fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall caused by a push from another patient.

Great inconvenience was experienced during the summer from a deficient supply of water, and bathing was in a great degree suspended. There is, however, reason to think that the measures which have now been taken will prevent any recurrence of this evil.

The produce of the farm is being gradually increased as land is reclaimed, but the main efforts are still directed to levelling and improving the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum.

It is worthy of consideration whether more efficient supervision of the sick could not be exercised by collecting them together in a dormitory, than by scattering them in single rooms, as is the present practice.

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MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 4th and 5th May 1869.

The number of patients on the books of the Asylum at this date is 390, or 169 males and 221 females. One female is absent on probation, and 4 are residing with the families of attendants, or out-door servants within the grounds. This reduces the number actually in the Asylum to 385, a number still considerably in excess of the amount of accommodation as originally estimated. It is to be observed, however, that in addition to the measures found to have been adopted at the time of the last visit for that purpose, further expedients and adaptations of the existing accommodation have since been carried out or are in contemplation, with a view to meet the increasing demands for admission, so that there is little if any appearance of overcrowding. Thus in connexion with the present gate house, and under the charge of the head attendant and his wife, a dormitory has recently been fitted up for the accommodation of 20 of the female paupers, who during the day-time live in the Asylum and take their meals along with the rest of the patients. Another alteration contemplated is the conversion of gallery No. 3 to the use of female paupers and other patients at an intermediate rate of board. This has been rendered possible by the recent acquisition of "Gayfield House," which is being fitted up as a dependency of the Asylum for the reception of a higher class of females, and which with its garden, and the grounds attached to it, joins on to the lands at present in occupation by the Asylum. But notwithstanding all that has been done or is doing to meet them, the demands for admission, especially by female paupers, continue to be such as to make it a matter of constant solicitude how to make the most of the available space, which the Asylum and its dependencies afford.

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Since the date of the last report, 16 male and 36 female patients have been admitted, 14 of whom are private patients. Of the paupers, 8 are chargeable to Dundee, or Liff and Benvie; 4 came from Shetland or Caithness, and 1 from another parish beyond the district. The remainder were from parishes within the bounds of the district. The health and condition of the patients at the time of admission is reported as good in 24 cases, feeble in 12, indifferent in 8, and bad in 8. Two were transfers from other Asylums, the rest were admitted on Sheriffs' orders. All the relative documents were produced and found correct.

The discharges amount to 32, of which 10 were recovered, 5 relieved, 16 not improved, and 1 was not insane. More than half of the discharges consist of transfers to other Asylums, and principally of paupers belonging to the Stirling district, to the newly opened District Asylum at Larbert. One patient was removed by minute of the parochial board. One removed by friends contrary to the advice of the medical superintendent, was soon after readmitted with a fractured leg, caused by jumping over a railway bridge.

There have been 13 deaths. Of these 7 were from paralysis or other cerebral diseases, 3 from phthisis, 2 from diseases of heart or pericardium, and 1 from diarrhoea. One of the patients included among the deaths was in a dying state on admission, and survived her removal to the Asylum by a few days only.

The good order, general appearance of comfort, cleanliness, and presiding quiet and tranquillity among the patients throughout all the wards and galleries were extremely noteworthy. On this occasion, 117 patients dined in association in the basement corridor on the male side, and 157 on the female.

The meal was well served, consisting of broth, potatoes, and hash, and was partaken of with perfect quietness and order. A certain number of the more infirm and excitable patients, amounting to 34 males and 51 females, were found in like manner dining in association in the sick wards. Throughout the whole house 4 patients only were confined to bed from disease or debility. Three patients were found to be affected with diarrhoea, to which there would

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appear to be a considerable susceptibility in this institution during the prevalence of cold north-easterly winds. There have been no cases of seclusion or restraint, and the only mechanical contrivances in use are locked boots, which are worn in 9 cases. A padded room, the only one in the establishment, is used at night for a paralytic patient to sleep in, this being the only use to which it has been applied. The number of wet beds throughout the house last night was only 9, or 6 on the male and 3 on the female side, the system of night watching practised in the Asylum, enabling the great majority of patients afflicted with this tendency to be regularly raised during the night. According to the latest entry, the number thus raised by the night attendant is 49. There have been no accidents and no escape since the Asylum was last visited.

The occupations and amusements of the patients continue to receive commendable attention. The latter consist of balls, concerts, singing and other classes, readings, and out-door games, besides occasional theatricals and other special entertainments. On the male side 101 and on the female 121 patients are industrially employed. Five females only are confined to the airing-courts. The rest of the patients, if not prevented by physical infirmities, take exercise in the general grounds, either under the eye of an attendant or on parole, while 33 are allowed to pass beyond the bounds of the Asylum. The extent and amenity of the walks within the grounds must render this privilege much less an object to be desired, than would be the case in other circumstances.

The number attending chapel or prayers is 238. Special treatment for the mental affection is carried on with more or less hope of benefit in 137 cases.

By Whitsunday next, it is expected that there will be seven cottages, within the grounds, occupied by the families of attendants or out-door servants, so fitted up as to be capable of receiving one or two insane inmates in each. It has hitherto been found, however, by the medical officers of the establishment, that the majority of those whose cases appear best suited to this mode of life prefer the Asylum, and only four are actually resident in these cottages at the present time. That such would have been the case at first, was probably to have been expected, but after the system gets into fair working order and becomes better understood by both patients and guardians, the difficulty of finding suitable inmates willing to go into these houses will probably be found to disappear.

One male attendant only has left since the Asylum was last visited, having been promoted to be head attendant in the Stirling District Asylum. Two females have been dismissed, 1 for dishonesty and 1 as unsuitable; and 1 left voluntarily.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 17th November 1869.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 5th May:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	3	21	37	67
Discharges,	2	8	10	20	40
Deaths,	3	2	7	9	21

These figures show an increase of 6 on the numbers resident, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the patients chargeable to the Ayr district. This result shows little prospect of any diminution in the pressure for accommodation, unless through the extension of the Asylum of Dundee. Of the 58 parochial patients admitted, 9 were chargeable to Dundee, 6 to Liff and Benvie, and no less than 11 to Montrose. Of those remaining, 9 came from Caithness, 3 from Shetland, and 20 from the landward parishes of Forfar and Kincardine.

The influence of proximity is seen in the large number sent in by the parish of Montrose from a population of about 15,000; and when it is borne in mind that this contingent is furnished by the labouring population alone, the seriousness of the question will become apparent, whether it is merely by the

constant extension of asylums that the increase of pauper lunacy should be met, or whether we should not endeavour, by the better education of the people, and by more attention to physical exercise and sports, to check the evil at its roots. Even when admitted, a very large proportion of the patients are already incurable; nothing can be done for them beyond keeping them clean and relieving their physical wants.

Of the patients discharged, 25 had recovered, 9 were transferred to other establishments, 4 were removed by minute of parochial boards, and 2 were taken home.

Of the patients who died, 5 were admitted in 1869, 5 in 1868, 2 in each of the years 1867, 1866, and 1865, and 5 in earlier years. The cause of death was tubercular disease in 7 cases, brain disease in 3, pulmonary disease in 3, and affections of varying character in 5. The average age at death was 50 years. Since last visit the accommodation has been extended by the opening of Gayfield House. It is at present occupied by 6 ladies, but it is capable of receiving a few more; and it is in contemplation to convert one of the offices into a small dormitory for 3 male patients and an attendant, who would be principally employed in tending the grounds. It is also in contemplation to convert a further portion of the Asylum offices into accommodation for the patients; and when this has been done, the possibility of further extension without building will be exhausted. The uncertainty as to the proceedings of the directors of the Dundee Asylum necessarily impedes the action of the Montrose directors; but should an imperative necessity arise for building, it would be well to consider whether room should not in the first instance be provided by building a detached chapel and amusement-room, and converting the hall, which at present serves for this twofold purpose, and which has become too small for the wants of the institution, into a dormitory.

The house was, as usual, in excellent order, but there was an appearance of crowding in several of the dormitories; and with the view of showing at once the amount of cubic space allowed to each patient, it would be well to affix the measurements of each room on the door, or in some conspicuous place. In several parts, painting, varnishing, or papering, is becoming necessary. Several of the floors have recently been relaid in an improved manner, and some modifications have been made in the accommodation by subdividing the corridors above the sick-rooms, and enlarging the day-rooms in connection with them. The domestic servants now occupy the rooms formerly used as workshops in the basement; and consequent on this change, it was found desirable to erect coal-sheds in the central courts, as the coal-dust from the former cellars found its way along the basement corridor. Heating and ventilation are adequately attended to. Modifications calculated to improve the lavatory and bathing accommodation are being undertaken as occasion offers, and there is everywhere displayed a watchful consideration of the comforts of the patients. Several of the females, who objected to bathing in the general bath-room, are permitted to use the baths in their galleries; and arrangements are being made to secure more privacy in the general bath-rooms by screens or curtains.

In both departments there was an absence of all noise or excitement. Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and were clean in person and dress. The bedding was sufficient, and in good order. Twenty-five males and 26 females are raised by the night-attendants, and the number of wet beds averages about 7 for the former and 4 for the latter. Considering the large proportion of patients whose physical constitution is utterly broken down, that 19 males and 12 females are epileptic, and that 15 males and 6 females are paralytic, this result cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. All the patients who are physically able take exercise beyond the airing-courts, with the exception of 5 females. One male and 7 females wear locked boots, and 7 males and 2 females use quilted blankets. Since last inspection, the strait waistcoat was used in the case of a female on four successive days for surgical reasons. There has been no recourse to seclusion, the solitary case entered in the register under this head referring to the experimental use of chloroform for half-an-hour in epileptic excitement, and not to seclusion in the usual sense of the term.

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The numbers industrially employed are 103 males and 135 females. Of the former, 78 are occupied in the work of the farm; but there is still room for extension in the employment of both sexes on the land, and no opportunity should be lost in adding to it.

Judiciously managed, an extensive farm should prove at the same time a benefit to the patients and an advantage to the institution.

Of the females, 67 are engaged in sewing, knitting, and darning, 12 in matress-making, and 56 in the work of the laundry, kitchen, and house.

If the way could be seen to allow the patients some pecuniary consideration for their labour, not necessarily for mere personal expenditure, but to defray the cost of excursions, entertainments, articles of ornamental furniture, etc., the result, judging from the success of similar experiments elsewhere, would be to excite to greater industry, and to infuse a spirit of emulation in the decoration and neatness of the different galleries.

Great and persistent attention is given to amusement and recreation, and every evening in the week has its allotted entertainment. Divine service is attended by about 120 males and 110 females.

During the summer considerable inconvenience was experienced from scarcity of water, arising not from any deficiency in the supply, but from some defect in the pipes. This has now been remedied.

The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, in good season, and well cooked. The dishes are all of earthenware.

Four accidents of a more or less serious character have occurred since last visit, but none involving blame to the staff or loss of life to the patients.

The registers are carefully kept.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, *May 10, 1869.*Perth
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Since the visit of 31st July, there has been an increase of 6 female patients, the numbers at present residing being 43 males and 38 females. The following changes have occurred in the interval.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	6	11	17
Discharges, . . .	6	2	8
Deaths, . . .	0	2	2

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other Asylums, and 3 were removed to private dwellings. The causes of death in the two fatal cases are registered as exhaustion from chronic mania in the one, at the age of 63, and convulsions following chronic mania in the other, at the age of 54. The numbers at present deemed curable are 9 males and 2 females. No patient is absent on probation.

The general aspect of the house was one of cheerfulness and comfort, except in the back wards, where a modification of the furniture and additional objects of decoration and interest are desirable. The low wards of the front house are used exclusively as sleeping accommodation, and are reserved for patients whose habits are not compatible with the superior arrangements of the other galleries. Great attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation, and the bedding was in excellent order. Straw bags are, however, in use for 4 males and 2 females; and altogether, 5 males and 4 females are of habits calling for attention during the night. They are not, however, seen to, after ten o'clock, and the result is, that the number of wet beds is greatly in excess of what would be the case if special night attendants were appointed. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and was favourably spoken of by the patients. Except for medical reasons, however, no drink is supplied but water; and hints were given that an allowance of beer would be a grateful addition to the meals. It cannot be said that this is necessary on account of health, but many of the patients must have been accustomed to its use, and asylum life requires every innocent indulgence. Besides, it is scarcely reasonable that patients of the condition in life to which the inmates of this Asylum chiefly belong, should be denied what is allowed to the attendants.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is, and has been, very favourable. The mortality has been low, and at present only one patient is in bed from sickness. No one was in seclusion, and only one entry of this kind occurs in the register since last visit, recording recourse to it for six hours on account of an assault made on the matron and on patients. A locked bed is in use for a female of strong suicidal propensities, and 1 male and 2 females wear strong dresses, but not of objectionable appearance. For various causes, 5 or 6 males do not walk beyond the airing-courts; and of the females, 2 are not allowed to go to the general grounds on account of excitement or objectionable habits. Walks beyond the grounds are seldom taken by more than 4 or 5 of the gentlemen, it is said from disinclination; and no one appears to go out on parole. About 11 of the males engage in industrial occupation; but the monotonous labour of pumping water is now performed by a steam-engine. Steady attention continues to be given to the means of recreation, and social parties take place thrice a week for dancing, music, and cards or chess. The various registers are carefully kept. Dr. Lauder Lindsay being absent on his holiday, the medical superintendence of the establishment is at present undertaken by Dr. Stirling.

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Asylum.ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, *July 30, 1869.*

When visited to-day, this institution contained 47 males and 42 females. The latter number includes Miss P., a voluntary boarder. The total population is somewhat larger than what, according to the medical superintendent, the dimensions and original arrangement would justify; but at present the unoccupied apartments intended for the higher classes are used as dormitories generally for four persons, and no indications of overcrowding were perceived. The house was clean, fairly ventilated, well furnished, and in excellent order. No structural alterations have been made in the basement stories, parts which are principally used for sleeping accommodation, and they are open to many of the animadversions formerly made; but even now, by the introduction of new furniture, by placing prints upon the walls, etc., efforts are made to render the day-rooms more comfortable and cheerful. At several points a heavy and urinous smell was perceptible, and suggested the use of greater ventilation or deodorising agents. As connected with this subject, it may be mentioned that the surplus steam from the laundry has been conveyed to the outhouses with the view of rendering them more dry. As formerly suggested, an engine has been erected as a substitute for manual labour, and now delivers a sufficient quantity of water in the house. The labourers thus set free are now employed in gardening. The industrial class consists of 13 men and 21 women. It is highly desirable that for this class some indoor occupation should be devised which would be found especially useful during the winter. About 25 of each sex take exercise, or engage in games within the grounds; and excursions to a distance and the ordinary amusements received as much encouragement as formerly. Apart from pic-nics, 14 males and 11 females take their customary exercise beyond the walls. The gardens, terraces, etc., are at present in great beauty, and the galleries are amply supplied with flowering shrubs. Pet animals might contribute to the liveliness of these parts of the house.

Since the last entry, 11 patients have been received. Four were discharged, all of whom were recovered; and there have been no deaths, no accidents, or resort to seclusion or restraint. Three persons were confined to bed, one of them in the conservation bed; but the health of the community has been remarkably good.

There is no night-watching, but special nurses and guardians are employed when occasion occurs. It is strongly recommended that this system should be resorted to in cases where, although no specific disease may exist, there is debility or exhaustion, in order that food and cordials may be frequently given.

Great quiet and order prevailed, and the state of the house and of the patients was satisfactory.

The books, registers, etc., were submitted.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *May 11, 1869.*

Appendix E.	The changes since the visit of 5th December are :—	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions, . . .	3	1	10	14	28
	Discharges, . . .	0	3	8	5	16
	Deaths, . . .	0	2	3	4	9

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Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, 1 was removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, and 3 were taken home, 2 against medical advice. The causes of death in the fatal cases are registered as phthisis in 2 cases, pulmonary disease in 3, apoplexy and cerebral disease in 2, and senile exhaustion and rupture of heart in 1 case each. The low male mortality is deserving of notice.

The house, as usual, was in excellent order, but the bareness in some parts, which was commented on at last visit, again attracted attention. It was, however, stated that it is intended to carry out extensive papering and painting during the summer. Endeavours should be particularly directed to improve the furniture and general appearance of the refractory wards; and it is strongly urged that the benches in the day-rooms of these wards should be provided with backs.

The bedding was clean, and generally in good condition; but many of the sheets are worn out, and there seems to be a scarcity of pillow-slips. As disappointment was experienced in procuring a supply of new sheeting of reliable quality, steps have been taken for its manufacture at home, and two looms are now in operation. Doubt is again expressed whether the arrangements for patients of wet habits are compatible with comfort; and it is suggested that canvas bottoms should be used to support the hair mattresses or bags on which they sleep. It was stated that, as a rule, there are 6 wet beds on the male and 9 on the female side. These numbers are considerable, and afford an indication that special night-attendants would not only promote the comfort and welfare of the patients, but would effect considerable saving in the tear and wear of material, and improve generally the tone of the establishment.

On the female side, 5 patients sleep on shake-downs in the dormitories from want of room. Both sides are full, without perhaps being overcrowded; but the point seems now to be attained at which it is desirable to restrict the number of admissions by withdrawing permission to receive private patients.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and clean in person; but the state of the head and hair might in some cases advantageously receive more attention.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, but several of the patients, from the manner in which they licked their plates, appeared to leave table with an appetite. The general appearance of the community, however, as well as its satisfactory sanitary condition, afford evidence that the meals are sufficiently abundant for health. The debris from dinner scarcely exceeded half a tureenful. It is, however, desirable that the table equipages were improved by supplying drinking-mugs, salt-cellars, pepper-boxes, etc.

The present numbers are 113 males and 126 females, of whom 15 males and 30 females are deemed curable. Eighty-two men and 99 women are industrially employed. Of the former, about 35 work on the grounds, and 11 in the workshops. The amount of labour which they have accomplished in trenching, planting, and altering the surface, is very great, and indicates that the acquisition of additional land will soon become a question for serious consideration. Of the females, 37 were occupied in the workroom, and the others in the kitchen, laundry, etc. No necessity for seclusion has occurred for a considerable period, and the only entry in the register of restraint is the use of a glove to prevent interference with the bandages in a case of fractured humerus. Both sexes were free from excitement. The numbers restricted to the airing-courts, from various causes, are 13 males and 8 females. Two men wore canvas dresses, 1 man and 3 women locked boots, and 1 man and 1 woman have quilted bed-coverings. Great attention is given both to indoor and outdoor recreation; and the manner in which the grounds have

been laid out to conduce both to profit and pleasure cannot be too highly commended. For indoor amusement, it is suggested that public readings would be found useful, with the advantage of being easily attainable.

The means of decoration will be greatly increased by the erection of a greenhouse, which is approaching completion. As soon as this is accomplished, it is proposed to erect sun shades in the airing-courts and elsewhere.

The numbers attending chapel are 81 males and 93 females. Referring to what has been already said about the diet, it may be mentioned that 18 of each sex are allowed extra diet, such as eggs, beef-tea, etc., and that several have allowances of malt liquor or wine.

The various registers are carefully kept.

The general impression received was one of sound and judicious management.

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Perth
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PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 29th July 1869.

The population of this house to-day consists of 112 males and 126 females, one being still absent on probation. Included in this number are 18 private cases. A large proportion of the patients are robust and healthy. Only 5 were found in bed or ailing; but the infirmary day-rooms contained a considerable number of infirm or feeble persons. The industrial test, however, shows that 82 males and 91 females, or nearly three-fourths of the whole, engage in occupations requiring strength and activity. The games and amusements, many of which call forth the same qualities, are participated in by 95 males and 112 females. Not more than 20 individuals are confined to the airing courts, while all the others take exercise either in or beyond the general grounds. Ten males of the latter class go out on parole. There has been no recourse to seclusion or restraint, and only one or two require the use of locked boots or quilted blankets.

Although the community presents so few cases of acute disease, there are 15 epileptics and 6 paralytics, and others requiring special medication. Thirty-two males and 35 females are recorded as specially treated for mental disease. Sixteen are of dirty habits. The house, however, except at two or three points, where it is possible there may be an escape of foul air from a drain, was remarkably well ventilated, clean, and in good order. Its internal appearance has been greatly improved by papering the corridors and several apartments, and by the introduction of flowering shrubs, the produce of a large and well-constructed greenhouse, which is exclusively the result of the ingenuity and good taste of inmates. It was completed about two months ago. At certain points there is still room for the introduction of additional pieces of furniture and ornament. As to the latter, it is recommended that in place of hanging prints upon the walls, etc., portfolios of such and scrap-books might lie upon the tables, and thus be more accessible to sedentary and other classes of patients. An aviary has been commenced in the front courts, but a greater number of pet animals might be placed in the galleries.

Several excursions to the neighbourhood have already been made, and others are contemplated. Some of these are made on foot to the adjoining woods; but an omnibus is generally employed to carry about seven patients of each sex to a greater distance. For many of those who cannot thus be indulged, cricket, croquet, football, and during winter curling upon an ample pond, have been provided. The promenades are in excellent condition, and constant efforts are being made to beautify and clothe the grounds. Planting to the extent of from three to four thousand shrubs and trees, chiefly the gifts of neighbouring gentlemen, partly to carry out the original design, and partly to fill up the gaps made by the drought of last season, has been effected. Taking into consideration the amount of ground under buildings, airing-yards, etc., and in cultivation, and the large and accumulating number of labourers, an addition to the farm cannot be long delayed. The house is not, except at one point, crowded, but it is full, and few additional cases can be received until the infirmary day-rooms, which are disproportioned to the size of the house, and even at present close and crowded. In the event of any alteration or addition, these could be easily enlarged.

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sioners'
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Since last entry, 11 patients have been admitted, all of whom were paupers and belonged to the district. Seven have been discharged, 1 of whom was a private boarder; 6 as recovered, 1 as not improved; and 6 have died. Of the deceased, death is attributed to exhaustion, etc., in 3, to brain disease in 1, to consumption in 1, and to a self-inflicted wound in 1. Three of these patients were admitted in 1869. The only important accidents recorded are, fracture of rib, etc., received in a struggle with an attendant, and laceration of the perineum, etc. The latter case has been specially reported to the Board.

Two attendants have been dismissed for disregard of rules. J. M'D., Crieff, is the only patient whom the medical superintendent regards as in a suitable condition for removal on probation.

The state of the house was most creditable to the officers.

The following recommendations are made:—

1. The institution of night-watching, not only for the supervision of the inmates and the safety of the premises, but that food and cordials might be regularly given to the aged, infirm, and feeble, although they may not be regarded as positively ill, but to whom an abstinence of twelve hours' duration must prove exhausting and irritating.

2. The number of epileptics and paralytics is so large as to suggest the propriety of placing them together in distinct apartments under the care of special guardians.

3. The expediency of granting short vacations in place of single days to the attendants and nurses is suggested.

4. When circumstances permit, it is recommended that the infirmary day-rooms should be increased in size.

5. When an opportunity presents itself, an addition to the farm must be kept in view.

6. The addition of portfolios of prints and scrap-book is suggested.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13th March 1869.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

There have been 13 admissions, 8 discharges, and 2 deaths in this Asylum since 13th November 1869.

Of those discharged 1 escaped and 6 were cured. The deaths arose from general decay, and disease of kidneys, and occurred at the ages of 69 and 47 respectively, and after a residence of several years in the house.

There are 60 men and 49 women now resident, and one of each sex is absent on probation. Of these numbers 21 are considered curable. The chronicity of a large proportion of the cases is further indicated by the presence of 8 epileptics, 3 paralytics, and 21 of degraded habits.

Twenty-nine men and 33 women are employed nearly in the same way and in the same proportion as stated in last report.

All the inmates may be said to dine in association, and parties of 8, 10, and 46 were visited when assembled for this purpose. The meal, consisting of potato-soup, containing meat and bread, was neatly and comfortably served, and partaken of with perfect order and propriety. The quiet, indeed, which prevailed during a lengthened inspection was remarkable.

The different apartments were scrupulously clean and well arranged; and all except the day-room adjoining the infirmary well aired. At certain points the temperature was low in consequence of the windows being open; but it appears from the register kept that in dormitories where fires had been lighted during the evening, the average did not exceed 45°. This quotation refers to the past week, when the weather has been exceptionally inclement. The subject is, however, worthy of further investigation. The house contains its complement of inmates; in some places the beds were crowded. The medical officer purposes to reduce the number somewhat by discharging about three or four of each sex upon probation, although the distance of the asylum from the homes of patients considerably interferes with carrying out this arrangement. At present an influx of new cases would necessitate the reopening of parts of the Asylum which had been abandoned as uncomfortable and unsuitable. The dress and personal appearance of the patients were perfectly satisfactory.

Bathing is practised so far as, and in such a manner as, the present inadequate and comfortless arrangements permit. Eight persons were found in bed ; but serious ailments do not prevail.

Seclusion has been resorted to upon 19 occasions ; but in a well constructed house, with sufficient ground for exercise and employment, it would become still more infrequent.

Notwithstanding the difficulties with which the staff has to contend in the vicious structure and increasing dilapidation of the incongruous buildings of which the Asylum consists, the establishment appears to be well managed, and the results creditable.

The registers, etc., were examined, and are accurately kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13th August 1869.

The patients on the register at this date are 115, of whom 57 males and 56 females are resident, and 2 females are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 13th March are 23 admissions, 8 discharges, and 11 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 6 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another establishment, and 1 was taken home. The mortality is high, and although the deaths cannot be ascribed to any particular endemic or epidemic influence, there is reason to think that, by transference of the patients to better accommodation, in a more healthy locality, their number would be greatly diminished. The registered causes of death are cerebral disease in 3, thoracic disease in 4, phthisis in 1, and abdominal disease in 3 cases.

In several respects the house was found in a satisfactory state. As a rule, the dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and in fair order ; but the day-rooms, passages, bath-rooms, and some of the smaller sleeping rooms, are becoming more and more dilapidated and dirty.

Although it is not expedient to lay out much money in attempting to improve in any great degree the present premises, it is desirable to do something to keep up the tone of the patients, and to prevent them from lapsing into dirty and careless habits.

One patient was in seclusion, and it appears that this mode of repression is resorted to with tolerable frequency. In a considerable degree this must be due to the want of scope for extended exercise, and to the inconvenient arrangement of the house, which makes supervision difficult and imperfect. On the whole, the inmates were free from excitement, but more attention might fitly be given to the personal appearance of both sexes. The necessity for wearing out the old clothing, which was handed over by Dr. and Mrs. Stockwell, should not prevent its being kept in fair repair. The bedding was clean, but not always so tidy as desirable, and very heterogeneous in its character. The amount of both day and night clothing at present in use is calculated for summer wear, and should be increased before long. The means of occupation for the men should, if possible, be increased by renting some adjacent land ; and if this be found impossible, exercise beyond the asylum bounds should receive much more attention. The knowledge that the present state of matters is temporary only, is, it may be feared, giving rise to the feeling that much exertion is not called for ; and the patients may thus be allowed to acquire desultory habits, opposed to good order and discipline, from which it will be afterwards difficult to reclaim them.

The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and well cooked ; and was partaken of in a neat and orderly manner.

Night-attendance is in habitual operation in both departments, but after a certain hour of the night is not extended to wet patients in rooms remote from the infirmaries. Consequently the habits of such patients continue in a great measure unchecked. The epileptics are 5 males and 4 females, and those of wet and dirty habits 10 males and 12 females ; both tolerably high proportions.

The numbers attending religious services are 34 males and 30 females. Four of each sex attend church outside.

The grounds are neatly kept.

The registers should be kept much more methodically and carefully, and means should be taken for their better preservation.

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District
Asylum.STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *April 12, 1869.*

The Asylum was opened on 2d February, and at this date contains 165 patients, of whom 83 are males and 82 females. Of that number, 151 were transferred from other Asylums on authority of the Board of Lunacy, and 14 were admitted directly from their parishes on Sheriffs' orders. The great mass are, accordingly, affected with chronic forms of insanity, and only 7 males and 9 females are deemed curable.

The house was clean, well-ventilated, and generally in excellent order. Several deficiencies in furniture were noted, but considering the inchoate condition of the establishment, this is no more than might be expected.

The bedding and clothing are well selected, and were in good order.

The patients were quiet and free from excitement, and there has been no necessity for seclusion since the house was opened. Night-nursing has been instituted in both departments with very satisfactory results, and the wet beds are rarely more than 1 or 2 on each side. All the females use bedsteads; but of the males, 2 sleep on mattresses or straw bags on the floor on account of dirty habits and destructive tendencies. The room of one of these patients had an offensive fæcal smell, and it would be advisable to lose no time in protecting the floor by painting or varnishing.

About 55 of each sex are usefully employed; the men chiefly in the grounds, and the women in house-work, sewing, knitting, and in the laundry. These results are very satisfactory, especially when the difficulties under which they have been attained are borne in mind. The airing-courts are not yet in a state to be used, so that exercise is taken in the general grounds, and to such an extent has this been the case that the want of the airing-courts has scarcely been felt.

For recreation a weekly dance has been instituted, and there are also singing parties twice a week. Out-door recreation will, for some time, be limited by the state of the grounds. The chaplain has service on Sundays, and visits besides twice a week. The upper hall is not considered safe for dancing, but steps, it is understood, will be taken to strengthen the floor.

Hitherto the supply of water has been sufficient, and, as a rule, every patient has been supplied with clean water in bathing; but there are indications, in the low level to which the water has fallen in the reservoir, that in dry weather a scarcity may be apprehended. This is a matter which deserves the very serious consideration of the District Board.

The sanitary condition of the inmates has been, and continues, favourable. Only 2 or 3 on each side were found in bed, generally from ailments of a slight character, and there has been no death, except that of the steward, who was a very efficient servant, and whose loss will considerably increase the difficulties of the Superintendent in organizing the establishment. Considerable annoyance, however, has been experienced from the admission of several patients affected with the itch from Longdale Asylum. The food served during the visit was of good quality, and well cooked, and was favourably contrasted by several patients with that of the houses from which they had been transferred.

Altogether the result of the inspection was very satisfactory.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *August 2, 1869.*

Up to this date the structural arrangements of this Asylum have been found suitable, and satisfactory. From this favourable statement, however, there must be excepted the state of insecurity of the amusement hall, in the event of its floor being disturbed by any sudden or violent vibration. No measures have been taken to remedy this defect. In consequence of this state of matters, the apartment is used exclusively as a place of worship, and all meetings for dancing and other amusements take place in the dining-hall, from which it is necessary to remove the tables, etc., upon such occasions.

Two circumstances have occasioned since last visit considerable, although it is believed temporary, anxiety and difficulty. 1. The deficiency of water, then anticipated, occurred in the month of July, and for a short time bathing was suspended, water-closets shut up, and water was carted for the use of

the kitchen, etc. Arrangements have, however, been made which will, under certain conditions, secure an additional supply from a spring in Torwood, now yielding 59,000 gallons a day, so that a similar difficulty is not likely to occur.

2. From the construction of the drains and reservoirs for the sewage an offensive smell arose during the prevalence of certain winds, and the disposal of the overflow was attended with difficulty. This embarrassment is likewise about to be obviated. The vegetable garden has been formed and twenty-six and a half acres are under cultivation. The airing grounds are still incomplete, but their unreclaimed state has not as yet proved disadvantageous, inasmuch as, from the mental condition of the inmates, few require to be restricted from exercise in the grounds, and a very large number walk beyond the premises. No man is confined to the house, and 40 women enjoy the privilege just mentioned. From the mild character of the malady, and from a large number of the patients having been long accustomed to asylum discipline, there has arisen no necessity for establishing a refractory ward, nor has there been any seclusion, restraint, or resort to special contrivances. The total number of men employed is 62, 52 of whom are engaged in gardening and field labour; 11 women were found busy in the laundry, and 54 others find occupation in sewing, scrubbing, etc.; only 5 persons were found in bed, but medical treatment is resorted to in 27 cases, either for bodily or mental disease. About a month ago diarrhoea appeared, epidemically affecting 16 persons (two cases of dysentery); one patient is still affected. Night-watching has been found extremely useful, and it is recommended that to the duties of the guardians should be added that of exhibiting nutrients and cordials to the aged and feeble, as a fast of fourteen hours must prove detrimental in such cases.

The patients appeared to be well and suitably clad, well fed, and were remarkably quiet and orderly. The diet given is the same in quantity and quality as that used in Morningside. Seventy-nine men and 82 women dined in association to-day. It is suggested that the meals would be more commodiously and comfortably served were the tables and sitting benches placed across the refectory, rather than as at present. The bedding and clothing were clean, and of good quality; but it is suggested that an additional shawl for the females, and a cape or cloak for the aged and infirm men should be provided before cold and inclement weather sets in. The house was papered and varnished before the inmates were received, so that it looks cheerful and in good condition; but at no distant time it will be necessary to introduce ornaments, pet animals, and other objects of amusement and interest. Various articles of furniture have been added since last visit, but while their gradual increase is left to the discretion of the medical superintendent, it is strongly recommended that sofas, sick and easy chairs should be procured for the large class which in such establishments requires them. Already, it is worthy of remark, chairs have been supplied in great numbers.

The number of inmates is this day 89 men and 93 women; in addition to these, 3 men and 1 woman are absent on probation, and 1 man on pass. Of these, 16 men and 19 women are supposed to be curable. Seventeen individuals are epileptic, and it may soon become expedient to consider whether separate wards for this class should not be established. Eleven men and 10 women are from time to time of dirty habits, and are raised every night.

Since the 12th of April there have been admitted 20 males and 17 females. Twenty-two were under Sheriff's order. During the same period, 8 have been discharged, of whom 5 had recovered; and 8 have died. The causes of death are recorded to have been consumption in 3; diarrhoea in 1; inflammation of bowels in 1; apoplexy in 1; cerebritis in 1; and exhaustion from epilepsy in 1. The average age at death was 45 years.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order. The latter, however, are obviously filling up, and at the present moment the medical superintendent has not more than 18 vacancies at his disposal. He is fully alive to the necessity of economising accommodation, and hopes to be able to send out three or four on probation shortly. The rapidity with which the population has increased, and the knowledge that at least 12 patients await admission, point to the propriety of considering the addition of a medical assistant to the staff. During the prevalence of an epidemic the duties of the medical super-

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sioners'
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Commissioners' Entries. The subordinate officers have acted creditably. The following recommendations have been made :—

1. Exhibition of food during the night to aged and feeble.
2. That dining tables should be placed across the dining-hall.
3. The addition of winter clothing.
4. That sick and easy chairs be supplied.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling Asylum.

GARRNGAD ASYLUM, 26th April 1869.

Licensed Houses. The patients at this date are 25 males and 33 females, being a decrease of 10 males since the visit of 9th November, a result due to the opening of the Stirling District Asylum. The changes in the interval were :—

Garrngad Asylum.

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	24	10	12	22	34
Discharges,	19	26	24	21	45
Deaths,	1	1	2	0	2

Of the patients discharged, 14 had recovered, 21 were transferred to other establishments, and 10 were taken home. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by epilepsy, and the others by general paralysis. The epileptic patient slept in a dormitory with four others, and was found dead in the morning, having been suffocated by his pillow. In a house where there is no special night attendant, it should as far as possible be arranged to place epileptic patients under the surveillance of the ordinary attendants.

Dr. Hill has not yet succeeded in disposing of the Asylum property, but still meditates doing so should a favourable opportunity occur. In the meantime, however, he has resolved on undertaking the thorough cleaning and painting of the house, which are greatly needed. This is at present in progress, and no doubt will effect a great improvement, but the smoky atmosphere which surrounds it is an evil which can only be counteracted by removal to a more suitable locality. Of late the only pauper patients admitted have been from Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, and with the opening of the Ayr Asylum, which is soon expected, it is calculated that the numbers will be so much reduced, that the detached house will no longer be required. Consequently the improvements will be confined to the main house. Under the management of a new matron, considerable reforms have been introduced into the female department, but a great deal is still necessary to place the patients in a satisfactory position. For this purpose it is strongly recommended that the duties of attendants and servants should be dissevered, and that, of the four women who at present act in this double capacity, two should become pure servants, and two pure attendants.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and their general physical appearance was good. No male was in bed from sickness, but 2 females were laid up with bodily ailments. One male was considerably excited, and 1 female was in seclusion with her hands restrained by the "polka." Reference to the register showed one entry of the use of canvas gloves, three of the use of the polka, two of seclusion, and four of the cold bath, for purposes of repression, since last inspection. The patient found in seclusion had been in the airing-court for exercise during the earlier part of the day, but the general surroundings are not favourable for excited patients.

Exertions should be made to extend the means of recreation ; and it is recommended that the governor and matron should have occasional parties of the patients in the evening for whist or other games. Arrangements for taking the meals in common would likewise prove beneficial.

The Commissioner would look forward with some hope to the introduction of a better state of matters under the change of matron which has recently taken place, had he not already been so frequently disappointed.

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sioners'
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GARNGAD ASYLUM, 3d August 1869.

Licensed
Houses.

Garngad
Asylum.

This establishment is at present in several senses in a state of transition. Twenty pauper patients are to be removed in the course of a few days to the Ayrshire District Asylum. The results of this will be, that the succursal house will be shut up, and the population of the Asylum will be reduced to its permanent amount.

Moreover, with the view to adapt the apartments in the main block to patients of a somewhat higher position, a considerable portion has been papered and painted, and these improvements are still going on. Some articles of furniture have been added; and there appears in the new and better distribution of the dormitories, etc., a disposition to take advantage of every amelioration available.

It is, however, very doubtful that, without greater structural alterations than what are contemplated, this Asylum could be made to meet the requirements of that class for which it is in future intended. No nearer approach appears to have been made to the disposal of the property to which Dr. Hill has so frequently alluded as a means by which he would be enabled to obtain a more suitable site. Dr. Hill stated to the reporter that he had applied for a renewal of his license. The precise terms were not communicated, but it seems very doubtful whether the accommodation of boarders and paupers in the same house should be continued, and whether any patient should be allowed to sleep in the basement story. The house contains 24 males and 34 females; of whom 6 of the former and 9 of the latter are represented as curable.

The industrial class comprehends 16 of each sex. Of the former, two act as cooks, one as painter, one as tailor, and the remainder are employed in the garden. In addition to exercise taken within the grounds, 6 males and 7 females are stated to walk beyond.

Since the 26th April there have been 20 admissions. Of these, 13 were boarders and 7 paupers. Fifteen patients have been discharged during the same period. Three have died, one from epilepsy and two from general paralysis. The average age at death of these persons was 54 years. No accident has occurred, and the health of the community has been on the whole satisfactory. Two patients are at Gourrock, and were not seen.

The recommendations as to social amusements have been complied with. There was little or no excitement among the patients, and few of the complaints, which are so frequently made in such establishments. Dr. Hill still expresses confidence in the Governor, and in an especial manner in the matron, and in this estimate the Commissioner concurs.

Of Dr. Hill's disposition to carry into effect the views so often expressed in these pages, there are various indications, but the materials with which he has to work are so intractable and badly located, that his success in doing so is doubtful. The present period, however, is that at which improvements can, if at all, be effected.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 19th March 1869.

At this time there are resident in this House 9 male and 11 female patients under Sheriffs' orders.

Gilmer
House
Asylum.

It contains likewise 2 male voluntary inmates.

Since last inspection, November 6, 1868, there have been 3 admissions, 2 discharges, 1 as recovered, and 1 death. The last is referred to apoplexy, occurring in general paralysis, and occurred at the age of 69. One person was found in bed, but the health of the community is described as having been excellent. A number, especially of the males, were taking exercise in or beyond the garden, and about 7 men and 9 women are occupied in various ways corresponding to their capacity. Every inmate was quiet, orderly in

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sioners'
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Houses.Gilmer
House
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demeanour, and, with one exception, neatly and suitably dressed. It is understood all applicants of degraded habits are refused admission.

The houses, although painting and papering had recently been going on, were well aired and kept. Thermometers have been placed in the principal lobbies, and generally indicate a temperature about 50°, but other parts felt cold. Fires are lighted when a wish is expressed for greater warmth, but seeing that of the insane those who suffer most from cold and other injurious influences complain least, it would be well to see that a certain uniform temperature was maintained throughout, independently of the wishes or feelings of the lunatics.

No great alteration has been effected in the Asylum, but various indications were observed of cautious and progressive improvement; and the impression conveyed by these was favourable both to the judgment and intentions of the superintendent.

Many of the pleasing results of management may be expressed by negatives: there have been no accidents, no escapes, no seclusion or restraint, no change in the staff.

The books and registers were examined.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 11th August 1869.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Saidler, the license of this house has been transferred to his widow, by whom it is now conducted with the assistance of Dr. Allan of Lasswade, who makes daily visits.

The changes since the visit of 19th March are 3 admissions and 1 removal; the latter having been called for in consequence of the patient not being deemed a suitable case for the establishment.

The present inmates are 11 males and 12 females, of whom 1 male and 1 female are voluntary residents. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good general order.

The patients were quiet, comfortably clothed, and tidy in person and dress. Their physical health is satisfactory, only one being in bed from a slight biliary attack, and no death having taken place for a considerable period.

The general arrangements are as much as possible those of a private family, and the patients are in the enjoyment of a considerable amount of liberty, 8 males and 7 females taking exercise on parole in the grounds, and several walking beyond the grounds, partly under supervision, and partly on parole.

There has been no change among the attendants, and no accident. The bedding was in a satisfactory state, although 1 male patient is of very dirty habits.

The registers are kept with care.

HALLCROSS PRIVATE ASYLUM, 4th March 1869.

Hallcross
Asylum.

Since the 28th August 1868, 14 admissions have taken place. Of those admitted, 9 were paupers; and of these, 7 belonged to Stirling District, the Asylum of which has since been opened, and to which they have been removed. Twenty-four persons in the same time have been discharged, 5 as recovered, 1 as transferred to Haddington District, and 18 to Stirling District Asylum. It is anticipated that, by the same process, 8 will be sent to Stirling District, 10 to Ayr District, 4 to Fife District (chargeable to Crail), and 1 to Inverness District Asylum. When these removals have been effected, the permanent population of the establishment may be estimated at 25. This calculation should be kept in view when the alterations and reorganizations of the Asylum, consequent upon the contemplated retirement of the present proprietrix, are taken into consideration, as these may involve a sacrifice of space or structural extension.

Four deaths have occurred; 1 from general paralysis, 1 from debility, 1 from old age, and 1 from general nervous depression. The ages of the deceased were respectively, 36, 40, 45, and 86. Two of the number have been admitted within the year.

The community now consists of 21 males and 27 females, 4 more being, in addition, absent on probation. Of the gross number, 13 are regarded as curable, 3 are under curative treatment, and 3 require treatment for bodily disease. Five males and 10 females engage in occupation.

Although there has been no restraint, seclusion has been resorted to 189 times. The individuals secluded are about 6 in number; but a large number of the occasions are in one case. Wherever such a course is pursued so long and so unsuccessfully, the effect of a change of asylum, as a mode of management, should be tried.

The house and bedding were clean, but the latter is regarded as altogether insufficient in quantity, especially in the dormitories in the attics, where many of the beds are close to the roof, are far distant from any artificial source of heat, and where at this season, and in such weather as prevails at present, the temperature must be so low as to be unfavourable to health.

The establishment consists of two parts; one new, well furnished, well heated, and, on the whole, comfortable, inhabited by females belonging to a better class; another old, ill-constructed, and unsuitable for its present purpose, and less comfortable than what is desirable. In the latter very extensive changes are necessary. While some of the defects, which have from time to time been pointed out in this Asylum, may be traced to structural arrangements, much of what is wanted, or objectionable, is due to lack of energy and unfamiliarity with recent improvements in management; and a renewal of license must depend as much upon the abilities of the person by whom the establishment is to be carried on, as upon the architectural alterations. The register and books were examined.

HALLCROSS HOUSE ASYLUM, 2d August 1869.

The inmates, who at last visit in March were 21 males and 27 females, are now 16 males and 25 females, and will probably soon be reduced to 5 males and 15 females, by the removal of all the parochial patients for whom district accommodation is now provided. The house was not in a satisfactory condition. The present proprietor has resolved in retiring at Martinmas next, and has consequently no object in entering on improvements. Symptoms of dilapidation are accordingly numerous, and a thorough overhaul of the premises will be necessary, should the Board agree to a transfer of the license. A renovation of most of the bedding, and of a great part of the furniture, will at the same time be necessary; and such a remodelling of the house should be called for as will secure efficient ventilation and an abundant supply of light. The rooms in the ground floor, especially those serving as day-rooms and work-rooms, are very dark and gloomy, and must prejudicially affect the mental condition of the patients. It is a question for consideration whether the license should not be restricted to the admission of females only; first, from the imperfect means of separating the sexes; and secondly, from the want of occupation for the males. At present the management seems conducted without heart, and the general impression produced was, that it is not thought worth while to do anything that can be helped. Should the Board not see fit to transfer the license, the question of withdrawing it must be considered.

There was no manifestation of undue excitement, but the general aspect of the patients, and more especially of the females, was not favourable. The entries of seclusion are frequent, but refer for the most part to seclusion during the night.

The bedding was tolerably clean, but in many cases the mattresses were hard and uneven. The food is roughly served, and was not inviting.

There is a great deficiency in means of occupation and recreation. Few patients go beyond the premises.

The changes since last visit consists of 3 admissions, 13 discharges, and 1 death. Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 1 escaped, and 4 were transferred to the Stirling District Asylum. One of the recovered patients, a female, remains in the house as an attendant. The cause of the death of the only fatal case is registered as general paralysis and old age.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Licensed
Houses.

Hallcross
Asylum.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 22d February 1869.

Appendix
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sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Hawkfield
Asylum.

Except that Miss S., who has long resided here as a boarder, has become insane, in consequence of an attack of paralysis, and has been admitted as a patient, no change of any kind has taken place in the inmates, staff, or structure of this establishment since last statutory inspection, 2d August 1868. All parts of the house were visited, and found to be clean and comfortable; all the patients were seen and appeared to be healthy, quiet, and pursuing some slight occupation suited to their age and demented condition. All were contented and cheerful, except Miss S., who is confined to bed, and manifests the irritability of illness. The movement of the community continues of the same intimately domestic and humane character which has so often called for commendation in previous reports. The books and registers were examined.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 6th August 1869.

There has been no change among the patients since the visit of 22d February, but it would be proper to undertake the removal of Miss H., who has become dirty, noisy, and destructive, and an unsuitable inmate of a house which is suitable only for quiet and manageable patients.

The house was in fair order, but considerable improvements in furniture, bedding, painting, and papering would be called for if the permanence of the Asylum were contemplated. The patients all belong to the demented class, and manifest a considerable amount of listlessness; but they are kindly and considerably treated, although less tidy in person and dress than is desirable. It should, however, be stated that Dr. Chapman and his family are at this moment suffering from great domestic affliction, and that on this account things may be less satisfactory than usual. More attention to ventilation is desirable.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, May 14, 1869.

The changes which have occurred amongst the patients since the visit of 3d October are:—

Longdales
Asylum.

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	5	7	10	6	28
Discharges, . . .	1	4	25	15	45
Deaths, . . .	1	0	3	4	8

These figures show a considerable diminution in the numbers resident, which are now 46 males and 62 females; of whom 5 males and 1 female are epileptic, and 5 of each sex are deemed curable.

Of the pauper patients, nearly all are chargeable to the districts of Ayr and Bute. Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, 5 were taken home still insane, and 33 were transferred to other establishments, chiefly to the District Asylum of Stirling. The causes of death in the fatal cases are registered as natural decay in 2 cases, and as cerebral congestion, hæmaturia, phthisis, broncho-pneumonia, diarrhoea, and suicide by strangulation in 1 case each.

The house has undergone considerable improvement since last inspected. A large portion has been papered and painted; numerous prints and other objects of decoration and interest have been introduced, and various structural alterations have been carried out, with the view of increasing its cheerfulness and comfort. The airing-courts have likewise been improved by laying them down in plots with flowers and shrubs, removing the former offensive privies, and providing a number of new seats. In the general grounds in the neighbourhood of the house, a good deal is being accomplished to increase amenity. There is still, however, much to be done both within and out of doors. The old unseemly seclusion-rooms, for instance, as well as the unbefitting lavatory and bath-room accommodation, remain unmodified, but Dr. Fairless recognizes the necessity for improving them, and will proceed with the requisite alterations as soon as he is able to form an opinion as to the future position of the Asylum, which must be largely affected by the approaching removal of the Ayrshire and Buteshire patients.

New clothing has been supplied to a large proportion of the patients, and their general appearance was satisfactory. The bedding has been improved by supplying a second sheet, but otherwise it remains as described in former entries, except that the beds are more tidily made. Chamber utensils are now, however, supplied in adequate numbers. With the exception of one female, all the patients were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, but 37 entries of this character occur in the register since last inspection, for periods, however, which never exceed seven hours. Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation. The men are chiefly employed on the land, which extends to 15 acres, and the women in the washing-house, and in sewing and knitting. The numbers restricted to the airing-courts amount habitually to from 24 to 30 males, and from 45 to 55 females; but it was stated that there are only 5 or 6 men, and 12 or 15 women, who are never beyond them. It is, however, desirable that every one physically capable of extended exercise should walk beyond the airing-courts every day the weather will permit, and arrangements should be made accordingly.

The sanitary condition of the patients is favourable. Only one male was confined to bed, and their general physical aspect was indicative of an adequate diet.

Thirty males and 46 females attend chapel: Dr. Fairless officiates as chaplain.

All the attendants, with one exception, have been changed since the present management commenced, and to good effect. There is, however, no night attendance, without which the condition of the helpless patients can never be satisfactory.

There has been no accident beyond the fatal one above recorded.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, 10th August 1869.

The improvements recently introduced by Dr. Fairless, especially in papering, painting, the admission of light in various obscure places, the decoration of the walls, etc., have contributed largely to render the interior more cheerful and agreeable. Various minor changes have made the house and its surroundings more seemly and safe; in this number may be included the pavement of the central court, the removal of the pump to the boiler-house, which has been enlarged. The same insurmountable obstacles exist to the acceptance of the Asylum in its present state, as suitable for the treatment of the class of patients for which it was intended, but, at the present time, when a great reduction in the number of inmates is expected to take place by the removal of forty or more to the Ayrshire District Asylum, and when neither the future permanent population can be conjectured, nor the licensee has arrived at any definite determination as to the class of patients which he may desire to receive, it would be premature to urge further any of those alterations suggested either by himself or by the Board.

Great quiet and order prevailed in all parts of the house, although at one point overcrowding was very obvious. The different departments were, upon the whole, clean, and, from the fineness of the weather, better ventilated and more cheerful than usual; but the seclusion-rooms, on both sides, now only used as sleeping apartments for those of degraded habits, eight in number, are so gloomy and incommodious, that they should be shut up whenever this may be practicable.

The patients in the house to-day are 39 men and 63 women (1 female is on probation); of these, 4 men and 5 women are registered as curable, and 6 are under treatment for mental disease. Only 1 person is suffering from bodily ailment. She was the only one found in bed. The sanitary state of the inmates indicates that a greater amount of exercise might be taken than what seems to be the case, as it is recorded that 50 women and 19 men are generally confined to the airing-courts. One excursion has been made, in which 18 men and 16 women participated. Eighteen of each sex are said to constitute the industrial classes, and the crop in the garden and fields is said to be abundant.

Since the 14th May there have been admitted 11 patients, of whom 3 were

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Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Licensed
Houses.

Longdales
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
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Asylum.Melville
House.

boarders; all the paupers belonged to Ayrshire or Buteshire. Twenty-one have been discharged; 4 of these as cured, while the others were transferred to other institutions, the greater number to the Stirling District Asylum. One death has occurred, at the age of 40, from consumption. No accident has occurred, and seclusion has not been had recourse to in more than 3 cases. The superintendent has endeavoured to raise the character of his staff by giving them more liberal wages, and by selecting them from an experienced class, and there are reasons for believing that his plans and intentions for the further improvement of the establishment are humane and praiseworthy.*

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *5th March 1869.*

The addition to the sitting-room of the male patients alluded to in last report has been extended towards the entrance, so that the frontage of the building has been considerably improved. The increase in accommodation thus gained is, however, for family purposes. The enlargement of the day-room is now completed. It consists of what may be regarded as a second apartment upon a different level from the original hall, from which it is approached by three steps. It is well lighted and cheerful. The refectory has likewise been improved by opening up the windows down to the sill. To the proprietor, who evidently appreciates the beneficial influence of light in such an establishment, it is again recommended to relieve the gloom of the workroom for females by introducing glass panels in the refectory door, or otherwise.

The house was found remarkably clean, well aired, and comfortable. Basin-stands have been placed in each bed-room, and although certain of these for males in the attics must be cold during winter, an assurance was given that fires were lighted there whenever cold weather sets in.

* BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, *25th August 1869.*

The notes of the Visiting Commissioner, on which the above report was founded having been destroyed, it is conceived but fair to Dr. Fairless to append the following letter and memoranda received from him.

W. J. B.

LONGDALES, BOTHWELL, N. B., *24th August 1869.*

SIR,—I have only just received the report of the Visiting Commissioner, Dr. Browne, which has lain at the railway station.

As there is an obvious error in it regarding the number of patients "employed," and "taking exercise in general grounds," I beg to append a copy of the daily register for the week before the inspection, and trust that the Commissioner will feel disposed to modify his remarks on this subject, or to correct them by a postscript, and, for this purpose, I beg to return the book. Trusting that the liberty I take will be excused,—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

WM. DEAN FAIRLESS.

The Secretary, General Board of Lunacy.

	EMPLOYED.				TAKING EXERCISE.						ON PAROLE.	
	Industrially.		For Amusement.		Confined to Airing-court.		In General Grounds.		Beyond Asylum Grounds.		In General Grounds.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sunday, .	18	19	...	...	19	49	20	13	...	...	2	1
Monday, .	24	33	10	1	2	10	39	52	...	...	2	1
Tuesday, .	26	33	8	1	1	6	...	57	40	...	2	1
Wednesday, .	24	34	9	1	2	7	39	56	...	...	2	1
Thursday, .	20	36	10	1	2	6	39	57	...	...	2	1
Friday, .	24	40	8	1	2	5	39	58	...	...	2	1
Saturday, .	26	36	7	1	1	6	39	57	...	...	2	1
Sunday, .	18	18	...	...	19	50	18	13	...	...	2	1

The patients were well-clothed, tidy, and very quiet and orderly. There are no epileptics, nor persons of dirty habits in the number. No one was confined to bed. No one was on the sick-list, and all take their meals in the public room, except two, who, being entitled to a better dietary, dine in private. There has been no seclusion or restraint, no accident, and no change in the staff.

Twenty-six engage in some occupation, 14 walk beyond the premises, and 8 attend public worship.

Since 28th August, 9 persons have been admitted; 3 being paupers, all of whom were chargeable to the parish of Kilmarnock. The discharges have amounted to 21; of which 2 were escapes, 7 were recoveries, and 12 were transfers—1 to Saughton Hall, and 11 to the District Asylum of Stirling. It would appear that the community will be speedily still further reduced, by the removal of 8 pauper patients to the District Asylum of Stirling, and of 13 to that of Ayr, whenever it is opened.

There has been one death from bronchitis and asthma at the age of 38, after a residence in the Asylum of ten months.

The inmates at present consist of 15 men and 17 women. The registers, etc., were examined. The impressions received during the present inspection were favourable.

[It is noteworthy that of these eleven cases entered as transfers to Stirling District Asylum, two, chargeable to Livingstone, were placed with their friends.]

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *August 2, 1869.*

Since the visit of 5th March, 17 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged, and 2 have died. Of those admitted, 1 entered voluntarily, and, not being certified as a lunatic, his name has been erroneously entered in the register. Of those discharged, 5 had recovered, 1 escaped, and 8 were transferred to other establishments. Death in the two fatal cases was caused, in the one, by general paralysis, at the age of 69; and, in the other, by valvular disease of the heart, at the age of 59.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and, in all respects, in good order. The bedding was sufficient and comfortable, and the furniture appropriate.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and neatly and comfortably clothed. From eight to ten of each sex are industrially occupied, and a large proportion go daily beyond the premises, some under supervision, and others on parole. No one was suffering from bodily ailment, and there has been no recourse to seclusion since last inspection. There is at present no patient of dirty habits.

A missionary continues to attend once a fortnight, when all the patients are present; and about a third of the whole number attend worship in the town.

A well-cooked dinner was served during the visit in a tidy and orderly manner. The various registers are fairly kept.

NEWBIGGING ASYLUM, *11th March 1869.*

This house contains to-day 12 male and 34 female patients. Seven individuals have been admitted, 31 discharged, and 1 has died since 14th October 1868. Of those admitted, 2 were paupers, 1 from the Ayrshire, 1 from the Stirling district. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, 2 were relieved, 1 was transferred to Hallcross, 2 to Morningside, and 24 to Stirling District Asylum.

The death occurred in a female, aged 40 years, from erysipelas, following protracted abstinence.

The numbers will, it is expected, be still further reduced by the removal of 7 paupers chargeable to parishes in the Stirling district, of 2 to parishes in the Ayrshire district, and of other inmates to their own homes; so that the permanent population may be regarded as amounting to 28.

No changes in the buildings or furniture or internal arrangements have been made, and the establishment, or many parts of it, have more than on former visits the aspect of decay and disintegration. This is attributed partly to

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Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.
Melville House.

Newbigging House.

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missioners'
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Houses.Newbig-
ging House.

the withdrawal of so many patients, partly to the uncertainty of the proprietors as to the form and extent which the proposed reorganization shall take. They were strongly recommended to endeavour to arrive speedily at definite views on these points, so that the plans of alterations now before the Commissioners might be examined with a reference to the future use and appropriation of the Asylum. In the meantime, and while other recommendations are postponed, there is an urgent necessity for securing better ventilation in many of the dormitories, which had a close and unpleasant smell. Only one person was in bed; a party of females were in the garden, and a few were occupied; but much listlessness and lethargy were observed; and it is quite obvious that the transition state through which the Asylum is passing has temporarily paralysed the exertions of the officials. There has been no change in the staff, except that one male attendant, whose services were no longer needed, has been discharged.

There have been no accidents or escapes.

The books and registers were found neatly kept.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 29th July 1869.

The patients at this date are 10 males and 29 females resident in the Asylum, and 2 females absent on probation. Of the total number, 4 males and 3 females are parochial patients.

The changes since the visit of 11th March consist of 9 admissions and 12 discharges. No pauper patient has been admitted. Of these discharged, 2 had recovered, 7 were transferred to Stirling District Asylum, and 3 were taken home. There has been no death.

The Asylum was not found in a satisfactory state. It was stated that extensive improvements are in contemplation, and that estimates are being taken for carrying them out. But, in the meantime, the appearance of dilapidation and decay is every day becoming greater. As the Board of Lunacy, some time ago, determined to restrict the license to the reception of females only, the time has now arrived when it seems expedient to give effect to this resolution. If this were done, a considerable extent of tolerably fair accommodation would become available for the females, and the necessity of expensive alterations of the main buildings would be less pressing. By the removal of the wall which separates the present male and female airing-grounds the means of exercise and recreation would be greatly increased; and under efficient management the Asylum might become a cheerful and comfortable home for female patients. At present, however, the management is not efficient. This was apparent in the state of the house, and of the bedding, clothing, and persons of the patients.

The male patients were free from excitement; but of the females several were more or less excited; and one, A. H., is so violent and destructive, that her removal to more fitting accommodation should be called for. It is very probable, however, that a better state of matters would ensue, were more attention given to systematic exercise, to discipline, and to order. Fourteen entries of seclusion occur in the register since last inspection; all relating to females.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity, but the beds should be more tidily made. Two of the males were very poorly clad (their ordinary clothing being at the wash, in expectation of their removal to the Ayr Asylum), and, as a rule, the underclothing was too scanty; and in several cases the clothing of the females was untidy and disorderly.

Several patients were suffering from diarrhoea, which was ascribed to the free use of vegetables and of green fruit. But it should be kept in view that the clothing at present in use would not be sufficient to protect against a chill were the temperature suddenly changing. In conformity with the preceding remarks, the Commissioners would recommend—

1. That the license be now restricted to females.
2. That all parochial patients should be removed.
3. That the present airing-courts be thrown into one, and the present male accommodation be taken into use for the females.

4. That the proposed alterations in the main house be postponed, as absorbing money which might be otherwise better employed. Appendix E.

5. That steps be taken for rendering the superintendence and management more efficient.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, *August 10, 1869.*

The changes since the visit of 17th March are 6 admissions and 10 discharges. Of the latter, 7 were recoveries, and 2 transfers to other establishments, one of which is at Bruges. There has been no death. The present inmates, under the sheriff's orders, are 25 males and 30 females. There are besides 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are voluntary residents, and 2 gentlemen who are absent on probation. Licensed
Houses.

Saughton
Hall Asy-
lum.

The condition of the house was in all respects satisfactory.

No patient was suffering from excitement, and no recourse has been had to seclusion since last inspection.

The sanitary state of the establishment has been favourable, and no one is at present confined to bed.

The personal appearance of the patients was satisfactory. The clothing and bedding were in excellent order, and suitable to the condition in life of the inmates.

Several of both sexes go daily beyond the premises driving or walking ; and recreation generally receives careful attention. About 16 gentlemen and 20 ladies attend the religious services of the institution.

The grounds are cheerful and well kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, *17th March 1869.*

This Asylum contains at present 28 male and 32 female patients. Of these, 3 at least are voluntary inmates ; but the writer has not at hand the means of stating the precise number. A very large proportion (50) take exercise in the grounds, 9 go beyond the precincts, and 3 of these are unaccompanied. Thirty-eight participate in social amusements, and 7 attend the public theatre, etc. No restraint or seclusion, or other means of repression, have been found necessary, and no other protective arrangement was observed, except the use of quilted blankets in 2 cases. Of the present community, 22 individuals are regarded as curable. Several are convalescent, and the deportment of all was quiet and courteous. Private interviews were granted to several, but no complaints were made, except of prolonged detention. All parts of the houses were in admirable order, presenting all the comforts, and, wherever it is practicable, many of the elegancies and luxuries, of a home for the more affluent classes. Musical and other domestic recreations are encouraged, but on the wise principle that they should correspond, as far as possible, in nature and frequency with those to which the inmates when in health were accustomed. Since the last statutory visit (12th November 1869), 15 persons have been admitted, 7 males and 8 females ; 3 have been discharged, 2 males and 1 female, 1 as recovered ; and four have died, 2 females and 2 males. Death is attributed to exhaustion, exhaustion and debility, organic disease of the brain, and gastric fever. Three of the deceased had resided in the house for years. The average at death was 51 years.

The registers and books were examined. Although 4 of the inmates are registered as dangerous, and 5 as of degraded habits, there has been no accident. No change worthy of note has taken place in the staff.

The whole establishment was found in a most satisfactory state.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, *24th March 1869.*

The registers were not extended to the present date ; but it was ascertained that there have been 3 admissions, 2 from the county of Ayr, 1 from the county of Stirling ; 1 discharged as cured ; and 2 deaths since the last statutory visit to this establishment, 27th November 1868. The deaths are attributed to phthisis and general paralysis, occurring at the ages of 47 and 64, and are believed to have occurred in certain of the degraded cases adverted to in last report. Somerside
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Somerside
Asylum.

The inmates at present amount to 20. Of these, 3 are boarders, 11 are chargeable to St. Cuthbert's, 5 to Ayrshire, and 1 to Stirling, so that the numbers may be speedily reduced. It is obvious that the household work of all kinds, and to some extent, supervision, is delegated to patients. Three were washing, 5 were engaged in household work, and 4 in sewing; but this industry cannot be accepted as remedial, but is necessitated by the state of the staff. There is still one occupant of the bedroom behind the kitchen, and under the same management which was so strongly and justly condemned in last entry. There has been no increase in the number of attendants, no change, and everything is at a stand-still. This is so far justifiable, as the surrounding fields and the house have been let to a market-gardener, who takes possession of the premises at Whitsunday; so that the Asylum must close at that time. Should, however, a transference of the license to Jessie Field, Fisherrow, be applied for, as at present proposed, the requirements and improvements, both in accommodation and management which have been so repeatedly pointed out as necessary here, must be held as applicable under any new arrangement.

The bed and body-clothes were clean and in fair condition; but the smell of several of the bedrooms was close and offensive, and an aspect of bareness and discomfort prevailed in others. In fact, the licensee now readily admits that the house is ruinous and unsuitable.

All the patients were quiet and orderly, and appear to belong to the only class for which the accommodation is in any degree adapted. Mrs. J. is and has always been an exception. Promises have again been made that she is to be forthwith removed. She is the only patient of dirty habits. None of the number are dangerous, destructive, or suicidal; nor has there been any accident, or necessity for restraint or seclusion.

Greater attention must be paid to regularity and accuracy in keeping the statutory and other books.

SMEATON GROVE ASYLUM, 23d July 1869.

Smeaton
Grove
Asylum.

The patients in Somerside Asylum were removed to this house at Whitsunday last, the transfer of the license having been granted by the Board of Lunacy upon condition that, before the 1st August, an overflow outlet should be made from the cesspool; that an analysis of the water should be made by a chemist of repute; that a certificate should be procured from an experienced builder that the drainage was in a satisfactory state; and that a communication should be made between the two houses forming the Asylum, and the two gardens. A door has been struck out in the partition-wall of the two houses, and it is said that the water has been analysed; but no progress has been made in carrying out the other stipulations made by the Board, and no copy of the analysis was forthcoming. As the previous inmates of the houses are reported to have suffered from fever caused by contaminated water, the omission to carry out the conditions on which the transfer of the license was granted, or to lay before the Board any reasons for delay, must be regarded as a serious infringement of a solemn compact.

The accommodation differs from that of an ordinary dwelling-house only by special locks being provided for some of the rooms, by limiting the opening space of the windows, and by fitting up the windows of one room with inside trellises. These trellises are rendered necessary by the presence of one or two excited patients; but the Asylum is not calculated for the detention of such cases, and their removal should at once be undertaken.

The bedding and day-clothing of the patients were in fair condition, and the house was in good order.

The present number is 17, of which 6 are chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire, 9 to St. Cuthbert's, and 2 are private.

The changes since the visit of 24th March consist of 1 admission, 3 transfers to other asylums, and 3 deaths, of which one took place in the present premises. The causes of death are registered as dyspepsia, paralysis, and dyspepsia, at the ages of 44, 44, and 35, respectively. The staff consists of Mrs. Moffat, two daughters, and a servant; but it was stated that a paid

attendant is engaged to come in August. An excuse, to a certain extent valid, was made for the untidy state of the airing-court, and for the small amount of exercise taken beyond the premises, on account of the heat of the weather; but it is obvious that the scope of the establishment scarcely goes beyond the supply of physical wants.

No patient was suffering from bodily ailments. J. G. or R. was locked in the trellised room owing to excitement, and Mrs. B. was also in a very excited state. The other patients were tranquil, and several were industrially employed. No arrangement has been made for religious visitation.

The dining-room of one of the houses is still in possession of the proprietor, and used for storing furniture.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 22d May 1869.

The Asylum contains comfortable accommodation for about 20 patients of a quiet selected class. At present, it contains 7, of whom 1 is a voluntary inmate; but 1, Mrs. T., is at present excited and destructive, and scarcely a proper case for the establishment. The single room in which she is placed at night should either be laid with wax-cloth, or have the floor painted; and endeavours should be made to keep her cleaner in person, and more orderly in dress. The rest of the house was comfortably furnished, and in excellent order, and the patients spoke favourably of their treatment in all respects. Most of them walk daily beyond the premises, and the routine is much the same as that of a private family.

Dr. Hill now visits only once a week; but visits are generally made twice a week by Dr. Stewart of Kirkintilloch. The changes since the visit of 12th November consist of 6 admissions and 4 discharges. The admissions were chiefly transfers from Garngad House. Of the discharged patients, 2 had recovered, and 2 were transferred to other establishments. The staff now consists of the matron, two attendants, and a cook, for indoor work; and a gardener for the care of the grounds.

Note by Dr. Hill.—"On my visit of Wednesday the 26th, I found Mrs. T. much better, and quite calm; and on visiting her to-day, the 29th, I found her sitting at needlework beside the other ladies, and free from excitement. I have arranged with her friends to have her at once transferred to Garngad in the event of her again becoming excited or troublesome. JAMES HILL, M.D."

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 13th August 1869.

There are at present 4 patients in this Asylum. Since last report, there have been 2 discharges and 1 admission. There is reason to believe that a voluntary patient placed herself here for treatment for some time. Of the discharges, 1 consisted in the transference to Garngad House of the inmate regarded as unsuitable at the time of last inspection.

In addition to the ordinary boarders, 2 of those residing in Garngad are at present here on a visit. It is intended, however, that one of these should remain here permanently. All the apartments were found in admirable order. The grounds around are well kept and attractive, and the establishment seems well adapted for the class of quiet and chronic cases for which it was originally intended.

It is somewhat doubtful whether Mrs. F. can be regarded as belonging to this class.

The inmates pass much of their time in the open air, and occupy themselves in sewing, knitting, etc., when within doors. Several go into the surrounding country, and 3 attended church last Sunday under the care of Miss M'Kenzie, matron of Garngad, who is acting for Miss Sinclair, now absent on holiday. The registers and books were seen. There is no recent entry in the weekly register.*

* Explanatory Note by Dr. HILL.

"The number of patients in the house was 5, namely, Mrs. J., Miss M'D., Mrs. F., Mrs. D., and Mrs. B., all transfers from Garngad.

"There have been 4 voluntary patients in the house since its opening, — N., M., B., and R., all under the sanction of the Board.

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WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, INVERESEK, 1st March 1869.

This Asylum now contains the number of inmates for which it is licensed. Seven admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths have taken place since last inspection. Of those dismissed, 3 had recovered, 1 was relieved. Of the deaths, 1 is attributed to marasmus, 1 to exhaustion from prolonged abstinence, during which compulsory alimentation was regularly resorted to; and 1 to paralysis. Only 2 persons were found in bed, in consequence of illness, and the health of the community was described as having been satisfactory. The usual sanitary measure of change of air was adopted during last summer, on behalf of a number of the inmates. North Berwick was chosen as the place of residence. The limited space of garden ground connected with the establishment is so far compensated for by encouraging walks beyond the precincts. Besides those who go attended, 3 gentlemen and 7 ladies enjoy this privilege on parole. Various social amusements have been resorted to, in order to promote cheerfulness; but the essential characteristic of the establishment is, that it is a large family, conducted and regulated very much as private households are, or ought to be. A nearer approach to this model has been recently introduced, in having a refectory where selected inmates of both sexes take their meals. This arrangement is tried experimentally, and a large proportion of the patients still take their food alone, and in their private apartments, but the success already attained will, it is to be hoped, induce an extension of the privilege to all who can enjoy or derive benefit from social intercourse during a comfortable, well-conducted meal. To-day, when the public room was visited, seven inmates and a relative of one of the party were at dinner, which appeared good, and was well served. Considerable advantages would be secured were one of the officers to preside. In both houses perfect cleanliness, order, and comfort were observed; all parts were well ventilated, and yet sufficiently warmed. The recently erected portions of Whitehouse are partially furnished, but are not regarded, or used, as part of the Asylum. It may be premature to give any opinion as to the alterations. The access is not so satisfactory as the apartments themselves, which are spacious and cheerful.

Great quiet, contentment, and rational demeanour prevailed among the patients; and we are entitled to ascribe these, and the generally satisfactory state of the Asylum, to judicious and humane management.

The registers, etc., were examined.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 23d July 1869.

The patients on the register at this date are 12 gentlemen and 36 ladies resident in the house, and 1 lady absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 1st March are 3 admissions; 3 discharges, of which 2 were recoveries; and 1 death, from consumption, at the age of 24.

Both the houses constituting the establishment were in all respects in excellent order. The bedding was clean and comfortable, and the day-clothing tidy and appropriate. The general aspect of the accommodation and of the community was essentially that of a private dwelling, and of sane society. No person was in bed from sickness, and a degree of garrulity in one lady was the only symptom of excitement.

The food is neatly and comfortably served, but association at meals might

"One patient only was on a visit, namely, Miss F., a young lady who has lately manifested a strongly suicidal tendency, and whom Dr. H. was afraid to trust out of Miss M'Kenzie's special supervision, and whom he thought best to send out along with her for ten days, while she took charge during Miss Sinclair's absence on her holidays. The other, Mrs. B., was under the usual transfer order.

"Mrs. F. was a very bad case while in Gartnavel, but improved greatly in Gartnagad, and still more so in Westernmains, where she has all along been quiet and tractable, industrious and easily managed. Her husband and other friends consider her so well, that they are talking of trying her at home. The weekly register, which is kept by Dr. H., was fully made up to the 10th August, the usual weekly Saturday, and the entry probably alludes to the daily register which is kept by the matron, and which was made up to the 4th August, the day of her leaving for her holidays."

be advantageously extended. A country house has been taken at Ormiston for the months of August and September, for affording certain of the patients the benefit of change. Exercise beyond the premises is taken, more or less frequently, by about three-fourths of the inmates, and several of both sexes continue to enjoy the privilege of walking out on parole.

The numbers registered as under special medical treatment for their mental condition are 8 ladies ; as attending prayers, 9 gentlemen and 13 ladies ; as going to church, 5 ladies ; as deemed curable, 2 gentlemen and 11 ladies.

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ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15th May 1869.

The numbers resident at this date are 35 males and 44 females. From the habitual predominance of the latter, it is proposed to form a communication between a small dormitory on the male side and the adjoining female dormitory, and to add the former, at least temporarily, to the female accommodation. This will involve a change in the terms of the license, which should accordingly be forwarded to the Board of Lunacy for this purpose.

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The changes since last visit among the patients are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	10	9	19
Discharges,	8	9	17
Deaths,	0	2	2

Of the patients admitted, 8 were chargeable to the Abbey Parish, 3 to Neilston, 3 to Eastwood, 3 to Lochwinnoch, 1 to Mearns, and 1 to Kilmaurs. The charge for boarders is at present 11s. a week.

Of the patients discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 was removed from the register on the expiry of the period of probation, 1 was sent to Gartnavel, and 3 were taken home still insane. Of those who died, 1 was absent on probation. The cause of death in this case was syncope, and in the other phthisis.

The house was in excellent order, and in all respects in a very satisfactory condition. The patients were well clothed and clean in person and dress. Their bodily health is favourable, only one, a male, being confined to bed, from boils.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and it is stated that, with the increased industrial occupation which has followed the introduction of the system of remuneration, there has been a great decrease of restlessness. As many as 32 males and 37 females are now registered as industrially employed. No patient is restricted to the airing-courts, and no one has been secluded since last inspection.

The food served during the visit was abundant and of excellent quality, and the manner of serving it very creditable. But in the latter respect, some further progress might be made by supplying the better class of females with plates, and allowing them to help themselves as in an ordinary family.

The bedding was clean and in good condition, and the pillows have been refilled and made comfortable.

Proper attention appears to be given to recreation, and books and periodicals are abundantly supplied. The number registered as attending chapel are 30 males and 31 females.

Only one slight accident has occurred since last inspection.

Great credit is due to the governor, and all concerned in the management of the establishment for the very satisfactory position which it has attained.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th August 1869.

There were in this house to-day, 38 males and 48 females.

This is 3 in excess of the number of females for which the house is licensed, but there are 3 vacancies in the division for males,

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No case from the associated parishes has been refused, and it is proposed to reduce the present population by placing 3 or 4 patients, supposed to be suitable, in private dwellings.

At one or two points, the bedsteads appear to approach rather close to each other, and at dinner there was obviously crowding on some of the benches, which may, however, be remedied by the addition of another table.

With these exceptions, the state of the house was perfectly satisfactory.

The dormitories and day-rooms were well ventilated, well arranged, and at many points neatly decorated.

The interior of the whole of the house, passages, etc., included, has been greatly improved, and rendered more cheerful by papering and painting.

This has been the work of the inmates and officers.

The lawn in front of the house has now been completed by the gardeners, etc., and adds much to the amenity of the approach. It may be added that through their instrumentality, thirty acres of the grounds are now under crops of grain, potatoes, and turnips.

The body-clothes of the patients were well kept. The bedding, though in some places mended, was clean, and neatly arranged. The dormitories and other rooms have been rendered more comfortable, and clothed by a large addition of carpeting made by ordinary inmates of the poorhouse. In the former, basin-stands and towels are provided, but a large majority of the inmates prefer to use the lavatories.

Dinner was served during the visit; it consisted of rice and milk, and a pudding called "plum-duff." It was partaken of by all the patients save three males confined to bed. They are divided into 3 sections, 27 females dining in the upper day-room, 21 in the lower day-room, and 34 men in their own public room. Their conduct was quiet and orderly, and throughout the inspection, the tranquillity was worthy of note.

The knives used at table are reported to be carefully collected, counted, and locked into a box, which is placed under the charge of the attendants in their own rooms.

Thirty-four men and 30 women engage in occupation of some kind; the former act as labourers and gardeners; the latter are engaged chiefly in sewing, and they make and repair the clothing for all the paupers in the parish. The earnings of this class, now calculated to amount to thirteen pounds, are allowed by the Parochial Board to be expended for their own behoof, and have permitted the purchase of additions to the library, a magic lantern, and a monkey. Small sums have likewise been paid in engaging lecturers, in photographing those who contribute to the fund, and in giving domestic parties.

Since last entry, there have been 14 admissions; 6 discharges, 3 as cured, 3 as relieved; and 1 death from diarrhoea at the age of 69. The health of the inmates has, however, been good, although their mental condition is unpromising, not more than ten being registered as curable.

There has been no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint.

These fortunate results may be connected with the facts that no inmate is confined to the airing-yards, and that all take exercise in or beyond the general grounds.

It is necessary to add that D. S., described as harmless, recently escaped. His name is still kept on the books.

The books, registers, etc., were submitted.

The exertions of the officers in securing the successful results above noted are worthy of great commendation.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 30th April 1869.

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The changes among the patients since the visit of 13th November, consist of 29 admissions, 20 discharges, and 11 deaths; and the numbers resident at this date are 73 males and 85 females.

Of the patients discharged, 10 had recovered, and 10 were transferred to other establishments having been found chargeable to other parishes. Of the patients who died, 9 were males and 2 females. The causes of death were general paralysis in 4 cases, heart disease in 4, and weakness from refusal of food, erysipelas of head, and general decay in one case each.

The house was clean and well ventilated, but exhibited symptoms of neglect in many parts from want of painting and white-washing. In many respects the accommodation is satisfactory. Appendix
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This remark is particularly applicable to the dormitories, but the means of classification during the day are insufficient; and, more especially on the female side, the quiet patients are exposed to be injuriously affected by association with those who are labouring under excitement. The erection of a new day-room in connection with the female airing-court would provide a remedy. Commis-
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The manner in which the day-room in connection with the male airing-court has been fitted up, has added greatly to its comfort, but its isolation from the main building limits its use in wet weather, and during the dark evenings of winter. A covered way of communication would on this account prove useful. Barnhill
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As the idea of removing the Asylum to other premises appears to be given up, it may be well to advert to one or two structural alterations which seem calculated to improve the accommodation, and to add to the comfort and safety of the inmates. In their present state, the padded rooms are not fit for occupation, but it was found that one of them on the male side serves as a sleeping-room. Recommendations have on former occasions been made, that these rooms should be improved by enlarging the windows and converting them into ordinary single rooms. If allowed to remain in their present state, their use should be condemned. The appointment of paid night attendants is calculated to exercise a very beneficial influence on the patients, but the benefits to be thence derived would be increased by enlarging the sick-rooms, and thus bringing more patients under constant night supervision. Too much freedom is at present accorded the patients to wander over the house, and in this way the difficulties of day supervision are greatly increased. To remedy this evil, it is desirable that a door were placed at the foot of the stairs of each department. Complaints have been made of the insecure state of the windows in some of the upper dormitories, and it has been proposed to provide them with outside iron bars. The effect of this, however, would be to increase the already sufficiently prison-like aspect of the building, and, accordingly, it is recommended that instead of bars, inside shutters should be provided. The arrangement of making one room serve as scullery and bath-room cannot be commended. Besides, one bath on each side is a very imperfect provision; and on the male side the floor is in a state of decay.

The clothing of both sexes was comfortable and in good order. One female was dressed in canvas—the same who has been referred to at former visits. Great quiet prevailed on the male, and also on the female side, with the exception of some slight excitement caused, as it appeared, by the inspection. No patient was in seclusion, but isolation of this kind has been used on several occasions since last visit. Six of each sex are registered as of wet or dirty habits. The bedding as a rule was found in excellent order, but for the class of patients just alluded to, more care might fitly be taken to improve its appearance.

The food seen was of good quality, but a little more care in the manner of serving it would be an improvement. Why should the meat not be served in a separate course, and warm and palatable?

Sixty-four men and 76 women are registered as industrially employed. Of the former, 38 are said to work on the land, but rarely all at the same time. Endeavours have been made to extend the sources of industrial occupation, but the want of workshops has proved an impediment. This want should be remedied, if the Asylum is to continue in the present locality.

Exercise beyond the premises is taken by a large proportion of the patients. Those who cannot join in this exercise are restricted to the airing-courts, as there are no walks in the general grounds, their formation being prevented by the extension of the Poorhouse buildings to the boundary walls. Considerable attention is given to recreation, and about 60 males and 70 females appear to attend the dances and concerts. The numbers going to chapel are registered as 54 males and 66 females.

In many respects, the condition of the Asylum is satisfactory. Its chief faults are due to structural deficiencies, and perhaps also to its proximity to

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the Poorhouse, which is apt to lead to the obliteration of the distinction which should always be recognised between insane and ordinary paupers. The attention of the commissioner was directed to the authority exercised by the governor over the attendants, and the matter is alluded to here simply to express a strong opinion that the governor was thoroughly justified in the course he took in the particular case to which allusion was made.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 5th August 1869.

The numbers in this house to-day are 75 males and 84 females. Of these, not more than 11 men and 5 women are supposed to be curable. Four men and 8 women are epileptic, 3 men and 1 woman paralytic, and 4 men and 7 women require to be raised by night on account of dirty habits. Notwithstanding the class to which the majority of the inmates obviously belong, the industrial class is reported to consist of 60 men and 77 women. Of the former, 2 act in bakehouse, 2 as tailors, 1 as joiner, and the others find occupation in the galleries or grounds. Of the latter, the industry may best be judged by an enumeration of certain articles made by them since Whitsunday :—36 pairs of stockings, 120 shirts, 50 pairs of drawers, 52 bed-ticks, 50 petticoats, 100 flannel shirts, 18 dresses, and 50 aprons. Three use the sewing-machine, and all who are able to work engage less or more in domestic services.

The register shows that while no men take exercise beyond the grounds, 60 women do so. The oral evidence of one of the officers showed that 10 men and 3 women were permitted to go out on pass. The summer excursion was, during this year, to Colinhane, and was described as very successful.

Dinner was served during the visit, and was partaken of by 54 men in their common hall ; by 47 women in their day-room, and by 29 in the work-room. The meal consisted of broth, meat, and bread. The mode of serving is still objectionable ; and, as the meat is carved on the table in at least one of the dining-rooms,—that of the most excitable of the females,—may be attended with risk.

Bathing is said to be practised weekly, four persons using the same water ; but seeing the scant means as yet provided, it is difficult to understand how this can be accomplished.

It is understood, however, that additional baths are in preparation. On the male side at least, the patients actually wash in the lavatories in the staircase, as the basin-stands in the dormitories were confessed to be purely ornamental.

The persons of the patients seemed, on the whole, to be clean, and their dress suitable, although greater tidiness might be obtained in that of the females in the low hall.

The dormitories and bedding were, as usual, well kept ; and, if we except the seclusion and padded rooms, the water-closets in the airing-yards, etc., the ventilation was satisfactory.

It may be here observed that none of the recommendations made in the last and many former reports, and which would contribute greatly to the improvement of many parts of the house, have been, with one exception, commenced. That exception is the introduction of grated doors at the bottom of the main staircase. If benefit is to be derived from this progression, these doors should be kept shut. To-day, upon every occasion, they were found open, but this might occur in order to facilitate the change of the bed linen, which takes place every Thursday. In addition to the changes urged upon former occasions, it is absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken to provide a more convenient access to the female work-room, and to remove and reconstruct the water-closets in the airing-yards, which are at present fetid and objectionable. They might with advantage be placed at the extremity of the wing in which they now are. Should it be finally determined that these wards are to constitute the Parochial Asylum for the parish of Barony, more extensive structural alterations will be necessary.

On the whole, the health of the community has been good. Only 2 deaths have occurred, and only 4 persons were confined to bed by sickness. No

improvement has taken place in the sick wards, which were close, and must at night be crowded. Night-nursing by paid officials is continued, and it is recommended that the guardians should, under the direction of the medical superintendent, be intrusted with the exhibition of food and cordials to the aged and exhausted, even when they are not ailing, as fasting during the whole night has been found to be prejudicial to them.

Since the 30th April there have been admitted 12 males and 4 females; there have been discharged 10 males and 3 females—9 of these being recovered; and 2 have died, one from softening of the brain, the other from diarrhoea, aged respectively 81 and 31 years.

It unfortunately happened that at the time of visitation all the principal officers connected with the department for lunatics were absent either from illness or from other causes, except the assistant medical officer who has been recently appointed to his situation, and who, though most courteous, could not supply all the information required. Probably from these circumstances neither were the wards generally in such good order, nor were the books so well kept as upon former occasions. The latter remark applies chiefly to the subject of seclusion and restraint, and, from the absence of the recognised register, to the difficulty of reconciling the discrepancy between the daily register and the attendant's private note-book. Seclusion for a period of several days took place in the case of a man named M'L. in the padded room, so justly condemned in last report, but whether before or after the date of the last statutory visit, remains doubtful. Seclusion, when resorted to, appears to be practised by placing the patients in one of the rooms in the passage behind the day-room on each side, and so invariably have these apartments been shown as used for seclusion, that the continued existence of the padded room alluded to was not known to the reporter. The staff are represented to be trustworthy, and liberally paid.

It is herein recommended :—

1. That food and cordials should be given to the aged and infirm during the night.

2. That the water-closets in the airing-yards be immediately improved.

3. That the access to the female work-room be rendered easy and safe.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY, 15th May 1869.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of the 14th November :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	10	18	28
Discharges,	7	15	22
Deaths,	1	3	4

The present numbers are 21 males, including 1 absent on probation, and 26 females. Of the patients admitted, 15 were chargeable to Greenock, 5 to Paisley, 3 to Port-Glasgow, and 1 to each of the following parishes :—Beith, Inchinnan, Bonhill, Ardrossan, and Colmonell. Of those discharged 11 had recovered, 6 were transferred to other establishments, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 4 were taken home still insane. The causes of death in the 4 fatal cases are registered as mania in 3, and exhaustion from dementia in 1. The causes, as here stated, however, do not sufficiently indicate the immediate fatal lesion, and more particulars in this respect are accordingly desirable. It is likewise desirable that before unrecovered cases are discharged, the medical officers should certify that there is nothing in their condition to counter-indicate their removal, and their disposal in ordinary dwellings.

The house was in good order, and, as was observed in last report, affords an illustration of a badly constructed asylum well managed. It is, however, susceptible of considerable improvement, and were the airing-courts enlarged to the extent that is possible, were new day-rooms erected for both sexes, and single rooms provided on the ground floor of the male side, a great deal would be effected in this direction. Indeed, it is worthy of consideration

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whether by such changes as have been indicated, and by the acquisition of some additional land, such an asylum could not be constructed as would warrant the Board of Lunacy in recognising it as providing adequate accommodation for Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and other Renfrewshire parishes, which are still without recognised accommodation, and which at present send a large proportion of their curable cases here. It will soon be only by some such arrangement that it will be possible to provide efficiently for the patients of the Burgh parish, as their number is too small to bear the expenses of an asylum alone. The chief objection to this scheme lies in the distance of the land from the Asylum, whereby the extended exercise of excited patients is impeded, and recourse to seclusion encouraged. Of course, these remarks are applicable only in the event of a district asylum being dispensed with, and the question arising whether the requisite accommodation should be provided in connection with the poorhouse of Greenock or that of Paisley.

The patients were well and comfortably clothed, and free from excitement. Five entries of seclusion, however, occur in the register since last inspection, for periods varying from 1½ to 3 days; and the registration of 3 deaths from mania as noted above, conveys an impression of deficient recourse to exercise. Industrial occupation, however, receives considerable attention, and 15 men and 14 women are registered as industrially employed—the former chiefly on the land, in teasing hair, weaving, etc., and the latter in the washing-house and needlework. No one was in bed from sickness. An aspect of considerable comfort pervades the house, especially on the female side; but some of the small rooms are on choice overcrowded with two beds. The bedding was ample and comfortable. Hair mattresses are being introduced.

Considerable endeavours are made to afford the patients amusement and recreation, and some ornamental fowls and pigeons have been procured, and swings are fitted up in the female airing-court. Eighteen males and 21 females are registered as attending chapel. There has been no accident, and no change of attendants.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY, 11th August 1869.

The statutory visit was paid this day. Some parts of the house have been repainted, but in all essential respects its structure and surroundings are open to the same objections as have been repeatedly urged in these pages. It likewise merits the same encomiums as have been formerly bestowed as to cleanliness, order, and good management. Except in one room, where a female was confined by sickness and somewhat excited, all parts of the establishment were thoroughly ventilated, well kept, and as cheerful as the architectural arrangements permit. Great quiet and tranquillity were observed, even although a majority of the inmates were in the airing-courts, where an intense heat prevailed. The same exertions are made to secure exercise in combination with amusement. Parties visit the extramural fields for employment and recreation almost daily; frequent excursions are made to Craigton. Small groups have been sent to the seaside for a day, and an excursion, including the greater number of the patients, has been made to Gleniffer.

The best mode of showing how consistently this method of treatment is carried out is to mention that only 1 male and 4 females never leave the airing-courts. The health of the community is reported to have been good, and, although there are several recent admissions, the appearance of the inmates indicates sufficient attention to nourishment, bathing, and clothing. Only 2 individuals were in bed from sickness, and only 1 death has occurred. The deceased died at 55 years of age, from dropsy, after a residence of 16 days in the house. Only 1 of the present population is of dirty habits.

The numbers in the Asylum at present consist of 24 males and 27 females, being 3 males and 1 female in excess of the number for which the Asylum is licensed.

These latter admissions were made in order to meet urgent applications from the parish of Greenock for accommodation. Similar appeals have been made which were rejected. It was recommended to the Governor to com-

municate with the Board in all such cases of emergency. The pressure from distant parishes is considerable. This may be gathered from the fact that, of 12 patients admitted since the 15th May, 11 have belonged to Greenock, Port-Glasgow, etc. The present redundancy, however, will speedily be relieved by the removal of 12 patients to the Ayrshire District Asylum, 4 of whom leave to-day.

The industrial class amounts to 13 males and 15 females.

Since last entry there have been 6 discharges, 3 as cured, and 3 as relieved.

There has been no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint. The conduct of the attendants has been creditable. The books, registers, etc., were submitted.

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CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
26th April 1869.

The patients at this date are 60 males and 93 females, of whom 7 males and 13 females are deemed curable, and 7 males and 9 females are epileptic. The changes since the visit of 23d November are :—

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	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	3	18	21
Discharges,	0	10	10
Deaths,	2	2	4

Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 1 was transferred to Gartnavel, and 1 was removed by minute of the parochial board. Of the recovered patients, 1, a female, remains in the house as supernumerary attendant.

The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases, and epilepsy, and exhaustion from maniacal excitement in 1 case each.

The principal facts shown by the foregoing figures are the great preponderance of female admissions, and the low rate of mortality. The general sanitary state of the establishment continues favourable. On the male side, no patient was in bed ; on the female side, there were two, one from heart-disease, and the other from an affection of the foot. Six males and 10 females are registered as under special medical treatment for their mental maladies.

Both departments were found in excellent order. The various apartments were well ventilated and free from offensive odours ; and preparations were being made for the cleaning of the walls and ceilings. Some additional articles of decoration have recently been procured ; but it is suggested that the general aspect of the wards would be greatly improved by the freer use of colour, by light valances to the windows, and some additional furniture of a somewhat ornamental character. It is a well established fact that, with the improvement of the surroundings of insane patients, their mental condition and their general habits are beneficially affected.

The bedding was clean and in good condition, but, as a rule, the pillows do not afford sufficient support to the head. The number of hair mattresses does not seem to have undergone any increase during the past year, and straw bags are used as a rule, except for the males in one dormitory, and for the females in the upper wards. The patients raised are 10 males and 9 females, and those registered as habitually wet are 3 males and 3 females. There is no special bedding for epileptic patients, except the occasional use of low bedsteads ; but they sleep under the eye of the night attendant, or in associated dormitories where there are attendants.

Both sexes were well clothed, and clean in person. No upper coats are provided for the men, but there are shawls and polkas of varied pattern and material for the women. A large proportion of both sexes were found industrially employed, the men in the grounds and the women in various domestic occupations ; and the work which the men at present perform shows to what purpose their labour might be turned if permanent means of occupation were provided. About 40 of the females, it was reported, go in turn beyond the bounds of the Asylum, but exercise of this kind has not recently been much taken by the males owing to the abundance of work within the walls.

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On both sides there was complete tranquillity, which was only slightly interrupted in the female side by the inspection. No patient was in seclusion.

The entries of seclusion in the register since last visit are 12 in number, and refer to 5 patients. The period was generally for 2 or 3 hours, and did not in any case exceed 11. One female wore a strong dress, and 2 locked boots.

The meals served during the visit were abundant, and the food was of good quality; but a glass of beer to the working-men with their luncheon would be a grateful addition.

The supply of water is reported as ample. As a rule, two patients appear to be bathed in the same water. For ordinary washing, basin-stands are generally used in the male department. The introduction of similar means in the small rooms of the female wards would be a great improvement on the present system of resorting to lavatories which are inconveniently small.

The numbers registered attending chapel are 38 males and 61 females; and 2 females go to church. At present the means of recreation are somewhat limited. When the new wards are ready, greater facilities will exist for amusement, and the acquisition of a piano may then perhaps be accomplished.

Active exertions are being made to finish the new wards; and from the spirit of liberality which is displayed by the Parochial Board, there is good reason to hope that the evils of circumscribed space will, as much as possible, be counteracted.

The impression received from the inspection was very favourable.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
4th August 1869.

In the department for males in this Asylum no alteration has been made, except the erection of a fountain in the airing-yard. The arrangement, by which the food is carried and served from an apartment adjoining the dining-hall, is found to work well; but the door of the room was observed to remain open during dinner, so that when knives are used great care should be taken that they are not accessible to patients. Forty of the men took dinner in the public hall. It consisted of broth and dumpling. Upon the other days of the week animal food is given. The dormitories were, as has always been the case, clean, cheerful, and admirably kept. Night-watching is still committed to ordinary inmates, and, although it be objectionable in this respect, includes the constant observation of the epileptics, who all sleep in the same room. Forty-six individuals are regularly occupied, and have, as yet, found suitable work in preparing the airing-yard, etc., in the division for the females.

The changes in the department for females, sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy, have not yet been completed, and have caused considerable inconvenience, and partially a new distribution of the patients in the original building. Considerable progress has, however, been made in the adaptation of the recently acquired house to its future purpose. So far as these modifications have gone, they are satisfactory, and promise to realize the expectations of the projectors. It is already occupied by 38 patients, a large number of whom have recently been withdrawn from Gartnavel. They sleep in the dormitory in the second story, and use the front room in connection, as a work-room. The latter is neatly furnished, contains chairs, sofas, stuffed window seats, etc. No inconvenience has been experienced either from noise on the street, from the patients gazing from the windows, or from the curiosity of their neighbours opposite.

As the workmen are still employed in constructing the bath-room on the lower story, it is strongly recommended that an effort should be made to obtain a greater amount of light, either by the introduction of glass pannels into the doors, or by some more effective mode, as both the passage and the room are very dark.

The asylum contains to-day 60 men and 118 women. Of these 7 men and 17 women are regarded as curable. Eight of the inmates are habitually dirty. Only 3 persons were found in bed, but 8 are regarded as labouring under bodily disease. The general health of the community has, however, been very satisfactory, and only 1 death has occurred since last visit. The age of

the deceased was 63 years. Sixteen patients are entered as subjected to treatment for mental disease. It is stated that parties of from 3 to 8 daily walk beyond the precincts, that occasional drives to the country are given to other groups, and that the annual excursion to Campsie is to take place on Tuesday. Bathing is resorted to for each patient once a week; but two or more may use the same water.

Since the 26th of April there have been admitted 2 men and 36 women; 20 of the latter were transferred from Gartnavel; 12 have been discharged, 6 as cured.

The deportment of the patients generally was very quiet; the chief exceptions were found in the refractory room for females. The contemplated separation of this class into two groups, whenever the alterations in the old building are finished, will, in all probability, contribute to lessen the excitement which was witnessed, and which may be in part due to the crowded and cheerless state of the day-room. A very large proportion of females was found employed. Eight work constantly in the laundry, and the industry of the remainder may be estimated from their having made during the past year 1959 articles of wearing apparel, etc., among which may be enumerated 452 men's shirts, 353 bed-ticks, 126 gowns, 174 pair stockings, etc.

They likewise make the clothes for 24 parochial patients placed in private dwellings at Balfron.

The conduct of the staff has been satisfactory, and their wages appear liberal, but it is suggested that better apartments, and more suitably situate, should be prepared for the matron. No accident has occurred, and only 3 instances of seclusion are registered.

The books were submitted.

It is herein recommended—

1. That the night guardians should, according to the directions of the medical officer, exhibit food and cordials to the aged and feeble, to whom a fast of twelve hours must often prove prejudicial.

2. An arrangement to secure more light in bath-room, etc., on lower story.

3. More suitable accommodation for matron.

Appendix
E.

—
Commissioners' Entries.

—
Parochial Asylums.

—
Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 25th May 1869.

The alterations referred to as in progress at the date of last report are now, with one trifling exception, completed; and the wards, as newly arranged, in the occupation of the patients. They were found to be clean, well ventilated, cheerful, and comfortable in aspect. The hair mattresses recommended at last visit have not yet been introduced into the dormitories, but it was stated that it is intended to introduce them, and to substitute cocoa-nut fibre for chaff in the pillows. Other improvements in the dormitories are also being gradually introduced, such as chairs to go between each bed, and one or two easy-chairs for the sick rooms. Since last report there have been 6 admissions, all belonging to the parish, no discharges, and 1 death. The inmates at present consist of 30 males and 23 females. Five of these are epileptics. One patient only is reported as of wet or dirty habits.

The health of the patients generally is good. Only 2 are at present permanently confined to bed, viz., 1 female from extreme old age, and 1 male in an advanced stage of phthisis. The inmates are tidily dressed, and clean in clothes and person. The numbers attending chapel or prayers are stated to be 19 males and 21 females, the same as also dine in association. The dinner to-day consisted of broth, beef, and pudding, and appeared to be wholesome and sufficient.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

Eighteen males and 10 females are industrially employed, the former about the grounds, which at present appears to take the place with them of more extended exercise, and the latter chiefly in sewing or knitting. Only 7 or 8 of each sex are confined to the airing-yards. Twelve females are taken out to walk beyond the enclosures. The amusements consist principally of music and dancing, with occasional public readings. Some of the inmates also are in the habit of reading aloud to the others.

The periodicals taken in consist of all the local papers and a copy of the *British Workman*.

There would appear still to be room for improvement in the frequency and variety of amusements, and in the supply of entertaining literature.

There have been no cases of seclusion or accident. One patient had made his escape this morning by climbing over a wall, and had not been recovered before the visit was ended. One male attendant has been transferred to Old Machar Poorhouse, and another appointed in his place.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
22d November 1869.

The changes since the visit of 25th May consist of 11 admissions, 2 discharges, 2 escapes, and 2 deaths. Of the admissions, all except one were transfers from asylum. Of the discharges, one was a removal to Buchan Poorhouse, and the other to the care of friends. Of the patients who escaped, one has not been heard of, the other has been only a few hours away, and is expected to be found. Of the deaths, one was caused by pneumonia, and the other by disease of the bladder.

The wards were found in excellent order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort.

The patients of both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress.

They were tranquil and free from excitement, and seem all properly selected for the wards, but it may possibly become necessary to send back one of the epileptics to the asylum on account of excitement accompanying the fits.

No patient with a strong tendency to escape should be retained, as the precautions necessary to ensure his safe custody must of necessity limit the privileges and liberty of the whole.

With the view of making escape less easy, and securing the patients against the risk of accident, it is recommended that the railing at the head of the stairs should be raised, and that the windows in the dormitories should be securely fastened during the night.

The dormitories were well aired, and the bedding was ample, clean, and in good condition. Hair mattresses will shortly replace those at present in use.

The general appearance of the inmates was indicative of an adequate diet. About 16 men and 12 women are usefully occupied.

It is suggested that, when work is taken in from the town, the proceeds should be in a certain measure at the disposal of the patients to defray the expenses of entertainments, to furnish articles of decoration for the wards, etc. Whatever increases the interest of the patients in their surroundings is found by experience to have a very beneficial effect.

The wards are well supplied with books and periodicals, and considerable attention is given to providing sources of recreation.

Walking parties took place at certain intervals during the summer, and there was an excursion to Stonehaven.

Since last inspection one patient was secluded for six hours for disobedience. This patient is the one who escaped, and has not since been heard of. The case does not seem to have been a suitable one for the wards.

The attendants perform their duty in a satisfactory manner, and the general condition of the establishment is very creditable to all concerned in its management.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE, Appendix
May 28, 1869. E.

These wards were visited to-day for the first time, since being opened for the reception of pauper lunatics. The inmates admitted up to this date are 10 in number, 4 male and 6 female. They are, for the most part, of a low type, both mentally and physically, two only of each sex being capable of any useful employment, and two patients incapable of any employment whatever; these last are also of dirty habits, and have to be raised by the attendant over night. Five of the admitted are transfers from the Asylum, and 5 are direct from parishes in the Combination.

The bodily health of the patients has been good, and there have been no discharges or deaths since the wards were opened. They were clean in person, and their clothing good and substantial. Baths are given to them once a fortnight, two patients using the same water. I arrived too late to see the dinner served, but am informed that the dietary is in conformity with that recommended by the Board of Lunacy.

The patients have free access to the airing-yards, and with their present limited numbers, these afford ample space for ordinary recreation and exercise; two of the men are at present employed in levelling and preparing the yards, and two others, who may be said to work only for amusement, follow and attend upon them. All the inmates, with the exception of two who are physically weak, are likewise frequently taken walks into the country. But while sufficient means of out-door exercise is thus afforded, there has as yet been little or no provision made for in-door occupation and amusement on wet days, and during the long winter evenings. With the exception of the bible, and two or three religious tracts supplied from time to time by a society in New Deer, there is a total absence of books or periodicals for the use of the inmates. One or two such publications as the *British Workman*, *Good Words*, etc., if supplied to each day-room, would contribute at no great expense to meet this want, and I would recommend this matter to the consideration of the committee. The day-rooms and dormitories were extremely clean and tidy, and the beds and mattresses excellent. The supply of blankets, however, for winter is hardly sufficient, being only two pairs, which, together with the coverlet, weighed 15 lbs. 3 oz. Many additions of more or less importance still remain to be made, with the view of giving to the wards a more furnished and home-like appearance, such as papering and painting the walls and woodwork, valances to the windows, hanging up a few pictures on the walls, etc.; these, it is to be hoped, will be furnished in due time as opportunity offers.

It is a subject of regret that, either through mistaken motives of economy or inferior workmanship, the framework and seats of some of the chairs and benches in the day-room are already beginning to give way. Had the number of inmates been larger, and the furniture in consequence more in use, there appears reason to believe that much of it would, by this time, have been quite useless. This is a matter which will demand the immediate attention of the committee, in order to save further injury and unnecessary expense.

Considerable progress has been made in laying out the airing-grounds. At present they are chiefly planted with potatoes, but it will be matter for future consideration whether the lower portions should not be laid out in grass with one or two ornamental flower beds.

The verandahs erected for shelter in wet weather have been put up in a very insufficient way; not only have they not been covered with felt or other material for keeping out the rain, but they have been fixed in so insecure a manner as to have been all but blown away by the force of the wind, which has even torn the wooden supports, on which they rested, out of the stone sockets inserted in the ground for their reception; in their present condition they are altogether insecure and unsafe.

In refixing them the stone sockets would require to be stronger, and of a less friable stone; and it would be better if a roof of galvanized iron were substituted for the present clumsy and insufficient wooden one.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Buchan Combination Poor-house.

Appendix
E.LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
*November 20, 1869.*Commissioners'
Entries.

Since the opening of the house, 6 male and 12 female patients have been admitted, who all remain inmates.

It is doubtful, however, whether A. N. should be retained, as the means of safe custody for patients bent on escape are insufficient.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

The house was in excellent order, but there is a want of cheap articles of decoration, of amusing reading, and of objects calculated to interest the patients and make them contented with their position.

Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The bedding was ample in quantity, of good quality, and perfectly clean, but the provision for wet patients, of whom there are three on the female side, is not satisfactory. Either their mattresses should be protected by water-proof sheeting, or loose straw bags should be used. Pains should be taken to guard against the admission of dirty cases, and of patients apt to be noisy or restless through the night, whose fitting place is in asylums.

The papering of the walls is again recommended as calculated to influence the mental condition of the inmates by giving their accommodation more the aspect of a home.

The clothing of both sexes was comfortable and in good condition, but bonnets or hats, and shawls should be supplied to the women for walking exercise.

Hitherto the health of the inmates has been very satisfactory, and there has been no death or case of severe illness. It cannot be expected, however, that this immunity can long continue, and with the view of facilitating the supervision of the sick during the night by the attendants, it is suggested that a door of communication should be made between the dormitory and the sick-room on each side.

Endeavours should be made to employ as many of the patients as possible, but it should be kept in view that the proper management of the insane requires qualities of more than an average character, and that unless the attendants are properly remunerated, it will be impossible to obtain and retain the services of qualified persons in this capacity.

The airing-courts are neatly kept, and the verandahs have been made secure.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
*5th June 1869.*Cuning-
hame Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

The inmates at this date are 18 males and 18 females, who occupy temporary accommodation pending the enlargement of their own wards, which is at present being carried out. Some allowance may, therefore, be made for their present condition not being entirely satisfactory, but this cause can scarcely be admitted as sufficient to excuse the untidy and slovenly appearance of many of the men, and the frequently unsatisfactory state of the bedding. It is, however, reported that 4 males and 1 female are epileptic, and that 6 males and 3 females are, on an average, wet during the night, and occasionally also dirty during the day. One male is said to be an excrement eater. These facts show either that several of the patients are improperly selected for the wards, or that the attendance is insufficient to ensure a proper degree of cleanliness. Probably the present unsatisfactory state of matters is partially due to each of these causes; at any rate it will be advisable, should no improvement be found at next inspection, to call for the removal of every epileptic and dirty case, and to require a higher proportion of paid attendance. It is simply impossible that one attendant can be responsible for the proper care of 18 patients, of whom so many are epileptic and dirty, and a large proportion of the others are in helpless dementia. The female patients are of a higher mental type than the males, and were found in a much more satisfactory state.

In furnishing the new wards, hair-mattresses and pillows should be substituted for those at present in use, and the furniture generally should be full and comfortable. Unless the extended establishment be conducted in a liberal

spirit, the result will certainly be unfavourable. The appearance of the patients indicated an adequate dietary, but knives and forks, and plates should be furnished at dinner. Good manners and tidiness should be encouraged in every way; it is impossible otherwise to have a satisfactory Asylum.

A considerable number of both sexes are said to engage in some kind of industrial occupation, but on the completion of the new wards, more systematic measures should be adopted to procure useful and profitable means of employment. A visit to the female lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse will show what can be done in this direction.

Both sexes were free from excitement, and seclusion has not been used in the time of the present governor and present attendants, who have all been appointed since last inspection. Both the attendants have had previous experience in Gartnavel.

The changes since last visit are 2 admissions and 1 discharge. There has been no death, but a patient of each sex is at present confined to bed from sickness or debility.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
16th August 1869.

These wards contain 18 patients of each sex, being the same number as when last inspected. Since that time, however, 2 patients have been admitted; 1 has been discharged recovered, and 1 has died of cancer of the uterus. The deceased was 70 years of age. Unfortunately, similar observations as were used in last report are still applicable to the state of the establishment. The inmates still occupy temporary accommodation, and the presence of the workmen is affirmed to have suspended all the former organization, and to render it difficult to maintain due discipline. What may add to the confusion and untidiness witnessed is the approaching change in the attendants. Whether the large number of the degraded class, 6 men and 3 women, be attributable to their inexperience or negligence, or other causes, cannot be determined; but an effort is about to be made by increasing the number of the staff to 2 in each division, and by offering very liberal wages to secure respectable and well trained servants.

The majority of those of dirty habits, 4 men and 1 woman, are affected with epilepsy. This would point to a more careful selection of the cases sent to these wards, as besides interfering with the comfort of the inmates, they greatly complicate all domestic arrangements. One of the number who is disposed to evade supervision was found shut into a dormitory as a sort of modified seclusion. Two patients were found ailing, 1 from asthma, and 1 from old age. It may be premature to offer any precise suggestions as to the kind and amount of furniture required in the altered premises, especially as the governor describes the intentions of the Parochial Board as in this respect to be most liberal, but stuffed benches with backs, chairs and beds, either of hair or of some soft material, should be immediately provided, as one of the invalids, aged eighty-one, was resting on a bed as hard as a board. A bed-chair should at once be supplied to the woman labouring under asthma. With the exceptions mentioned above, the inmates are said to be healthy. Twelve men and 6 women are stated to engage in occupation. Five of the former are engaged as formerly in pumping the sewage, but this cannot be regarded as a suitable occupation. Almost all are occasionally taken for exercise to the general grounds or beyond them, but 4 men and 6 women appear to be generally confined to the airing-court. Bathing is not resorted to above once a fortnight, except with those of dirty habits; and 4 patients use the same water. The books were submitted. In the daily register no entry has been made since 26th July. Hitherto it has been kept by the male attendant, but in future it must remain in the possession of the governor, and the entries must be made by him.

It has been recommended in the foregoing report:—*First*, That benches with backs and stuffed seats should be provided. *Secondly*, That beds of hair, or of some other soft material, should be substituted for those in use.

Appendix E. *Thirdly*, That a bed-chair should be procured. *Fourthly*, That the registers should be kept with greater regularity, and by the governor.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 22d May 1869.

The inmates at this date are 14 males and 17 females, of whom 2 males and 1 female are epileptics. It is open to doubt whether epileptics constitute proper patients for lunatic wards of poorhouses, partly owing to the irritation and excitement which frequently accompany the fits, and occasionally find vent in violence; and partly to the risk of suffocation, especially during the night. It is stated that all the epileptic patients are at present harmless and easily managed, but should any change in this respect take place, no time should be lost in removing them to the District Asylum; and to guard as much as possible against the risk of suffocation, they should be provided with pillows made of cloth of open texture, and loosely filled with well-teased hair that would permit of respiration should the patient in the fit turn upon his face. With one exception, all the other patients seem properly selected for the wards. This exception is A. H., who is occasionally noisy and excited to such an extent as to require seclusion, and is very generally a source of disturbance and discomfort to the other inmates.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and their general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The bedding was in good condition, but the bed coverings are insufficient for winter, although adequate for the present season. But even now, when the winter allowance to the patients is only 2 pairs of blankets and a coverlet, there are 3 pairs and a coverlet on the male attendant's bed, and 4 pairs and a coverlet on that of the female attendant. And along with this it should be taken into account that the attendants, receiving a fuller diet than the patients, have really less necessity for additional bed coverings. The day-clothing appears adequate, but there is an insufficient supply of shawls and bonnets for the women for walking out, and it would be proper to provide some capes for the feebler male inmates for a like purpose.

No patient was in bed, and there has been no death since last visit. The changes consist of 2 admissions, and 1 discharge.

The industrial class comprises 6 men and 9 women; and 13 men and 9 women attend chapel.

The attendants are now reported as efficient. There has been no accident.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 13th August 1869.

There are 15 lunatics of each sex resident. Ten men were walking in the country, but all the others were seen. They were well clothed, tidy, and quiet in deportment. They are regarded as suitable cases for such an establishment by the officers. Six of each sex engage in work, and much of the labour in the garden, and of the domestic service of the general poorhouse, is performed by lunatics. Since last report, 1 male has been admitted; 2 females have been discharged, 1 as cured, and 1 as unsuitable. The latter was transferred to the District Asylum.

There have been no deaths, no accidents, and only one of the inmates is regarded as ailing. She is confined to the sick-room, but not to bed.

Except for half-an-hour last night, seclusion has not been resorted to, nor are there any special or repressive dresses, etc.

All the patients take their meals together, and use knives and forks, which are, at other times, carefully locked past.

It is recommended that salt, pepper, and mustard dishes be added to the equipage. No addition has been made to the furniture, but it is suggested that all the sitting benches should be stuffed, and be provided with some cheerful cover; and that small pieces of carpet should be placed beside each bed.

The dormitories were in excellent order, but it would be well to promote ventilation by lighting a fire occasionally during the day.

Basin-stands are provided, but with very few exceptions, the patients use the lavatories. Appendix E.

The bowling-green is now completed and in good order, but has not yet been used. Bowls should be provided forthwith.

It may be doubted whether the 3 epileptics and 1 dirty patient are, in all respects, suited for these wards, but no interference is suggested.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

The house may be pronounced well kept and in a satisfactory condition.

The following recommendations have been made above:—*First*, That salt, pepper, and mustard dishes be placed on table at meals. *Second*, That all the benches should be stuffed, and covered with a cheerful print. *Third*, That fires should be occasionally lighted in the dormitories in order to promote ventilation. *Fourth*, That a piece of carpet should be placed beside each bed. *Fifth*, That bowls be provided.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, 3d May 1869.

The additions to the Poorhouse which have been in course of erection since the last visit, are now nearly completed as regards the general department. The proposed addition of a story to the lunatic wards will be proceeded with during the summer, and it therefore becomes an important point to consider and arrange how the lunatic patients may best be disposed of while it is in progress. It would be very undesirable for them to remain in their present wards at the time the roofs are taken off and workmen employed about them. The most suitable arrangement would appear to be that suggested by the governor of temporarily adapting for their use the separate building that has newly been erected for boys and girls, and which, while conveniently situated as regards the kitchen department, is unconnected with any other part of the buildings, and would be considerably removed from the noise and presence of the workmen.

It is expected that the building operations on the lunatic wards will be commenced in about 6 weeks. The male and female wards will be proceeded with separately, one after the other, and will each take about 6 weeks, should the season prove favourable, before they are fit to be re-occupied by the patients. I would recommend, however, that before any decision is come to with regard to the temporary accommodation of the lunatics, the house committee should lay their proposals in a distinct form before the Board of Lunacy for their consideration and approval.

Since last visit there have been no admissions and no discharges. One female has died, after a residence of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in the house, the cause of death being epilepsy. The present numbers in the house are 28 males and 35 females. Of these, 24 males and 22 females are industrially employed; 26 males and 35 females take regular exercise, 20 of each sex being permitted to go beyond the grounds in charge of an attendant. With one exception on the male side, all dine in association in the respective divisions of the house appropriated to their sex. The numbers attending chapel are 18 males and 23 females. Only 1 patient was found in bed—a male hypochondriac, but free from serious bodily ailment. The wet patients are 1 on the male and 6 on the female side. There is no restraint.

The dormitories and day-rooms are clean, cheerful, and well furnished, but some contemplated additions to their amenity and comfort are suspended until the alterations shall have been completed. The new arrangement for heating the corridors is found to work satisfactorily. The patients were clean in person and well clothed. They were generally quiet and free from excitement, but the women somewhat more talkative and noisy than the men. The employments consist principally in sewing and knitting for the females, and picking ropes and working in the grounds for the men.

The same attendants continue in charge as have been entrusted with the care of the patients for the last 4 years.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Dundee Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
9th December 1869.

Since the visit of 3d May, no patients have been admitted or discharged. During the same period there have been 4 deaths, of which 2 were ascribed to general debility at the ages of 74 and 69, 1 to pneumonia at the age of 43, and 1 to chronic bronchitis and kidney disease at the age of 35.

The additions to the wards referred to in last report are approaching completion on the male side, and promise to afford accommodation of a cheerful and convenient character. It is, however, a question whether a subdivision of the upper large dormitory would not be more conducive to comfort and tranquillity than leaving it as it is; and the Commissioner accordingly recommends that the Board of Lunacy should sanction this deviation from the plans, should application to this effect be made to them.

The alterations on the female side are less advanced, but they will probably be ready for occupation in spring or early summer. In the meantime, the female patients are lodged in the "children's buildings" in a fairly satisfactory manner.

The establishment being at present in a transition state, the usual routine in exercise, occupation, and recreation has been greatly disturbed, but the patients in both departments were entirely free from excitement, were neatly and comfortably clothed, and generally in good physical condition. There has been little sickness for a considerable period, and no one was in bed from bodily ailments, except a hypochondriacal patient, who seems rarely to be up.

The present inmates are 25 males and 34 females, but the numbers of both sexes will be considerably increased when the new accommodation is taken into occupation.

LUNATIC WARDS, CITY OF EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
12th March 1869.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

While many parts of these wards, and the arrangements connected with them, are, and must ever be open to the criticisms entered in these pages, as a whole the establishment is as well conducted as its defects admit of, and in such a manner as to secure a considerable amount of protection and comfort to the class of patients which it contains.

How far the approaching removal of the institution, of which it forms a dependency, and its staff, to the buildings now erecting at Craiglockhart may open up a future, and a new organization to this provision for the incurable insane, there is no information accessible which would justify an opinion; but it is obvious that the impending change, so far as it necessarily affects the lunatic wards, will call for the consideration and action of the Board.

There are at present 79 inmates, embracing the same proportion of epileptics, paralytics, and those of dirty habits as at last inspection. The cases seem to be judiciously selected, as great quiet and order prevailed, and the registers show that when excitement occurs, the individual is transferred to the public asylum. Of 3 discharges, 2 were of this nature. Only one patient was found in bed, while 34 were assembled in the work-room, and of these about a third were actively employed. The total number occupied amounts to 36. Fifty-four partook of a savoury and substantial meal during the visit, to the excellence of which several bore voluntary testimony.

Four admissions and 5 deaths have taken place since 25th August 1868. The latter are somewhat more numerous than upon former occasions, but it appears that of the number, 1 was sinking when admitted, and that the average at death was so high as 61 years. Death is attributed in 1 case to consumption, in 1 to general dropsy, in 1 to disease of brain, and in 2 to diarrhoea.

The wards were well ventilated, the temperature genial, the bedding and clothing clean and sufficient.

An addition has been made to the number of attendants, so that exercise beyond the precincts can be more frequently taken, and with greater safety to those patients who do not or cannot join the walking party.

Seclusion has been very rarely resorted to.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

It is recommended that, as soon as practicable, bedsteads of greater width and less height from the floor, and perforated pillows, should be provided for the epileptics.

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
August 9th, 1869.

The wards at this date contain 81 patients, of whom 9 are epileptic, 4 paralytic, and 9 of wet or dirty habits. About 60 attend prayers, 26 engage in industrial occupations, and 55 mess together in the hall.

The house was in good order, and well-ventilated, except the workroom, in which the air was heavy and tainted. The bedding was clean and comfortable, but the substitution of hair for straw mattresses would be an improvement.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, but the manner of cooking it might be advantageously varied without increasing the cost. For instance, the meat, instead of being constantly boiled, might occasionally be stewed, or made into pies, with flour or potato-crust.

The patients were free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. Six entries of seclusion, however, were in the register since the inspection of 12th March, for periods varying from 6 to 10 hours.

The state of the patients, as regards their persons and clothing, was also satisfactory; but their general appearance would be improved by the use of a material for their dresses less ugly than the blue stuff in which many of them are clothed. The means of bathing cannot be regarded as satisfactory; and the accommodation of the lower floor of the old Darien House must be considered as only waiting for an occasion to be condemned.

There is room for more attention to recreation. About 18 of the whole number of inmates take walks beyond the premises; but an annual excursion to the country might embrace a much larger proportion, and would confer great pleasure on many whose enjoyments are but few.

The sanitary state of the house is favourable. Only 1 patient was in bed from serious illness, and only 2 deaths have occurred since last inspection, the one from paralysis at the age of 40, and the other from chronic bronchitis at the age of 75. The other changes have been 4 admissions, all from private dwellings, and 1 removal home.

There have been 4 slight accidents; but there has been no change among the attendants, to whom, and to the matron, the general condition of the establishment is very creditable.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
April 27th, 1869.

Since visit of 11th November, 4 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 7 have died. There is consequently a diminution of 6 in the numbers resident, which are at present 35 males and 39 females.

All the patients admitted were chargeable to Govan, and were brought from Gartnavel. Of those who were discharged, 2 were transferred to Stirling District Asylum, and 1 was taken home after removal of his name from the poor-roll, apparently on the sole authority of the inspector, as no minute by the parochial board was forthcoming. The mortality has been high, and the causes of death are registered as phthisis in 3 cases, at the respective ages of 32, 46, and 18, and as general paralysis, natural decay, paralysis, and diarrhoea, in one case each, at the ages of 68, 77, 60, and 45, respectively. The sanitary state of the establishment is, however, very favourable at present, no one being in bed from any cause whatever. The house was in good order, and presented, especially on the female side, an aspect of comfort which was very pleasing. This is in a considerable measure due to the articles of furniture and decoration purchased from the proceeds of the work of the women, and which is very judiciously left at their own disposal by the parochial board. One of the latest acquisitions is a harmonium, which cost £55. It may be

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mentioned that the work which they execute for the warehouses in town is so well done, that they have offers of a great deal more than they can overtake.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and adequate attention is paid to personal cleanliness. The bedding was clean and comfortable. Hair mattresses are used by all except two wet patients on the male side, who have straw bags. Several have feather beds. On the male side, however, pillows filled with straw are still in general use. Both males and females were entirely free from excitement. The numbers industrially employed are 18 men and 33 women. Three days in the week the former go to work in the new grounds at Merryflatts, and of the latter, from 30 to 34 take regular exercise beyond the premises. Twenty-three men and 33 women are registered as attending chapel. There has been no accident, and no change among the attendants. The only point which detracts from the satisfactory nature of this report is the high mortality, which was also commented on last year. Whether it is due to unavoidable causes, or partly, at least, to insufficient warmth, or other unhealthy influences during the winter, can only be determined by careful observation. The general appearance of the inmates is one of adequate nutrition. The ventilation is at present good, but it is not unlikely that in cold weather the supply of fresh air may be unduly impeded by the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
August 6th, 1869.

In addition to 44 males and 45 females, a population within 1 of that for which the wards are licensed, there are resident two men under observation. One of these has been an inmate for three months, is subject to epilepsy, and is for short periods immediately before and after the attack, excited and perhaps of unsound mind. The arrangement is certainly humane ; but as he is not permitted to leave the establishment, is of doubtful legality. Little or no change has taken place within the establishment since last visit. A large body (24) of men still go several times a week to the grounds of the new poor-house, and have worked so efficiently, that what was styled "a superabundance of vegetables" are now supplied to the poor-house. In the female division, again, there are 37 workers, who have produced for the house, and on order, various articles amounting in value to £23 in fourteen months. Besides these earnings, there is in the hands of the governor a sum of £34. Since the harmonium alluded to in last report, a sewing-machine, foreign birds, etc., have been purchased from the same fund, and the indulgences in tea, etc., are continued.

It appears that 17 males and 8 females take exercise in the airing-courts, but a large number of women take exercise beyond the walls ; but as the weekly register was in the possession of the governor, who is absent on holiday, greater precision could not be arrived at.

About 50 of the lunatics joined the annual excursion of the other inmates of the poor-house to Tigh-na-bruaich about a month ago. Every patient is bathed once a week, but two use the same water. The day-rooms and dormitories were perfectly clean and neat, and ventilation was promoted by open fires. The bed and body-clothes were very good, and the persons of all the patients apparently clean. The bodily health of all is at present satisfactory, and only two deaths have occurred since last entry, both of which arose from brain-disease. No one was confined to bed, and the aspect of the great majority indicated good health and judicious general and medical attention. Great tranquillity prevailed, and the appearance of cheerful industry on the female side was as conspicuous as upon former occasions.

This is perhaps a suitable place to remark that no seclusion, no restraint, and no accidents, are registered, but that it has been necessary upon one or two occasions to secure the hands of W. A., the epileptic formerly alluded to, when excited. Since the 27th April, 10 males and 7 females have been admitted, but none have been discharged.

The commendations formerly bestowed on these wards may fairly be repeated.

Although several improvements might be suggested, it would be absurd to expect the adoption of measures involving expense, when it is confidently expected that the new Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients in 1871.

It is, however, necessary to express an opinion that the number of attendants appears insufficient.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE,
June 2d, 1869.

The wards contain at this date 70 inmates—28 males and 42 females, of whom 2 are chargeable to Ardsrossan, 5 to Rothesay, 8 to foreign parishes of Renfrewshire, and the rest to Greenock. The changes since last visit consist of 10 admissions, 2 discharges, and 3 deaths. The causes of death are registered as apoplexy, gradual exhaustion, and phthisis, at the ages of 20, 69, and 25.

The condition of the house, as stated in former reports, shows increased attention to the ornamentation and furnishing of the wards, and in this respect credit is due; but improvement should now be extended to the bedding and clothing by substituting hair mattresses and pillows for those of straw at present in use, and diversifying the material and pattern of the dresses of both sexes. Two sheets should likewise be supplied to all the beds.

More attention seems also now to be given to recreation; but it does not appear from the daily register that walks beyond the premises are taken nearly to the extent which might easily be attained, with both benefit and pleasure to the patients. The numbers of both sexes industrially employed is nominally considerable; but the great evil under which the establishment labours continues to be the want of proper means of occupation for the men. Oakum-picking is beneficial neither to body nor mind, and although a fitting employment in a prison, is entirely out of place in an asylum for the insane. For the females, work is taken in from the shops in the town; but it is very strongly recommended that whatever money is made in this way should be set aside as a fund for extra indulgences. Wherever this system has been tried, it has been found to exercise a very beneficial stimulating influence on the patients. With the view of leading the females to take more interest in their personal appearance, a looking-glass of considerable size should be placed in both day-rooms, and they should be far more liberally supplied with combs and brushes.

Cleanliness in all departments is well attended to, and the airing-courts are neatly kept. Both sexes were free from excitement, and no seclusion has been in use since last visit.

Two females were confined to bed, and have been so for a considerable period, from chronic ailments; but otherwise the sanitary condition of the establishment is good.

The numbers reported as of wet habits are 2 males and 5 females; as epileptic, 2 males and 4 females; and as attending chapel, 11 males and 16 females. The general type of the inmates, especially of the females, indicates a more degraded condition of both the mental and bodily powers than is common in similar communities.

There has been no accident since last inspection. As a matter of precaution, it is suggested that the prints on the walls should be hung on nails without cords.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE,
12th August, 1869.

The general register shows that the inmates at present are 26 males and 42 females; but of these, only 10 males and 12 females were seen, the others having left the establishment on their annual excursion to Flaterton. Of the actual inhabitants, 4 were confined to bed by illness, 5 were employed, and the remainder loitered in the airing-courts.

No change has been made in these wards since last inspection; but it is understood that the recommendations then made are about to be carried into effect.

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In addition to these, it is now suggested that easy and invalid chairs should be provided for each division, that the stoves should be protected by some device less cumbrous and offensive, and that strenuous exertions should be made—and there is reason to believe that such would prove successful—to secure on a short lease a field or fields in the neighbourhood, which might afford the means of occupation for the men, and of exercise for the women. This measure is advocated, as at present there is no prospect of the erection of a suitable asylum for this portion of the district.

As matters now stand, the chief occupation of the men is oakum-teasing. A considerable proportion never leave the airing-courts, and exercise beyond the walls is more restricted than is desirable.

Except in the room occupied by a paralytic, where the smell was urinous and offensive, the air was generally pure and sweet. The bedding and dress of the patients were satisfactory, but the beds are still hard and uncomfortable. Chintz covers have been placed on the benches in the day-room for females, and a few additional pictures have been hung there; but the furniture is still scanty and of a more rude description than is necessary.

Thirteen men and 15 women are registered as employed. Since the 2d June there have been 4 admissions, 2 discharges,—1 as cured, 1 as not insane, and 4 deaths. The causes of death are entered as consumption in 2 cases, general paralysis in 1, and heart-disease in 1.

The mortality is considerable, and two of the individuals confined to bed are dangerously ill. The general health of the community is, however, represented as having been satisfactory.

The class of patients at present under treatment is in other respects unpromising. Only 2 are regarded as curable; 6 are affected with epilepsy, 1 with paralysis, and 13 are described as of dirty habits.

There has been no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint; but strong dresses are occasionally resorted to.

In the previous report the following suggestions have been made:—*first*, that invalid or easy chairs be provided; *second*, that the unseemly grating around the stove be removed or modified; *third*, that a field at no great distance from the poorhouse be leased, in order to secure out-of-door occupation, etc.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE, May 14th, 1869.

Hamilton
Poorhouse.

The patients at this date are 14 males and 16 females, who, with five exceptions, have all been transferred from Gartnavel Asylum or Govan Poorhouse.

The house was clean, cheerful, and in good order. The furniture is comfortable and substantial; but some additions are still necessary, as for instance an easy chair in the sickroom of each side. The bedding was ample and in excellent order, but hair would be a better material than straw for the mattresses, or than chaff for the pillows, and in the long-run would not be more expensive.

The patients were well and substantially clothed, and clean in person and dress. The males are mentally of a higher class than the females; but all seem properly selected for the wards, with the exception of M. C., who, from the frequency and suddenness of her epileptic attacks, and her dirty habits, requires more care and attention than can be given in an establishment where there is only one paid attendant. Nine of the men and 13 of the women engage in industrial employment; and for a considerable time to come there will be ample means of occupation for the former on the grounds of the poorhouse.

The airing-courts are neatly laid down in plots, with shrubs, flowers, and fruit-trees, but no covered verandahs have yet been provided. On the male side, the urinal is not properly constructed, and it should be supplied with water. Within the house some modification of the stair is desirable, to guard against the possibility of suicide.

Dinner of excellent broth, beef, and bread was served during the visit, and

the general appearance of the patients indicates an adequate dietary. Individual tastes are consulted within reasonable bounds.

Walks beyond the premises are frequently taken by a considerable proportion of the patients of both sexes; and only 1 male and 4 females do not go beyond the airing-courts. An excursion to a more distant locality is looked forward to during the summer.

Thirteen males and 15 females attend the ministrations of the chaplain.

No patient has been removed or has died since the opening of the wards.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
August 10th, 1869.

The lunatics in these wards consisted to-day of 15 men and 17 women. With the exception of a lad confined to bed by epilepsy, all were seen partaking of dinner in association, which was pronounced by several of those addressed to be good. It consisted of broth, bread, and dumpling. All were well dressed, exceedingly quiet in their demeanour, and were generally in good health. Nine men and 13 women are regularly employed. Ten men and 13 women walk to a considerable distance in the country several times each week, and their aspect shows careful attention to cleanliness and neatness, as well as to sufficient nourishment and exercise. The house was, as usual, in excellent order, the furniture well kept, and the air pure and sweet. Pieces of carpet lie at the side of each bed, and two easy chairs have been placed in each division; but the additions, etc., recommended in last report, have not yet been carried into effect. They have, however, been authorized by the Parochial Board. Since the 14th May, 2 persons have been admitted, one man from Gartnavel, and one woman from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. There has been no discharge, no death, no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint.

The house was in a perfectly satisfactory state; and it is a matter for regret that the Governor and matron, in whose hands these wards have assumed so comfortable and cheerful an aspect, have seen it for their own interest to resign the situations which they have in the department for lunatics so creditably filled.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, *29th May 1869.*

The above wards were visited to-day, and found in a highly satisfactory state as regards cleanliness, good order, and general appearance of cheerfulness and comfort. The wood-work of the doors, windows, etc., has been varnished, and the walls of the day-rooms covered with oak-pattern paper. The dormitories and beds were clean, and the bed-clothes neatly turned down to give ventilation during the day.

The allowance of blankets is 3 pair in winter and 2 in summer. One or two pictures have been put up on the walls of the day-rooms, but there is still room for further adornment in this direction. The windows also are still without valances, and a stuffed easy-chair should be provided in each of the sick-rooms for the use of the infirm.

The airing-courts are extremely neat, the centres being laid out in grass, in which flower-beds of different patterns have been cut. I am of opinion that much additional warmth and shelter would be afforded to patients using it, if a wooden screen were erected at the east end of the verandah in the female airing-yard.

The patients were well clothed and clean; they number at present 19, of whom 8 are males and 11 females.

One patient only was in bed, a female labouring under phthisis. The females generally are frail and infirm, some of them considerably advanced in years.

Two females are paralytic; 2 males and 1 female are of wet or dirty habits, and are regularly raised during the night by the attendants. There are no epileptics.

Three only on each side of the house are reported as capable of being in-

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dustrially employed, the men in the grounds, and the women in sewing or household work. Three others of each sex do a little work for amusement; 8 men and 9 females dine in association, and attend chapel or prayers; and 10 of the patients are taken walks into the country once a week.

The changes in the wards since last visit consist of 4 admissions, being 1 male and 3 females, and 4 female deaths; 2 of the admissions were transfers from the Asylum, and all 4 belong to parishes included in the combination. The causes of death were, congestion of lungs, paralysis, general debility, and gradual decay; most of these are reported to have been infirm at the time of admission. Two were upwards of 70 years of age, the others 35 and 43, and their periods of residence in the house previous to death had varied from 6 to 12 months.

The associated amusements of the house, in which such of the patients as are able join, consist chiefly of a dance and singing about once a month. There are also occasional exhibitions of the magic-lantern. One very satisfactory and noticeable feature in this establishment was the ample supply of books and periodicals in the day-rooms of the Lunatic wards. Altogether, the management reflects great credit on the officials.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, 18th November 1869.

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 29th May, are 3 deaths. The mortality since the opening of the house in February 1868 has been unusually heavy, and points to the necessity of at once providing proper sick-room furniture for the inmates, many of whom are old or debilitated. The causes of death of the 3 last cases were phthisis, dropsy, and general decay, at the respective ages of 41, 71, and 74.

The house was clean and in good order, but the appearance of the dormitories would be greatly improved by papering. The bedding was clean and sufficient in quantity. The patients were comfortably clothed, and tidy in person and dress. They were all quiet, and appear to be properly selected for the wards. One male, however, is regularly wet during the night, and sleeps on a loose straw bag. Only 2 males and 3 females are capable of industrial occupation, but a larger proportion walk at stated intervals beyond the premises, and join in amusements. The aspect of the patients is indicative of an appropriate diet, and cordials are reported to be fully supplied in sickness. No patient is at present confined to bed, but it should be kept in view that the recumbent position is one of the best conservative remedies in the debility of old age and nervous degeneration.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
22d February 1869.South
Leith

Poorhouse.

Since the statutory inspection on 26th August 1868, there have been 1 admission of an idiot boy; 2 discharges by transference to Morningside Asylum, in consequence of excitement and violence; and 1 death from paralysis at the age of 56, in a male who had been admitted from Morningside about six months previously. The inmates at present consist of 8 men and 9 women. Only 1 of the number is of dirty habits, and that only occasionally. All were quiet, in good health, and able to go out. Almost all take exercise beyond the precincts. The house was found perfectly clean, and in process of cleansing, with a warm and sweet atmosphere, and as well ordered and arranged as its limited capacities admit of. So far as could be judged, the inmates have been judiciously selected, and, although there were petitions for liberation, there were no complaints or grievances submitted for redress. They were clean in person, well clothed, and had the appearance of being sufficiently nourished. The registers were examined. The management is creditable.

SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE, LUNATIC WARDS.
6th August 1869.

The changes since the visit of 22d February are 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. All the admissions were from Morningside Asylum, and both

the discharges were transfers to the same establishment. The cause of death in the fatal case was exhaustion from an abscess. Appendix E.

The house was in good order, cheerful, and comfortable. The bedding was clean and sufficient, and the patients were clean in person and tidy in dress. Commissioners' Entries.

All the inmates appear suitable cases for the wards ; there was no excitement, and no one was in bed from bodily disease. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Several of both sexes take walks beyond the premises, and a certain amount of occupation is provided for the men in tending the garden.

The attendants are favourably spoken of, and appear to act with kindness and forbearance. South Leith Poorhouse.

Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner, and the food was of excellent quality.

Ventilation is well attended to, and no offensive odours were perceptible.

No recommendations are at present called for.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
3d May 1869.

The numbers in the wards at this date are 11 males and 14 females. At the time of my visit, I found all the males out of doors, variously occupied about the grounds. Thus, there is none of the male patients altogether unemployed. The females, likewise, with only 2 or 3 exceptions, were all found engaged in some employment, the majority in the day-room sewing, and others in the laundry and kitchen. No patient was confined to bed, none was excited or noisy, and none of wet or dirty habits. Altogether, there appeared to be a prevailing air of freedom and contentment among the patients, which speaks well for the administration. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and cheerful, but the mirrors recommended in last report to be placed in the female day-room have not yet been provided. It is to be hoped that this recommendation will not be lost sight of by the committee of management. Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

The changes among the inmates since last visit consist of 2 admissions, 1 male and 1 female ; 1 discharge on probation at the recommendation of Sir James Coxe, a female, who has since quite recovered and become self-supporting ; and 1 death, so that the total number of patients remains the same as at last report. The particulars of the case of death will be found stated on the preceding page by the medical officer of the poorhouse, from which it appears that the patient was brought in in a state of extreme weakness and exhaustion, and in point of fact never passed beyond the probationary wards, so that the case can scarcely be regarded as legitimately contributing to the mortality of the Lunatic department. The sanitary condition of the house generally, inclusive of the Lunatic wards, is stated to have been during the past year altogether good. There has been no accident, no restraint, no escape, and the same attendants continue in charge.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
9th December 1869.

The changes since the visit of 3d May are 3 admissions, and 1 discharge in consequence of recovery. There has been no death.

The wards on both sides presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance ; mirrors have now been placed above the chimney pieces of the day-rooms, and the effect in stimulating to additional tidiness of person and dress has been very marked, especially on the female side. Among the articles of decoration and utility procured since last inspection are an eight day clock in the male day-room, a small chimney piece clock in the female day-room, and a large looking glass in the female dormitory. The influence of thus surrounding the patients with the amenities of life is daily seen in their orderly behaviour and more contented disposition.

The bedding and day clothing were in excellent order.

The sanitary condition of the patients is, and has been very satisfactory ; no one is suffering from bodily ailments, and the general appearance of the

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inmates is indicative of an appropriate dietary. The milk served for supper was of first rate quality, and the porridge was well boiled and of proper consistency.

The existing numbers are 13 males and 14 females, who are all more or less industrially employed. The principal occupation for the men consists at present in levelling part of the female airing-court for conversion into a bowling green or croquet ground.

Exercise beyond the grounds continues to be taken once a week, and there was the usual annual excursion, this year to Errol, in the summer; other sources of amusement and recreation are fully supplied.

The attendants are unchanged, and continue to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
LUNATIC WARDS, 3d May 1869.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

Since the visit of 21st September, 4 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 1 has died. Of those admitted, 3 are chargeable to Ardrossan, and 1 to Larbert, and all were transfers from other establishments, namely, 2 from the Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, 1 from Falkirk Parochial Asylum, and 1 from the Lunatic Wards of Greenock Poorhouse. The patient discharged was regarded as recovered. The cause of death in the fatal case was debility and scrofula.

The present numbers are 13 males and 15 females, but it is probable that several who are chargeable to the Ayrshire District will be removed on the opening of the new Asylum at Ayr. In the sense that all the inmates are quiet and tractable, they are properly selected for the wards; but in the sense of placing them in the most favourable circumstances, an exception must be made of J. M., who, as a man of superior education, has no fitting employment, and no congenial associates.

As apparently there are insuperable difficulties to removing him to a private dwelling, he should have the benefit of a trial in the District Asylum.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed and clean in person. The bedding was in good order, but the sheets should be used on the female side, and the few remaining straw mattresses should be changed for others of hair. The general appearance of the house was one of comfort, but persistent attention should be given to keep it up to the mark. Thus fresh curtains or blinds should be supplied to the dormitories, and be extended to the day-rooms; the walls of the day-rooms should be re-papered; cushions should be provided for the benches, and an easy chair on each side for the sick; and a water caraffe with tumbler should be placed in each dormitory. Further, a press or wardrobe should be furnished to the female day-room for keeping the patients' work; and a large looking-glass or mirror be placed above the fire-place in the female dormitory. Experience has shown that there is no greater encouragement to attention to personal appearance among female patients than the power of seeing themselves in a good-sized glass.

Scarcely any patient is restricted to the airing-courts, and the men are all occupied in the general grounds. The women, however, although taking regular exercise in the country twice a week, spend a good deal of their time in the airing-court, and it is desirable, accordingly, that it should be enlarged and improved.

It is suggested that the south wall should be carried back, so as to form a terrace some 12 or 14 feet broad, on which should be erected a summer house or verandah. This terrace would be reached by steps at each end, and the slope to the airing-court could be made sufficiently gradual as not to prove dangerous. The lower ground should be laid down in flower plots, and some ornamental shrubs should be introduced.

There is no record of seclusion having been required since last inspection. One male was in bed from disease of the jaw bone, but the general sanitary condition of the patients is and has been satisfactory.

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Since the date of the Commissioner's last visit, there has been 1 admission, 7 discharges, and no death in these wards. The numbers in the wards at this date are 10 males and 12 females, leaving 6 vacancies on the male, and 4 on the female side. These vacancies are mainly due to transfers, 6 patients chargeable to parishes in the Ayr District having been removed to the new District Asylum erected in that county soon after its opening in the course of this autumn, and the remaining case of discharge being that of J. M., who was recommended by the Commissioner at his last visit for transference to the Larbert Asylum, as better suited to his condition and previous habits. The accommodation in these wards, therefore, would appear to be at the present time fully, if not more than, adequate to the immediate requirements of the parishes included in the combination.

The single admission was that of an imbecile female aged 16, belonging to one of the parishes within the combination, who was transferred from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse to the lunatic wards, as being too old to associate any longer with the children with whom she had for some years been brought up. It would thus appear that during the period included in the present report, there has been no addition to the number of inmates from any source external to the house.

The state of the patients was found to be in all respects satisfactory. They were at dinner at the time of the visit, the food consisting of broth and bread, well served, and of a good wholesome quality. They were clean in dress and person, and with one exception on the female side, who was incoherent and loquacious, conducted themselves with the greatest order and quietness.

No patient was in bed or complaining of sickness. To the statement that there has been no death since the Commissioner's last visit, it may be added that no death has occurred in these wards since the 29th November 1868, or for a period of nearly 12 months. Seven males and 10 females are reported to be industriously employed. The inmates are taken out to walk beyond the grounds at least twice a week, and in favourable weather oftener—a number of the male patients being, moreover, employed daily in out-door work about the grounds. There are no wet or dirty patients, and only 1 subject to epileptic fits. The only record of seclusion is that of a female (since transferred to Ayr District Asylum) who was kept in a separate room for 3 hours, in consequence of having in a fit of excitement struck one of the other patients.

The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept. In compliance with the recommendation of the visiting Commissioner, the walls have recently been cleaned and fresh papered, but the introduction of a few more coloured prints and engravings to hang up around the walls would be a further improvement. Referring to the other recommendations which were made by the Commissioner at his last visit, I have the satisfaction to state that I found them all to have been either already complied with, or in the course of being carried out. The enlargement of the airing-court on the female side has not yet been commenced, but contracts for the removal of the wall have been advertised for, and it is intended to carry on the work without delay.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
25th May 1869.

Since the last visit of a Commissioner, 2 females have been admitted, one of whom, an epileptic, has since died. There have been no other admissions, discharges, or deaths among the inmates, who at this date number 10 of each sex. The new lunatic wards, calculated to afford accommodation to an increased number of patients, are now finished all but the furnishing, and by their spaciousness, height, and general light and cheerful aspect, promise to be a great improvement upon the existing wards. These, however, were found clean, well ventilated, and comfortable; and the condition of the patients in respect of dress, quietness of demeanour, and general cleanliness, was altogether satisfactory. The dormitories were clean, well aired, and no patient

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Poorhouse.

found in bed. In the new dormitories it is proposed to substitute throughout hair mattresses for beds filled with straw.

The general health of the patients is good, and none are reported as of wet or dirty habits. All dine in association, and join in the amusements, which consist chiefly of dancing and music once a fortnight. The inmates are frequently taken long walks beyond the grounds, and there has been no seclusion, accident, or escape since last report. The male and female attendants have both been changed, the former having left to get married, and the latter having been discharged for misconduct.

The new airing-yards for the insane patients will be spacious and cheerful, but there is still a deficiency of land for industrial occupation for males; expectations, however, are entertained that an opportunity may before long be afforded to the committee of obtaining a suitable piece of land of about 2 acres, in the immediate neighbourhood.

Two males and 7 females are reported as industrially employed. This points to what has been noticed in previous reports, that the means of industrial employment for males are extremely limited. Several of the females are profitably employed in sewing and knitting articles which are disposed of on behalf of the establishment to shops in the town.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
22d November 1869.

The new wards are now in occupation, and contain at this date 22 male and 20 female patients. The accommodation is generally comfortable and appropriate, but additional means of security are necessary in connection with the windows, and locks should be put on the doors of the rooms in which are the bath-boilers. It is a pity that the lavatories were not made in accordance with modern views, and that basins were not supplied instead of troughs. There is at present a want of objects of interest, such as prints on the walls, etc., but these will doubtless be gradually provided. The walls should be papered as soon as thoroughly dry. The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person; the selection of them appears to have been judicious, and the enlargement of the wards promises to be a successful experiment if only sufficient means of occupation are forthcoming. For the women, work is obtained from the town, but it would be well to give them a special interest in their labour by placing the proceeds at their disposal for the decoration of the wards, the cost of entertainments, excursions, etc. This plan has been found to yield very satisfactory results elsewhere, by stimulating to exertion and diminishing discontent. For the men it will be almost impossible to find the means of adequate occupation without additional land, and without occupation their condition will never be satisfactory. Failing additional land, something might be done in breaking road metal, or working for neighbouring gardeners.

The physical health of the inmates is at present good, no one being in bed or under treatment for bodily illness. There have, however, been 4 deaths since last inspection from various affections, at the ages of 32, 66, 55, and 64. The other changes since last inspection are 31 admissions, 28 being transfers from asylums; and 5 discharges, 2 being transfers to asylums, and 3 removals to the care of friends.

The beds are sufficiently provided with coverings, and have all hair mattresses. There is no patient of wet or dirty habits. The attendants are reported as giving satisfaction.

Dinner was served during the visit in a comfortable and orderly manner, and the general appearance of the inmates betokens an adequate diet.

Considerable attention continues to be given to recreation, but amusing periodical reading might be more fully supplied.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
10th May 1869.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The patients at this date are 16 males and 18 females. The changes since the visit of 30th July are 2 admissions, 1 removal to the District Asylum,

and 2 deaths. The 2 deaths were both from suicide, one by a wound of throat, Appendix
and the other by fire. Both cases have already been investigated. E.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress, but more attention might fitly be given to the state of the hair. All seem proper cases for the wards, but it has been necessary to use the seclusion-rooms occasionally as sleeping accommodation for patients who are restless or excitable at night. Commissioners' Entries.

To guard against danger from fire, light wire guards have been provided for the fire-places; but with the view of keeping the patients more under supervision, it is desirable that wickets were placed at the foot of the stairs to prevent them from wandering to the upper floors. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

The bedding was in good condition, but hair pillows would considerably promote comfort. There is only 1 patient of wet habits—a recent admission from Dumfries Asylum. Perth Poorhouse.

The airing-courts are neatly laid out with shrubs and flowers, and the musical clock mentioned in last entry has been permanently acquired. Walks beyond the premises have been begun for the season, and there are other various indications of a desire to promote the comfort and welfare of the inmates.

No one was suffering from bodily ailments, and the general appearance of the patients was one of good physical health.

Arrangements have been made never to leave any patient in the wards without supervision, but it is strongly recommended that, wherever a patient manifests symptoms of becoming dangerous to himself or others, he should be removed without delay to the Asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 27th July 1869.

The inmates of these wards consisted this day of 16 males, and 20 females. All of these were reported to be in good health, and although several are feeble and aged, they presented no indication of active disease, or of excitement. One individual receives a glass of wine in addition to the ordinary diet, but it does not appear that there are any additions to this scale, nor that nourishment is exhibited during the night. No one was in bed, no one appears to be under medication; none of the patients are epileptics, and although one of each sex very frequently wets the bed, assurances were repeatedly made by the matron and the attendants that their charges had been judiciously selected, and were suitable inmates for such an establishment. About half of the patients take exercise beyond the walls, and are employed in sewing, scrubbing, shoemaking, and gardening; but a provision of some systematic mode of occupation during the winter months is strongly recommended.

It is obvious that in walking out, during work hours, and hours of worship, such patients as will not engage in any of these must be left unsupervised in their day-rooms, or under the care of an ordinary and irresponsible pauper.

The house, beds, and bedding, and the persons of the patients were remarkably clean, and well kept. The dormitories, however, are at this season confessedly warm and close, and the water-closets, although not offensive, were ill-ventilated.

It is proposed that openings above the doors of these apartments, or some other mode of securing a supply of pure air, should be resorted to.

Attaching as we do, much importance to exercise in the open air during winter, it is suggested that some additional clothing, such as a worsted shawl for the females, and a cape for the men, should be provided.

A sofa has been provided for the females, but none of those improvements suggested in the last report have, as yet, been carried into effect. In addition to these, it is proposed that a strip of carpet should be placed beside each bed. The matron speaks highly of the conduct of the female attendant, who has been four years in the establishment (wages £15) and the state of her department supports this opinion. The impressions, however, received from the establishment generally were satisfactory. The books, registers, etc., were examined; from these it appears that there have been two admissions of

Appendix females, that there has been no discharge, no death, no accident. Neither
 E. seclusion nor restraint has been resorted to. I. R., as to whose condition a
 — special report is required, was found perfectly quiet, and is represented as
 Commis- generally decorous and orderly.

Entries. The following suggestions have been made in the previous report :—

Lunatic
 Wards of
 Poor-
 houses.

1. Systematic occupation during winter.
2. Careful supervision of patients left in the day-rooms.
3. Improved ventilation of dormitories, and water-closets.
4. Strip of carpet beside each bed.
5. Winter clothing for such as take exercise.

Perth
 Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE,
 May 12, 1869.

Stirling bed, suffering from chronic ailments.
 Poorhouse. The patients at this date are 6 males and 6 females. One of each sex was in

The house was clean, but the time has now come when more attention must be given to comfort, to warrant the continuance of the license. Accordingly it is recommended that the bedding should be improved by furnishing hair pillows and mattresses for those of straw at present in use ; that sick-room furniture, such as an easy chair, close stool, etc., be provided on the male side ; and that arrangements be made for the proper supervision of the patients during the absence of the attendants. At present, when they are out, J. A. C. is fastened to a bench by a belt round her waist to prevent her meddling with the fire.

The patients seem all properly selected for the wards, with the exception, perhaps, of J. J., who scarcely exhibits symptoms of unsoundness of mind sufficient to warrant her detention ; unless, indeed, it were found impossible to make proper provision for her in an ordinary dwelling. The medical officer is requested to report to the Board his opinion of her condition.

It should now be considered by the parochial board whether there is any real gain in keeping up an establishment of so limited an extent as this one ; and whether it would not be better either to remove the patients to the District Asylum, or to extend the accommodation so as to fully employ the services of the attendants, and make it worth while to provide adequate means of employment and recreation.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE,
 31st July 1869.

These wards contained to-day, 5 men and 6 women. One death has occurred since last statutory visit on the 12th May, but the cause is not entered in the register. The apartments, bedding, and dress of the inmates were found clean, and in the same condition as when last examined. Restraint is still applied to J. C. under the circumstances described in last report. It is, however, unnecessary to extend this report further, inasmuch as the governor intimated that the license, which expires this day, will not be renewed ; and that, at present, it is the intention of the Parochial Boards concerned to send the inmates chargeable to them to the District Asylum. The propriety of placing one or two of the number in private dwellings has been considered, but no steps have been taken in this direction, as the practicability of the plan is doubted. G., whose services as a labourer are invaluable, is subject to paroxysms of violent anger, during which, although probably not dangerous to those around, his aspect is very menacing.

It is proposed that the removal of the inmates should take place during the ensuing week.

The books, registers, etc., were seen.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON POORHOUSE, 10th June 1869.

Wigton This house was re-licensed in January last, on the improvements required
 Poorhouse. by the Board of Lunacy having been completed, and now contains 3 patients.

One was removed to the Southern Counties Asylum, having become excited, and another died from dropsy at the age of 73.

The accommodation is now comfortable and appropriate, and the wards were clean and in good order. A few prints on the walls of the day-room, blinds, and light valances to the windows, a covered seat in the airing-court, and a round seat on the mound, would still be improvements.

The patients were clean in person, and comfortably clothed. Proper attention is given to their occupation and recreation, but they might very fitly be sent out occasionally for country walks under the care of their attendant.

The small number of patients necessarily increases the cost of their maintenance, and from this point of view their increase is desirable; and failing demands for admission from private dwellings it may become desirable to remove a few properly selected cases from the Southern Counties Asylum. A little additional work would not be bad for the attendant.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON POORHOUSE, 9th October 1869.

Since the visit of 10th June, 2 patients have been admitted, and none have been discharged, so that there is a small increase in the number of the patients. That number, however, is still small; and with reference to this point, attention is directed to the concluding paragraph of the last report.

A summer seat has been erected in the airing-court, blinds and valances have been put on the windows, and small mirrors have been placed in the dormitories. These improvements are noted with pleasure, and it is hoped that further changes in the same direction will be gradually made. Among these, I would suggest the hanging of some prints on the walls of the day-rooms, the erection of a seat on the mound, and the introduction of feather pillows.

All the wards and beds were clean and in good order, and the clothing of the patients was very satisfactory. Occupation is provided for them within doors, and they have access at pleasure to the airing yard. Of late they have occasionally been sent out for walks beyond the grounds. It is recommended that such walks should be of frequent occurrence, and that the proposed pic-nics, which were heard of with satisfaction, should be carried into effect with the return of suitable weather.

The attendant, who receives £8 per annum as wages, is assisted by an ordinary inmate of the Poorhouse when necessary.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 6th May 1869.

One male and 1 female have been received into this institution since last visit, and 1 male patient has been discharged, much improved. The present numbers are 28 males and 11 females. They are clean, well clothed, and in a fair state of bodily health, and the day-rooms and dormitories are clean and well kept. About one-third of the inmates are regarded as improveable, and these in very various degrees. Thus it is considered that 5 of the girls will probably be able hereafter to do something for themselves; 3 sew, 4 knit, 2 assist in laundry and house work, 2 read and write pretty well, and can go through some simple accounts. Of the boys again, 1 only, a deaf lad who has been for five years under instruction, and has acquired considerable skill as a tailor, might make his own living; but 2 others work in the tailors' shop, 3 work in the grounds with the men, 4 can read, 2 write pretty well, and 1 calculate simple sums in addition.

Besides exercise in the play-yard attached to the Asylum, a majority of the inmates take walks in the country twice a week. Six are taken to the parish church on Sundays, and 3 can be trusted to go messages into the village.

The new building for the orphanage is very nearly finished. When ready,

Appendix
E.Com-
missioners'
Entries.Institu-
tions for
Imbeciles.Baldovan
Institution.

two additional rooms now occupied by that class of children, and capable of receiving 12 patients, will be added to the department for imbeciles.

Dinner was served to 8 boys and 8 girls able to feed themselves, and to dine in association. The rest are fed in the play-hall wards. It consisted of broth, with pieces of bread soaked in it, and pudding. The food was wholesome and sufficient.

There have been no deaths, accidents, or changes in the staff since last visit.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION 11th December 1869.

Since the visit of May 6th, 3 children have been admitted, 1 has been removed, and 1 has died from scrofula, at the age of 17.

For much the greater proportion of the inmates, the advantages of the institution are limited to bodily care. The mind being too weak to profit from any special training, very few are capable of any useful work, and this number would be fewer still were supervision withdrawn.

The house was clean and in good order, and the children were tidy in person and dress. The bedding was ample and clean. The food was of good quality, and the dietary appears to be adequate.

The general sanitary state of the institution has been favourable, and no child was in bed from illness.

The educational arrangements and their results remain as described in former reports.

As a place of care and treatment, the institution confers great benefits, at rates of maintenance which require to be supplemented by charitable aid.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, April 12, 1869.

Larbert
Institution.

One patient has been admitted, and 1 has been discharged since the visit of 22d October. There has been no death, and the general sanitary condition of the children, who are at present 35 boys and 24 girls, has been satisfactory. Only 24 were seen, the rest being absent on an excursion, but the appearance of those who were left at home, naturally the least robust, was indicative of an adequate diet, and of general good care. They were well-clothed, and clean and tidy in person and dress. The house was in thorough order, and the state of the bedding was very creditable. At times four or five wet beds a night are reported, but frequently there is not even one.

The new accommodation is now ready for occupation, but is still unfurnished. It consists of 2 school-rooms on the ground floor, of 3 large dormitories, and one or two small rooms on the first floor, and of one large attic, and several smaller on the second floor. And there are besides a new kitchen and large dining hall.

The staff has undergone no change since last inspection, but the elder boys are now drilled by the male attendant, who is also a joiner, and in this capacity has three of the pupils working under him.

The great difficulty of the institution appears to be the scanty industrial training. Whether any of the children could be trained to be self-supporting, or could be made to contribute, in a marked degree, to their own support, is a question which will always be regarded with interest by parochial boards; but in the present position of the institution this is a problem which does not receive adequate consideration. The establishment is a small one, and cannot support an expensive staff, but it might be worth while to inquire whether something could not be gained by a modification of the existing arrangement, by, for instance, having a visiting, instead of a resident, medical officer, and using the means which would thus be saved in an extension and improvement of the training department. There seems hardly occasion for the services of a resident medical officer for sixty imbeciles and idiots; unless, indeed, it were part of his duty to take an active share in their physical, moral, and intellectual training. As a rule, the mere treatment of bodily ailments, and the medical direction of the house, would be amply met by a daily visit, or even by one twice or thrice a week.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 8th July 1869.

Appendix
E.

This establishment was visited to-day. It proved to be the commencement of vacation; 28 children had already left the school, and 8 were to be sent home in the evening. Under these circumstances the mode of training now pursued could not be fairly tested, but many very encouraging specimens of its results in writing, decorative work, etc., were seen. A very thorough examination was likewise made of the means and mechanical devices by which training is carried on, and the very elements of thought as to colour, form, number, and order are suggested. The boys were drilled during the visit, and executed simple evolutions, and what may be called pole exercise, with considerable dexterity and neatness.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

It may be mentioned, as higher modifications of physical training, that 6 boys are occupied as shoemakers, 8 as gardeners, 4 as joiners, 4 in pumping water, 3 in sack sewing. The girls are as usual employed in sewing, scrubbing, and domestic occupations. It is most desirable that muscular education should be carried out more energetically, even although it may trench upon mere scholastic instruction, as its effects in imparting general health, and in developing and maturing the nervous system, have been proved by experience to be more certain and successful than school exercises. The officers engaged in the system of training actually pursued are the medical superintendent, the governess, the joiner, a nurse, and a patient. This staff appears to be limited and defective. From its composition, the great majority of the children are taught, whatever their disparity in age or capacity, at the same time and by the same means. As has been said in the last entry, a medical officer who limits his services to supervision of the unhealthy children might be dispensed with; but where he combines, as he should combine, and as it is believed in the present instance does combine, the direction of the mental and physical education of his patients, selecting such as are capable of improvement, discriminating the means by which that improvement may be accomplished, and regulating all circumstances which may effect their progress, he will prove a most valuable chief of the educators. His instruments, however, in this Institution, appear insufficient in number and previous experience.

Although visited inopportunately, the house was found clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order.

The only parts of the new buildings which have been occupied are the dining-hall and a room for an alphabet class. In the former, 34 inmates took dinner to-day, but it seems absolutely necessary, in order to secure comfort in serving the meals, that the kitchen which adjoins should forthwith be fitted up, and brought into operation; and moreover, as formerly recommended, an opening should be established between the two rooms, by which the dishes, etc., could be passed. Neither the quantity nor quality of the water supplied is satisfactory, but the diminution in the number of the inmates taking place will for a season lessen this difficulty. Since last visit, 6 children have been admitted, and 2 discharged. There has been no death, or accident, and the only individual found in bed had been placed there for moral purposes.

The gross numbers amount to 39 males and 23 females. The books and registers were examined.

Memoranda.—As the financial position of this excellent Institution is frequently brought under notice during such statutory visits, the following recommendations are made, not imperatively, but with the hope that they will be carried into effect whenever circumstances permit.

1. Sometime since an apartment, in which a nurse and four children were sleeping, took fire. The furniture was destroyed, and their lives, and the safety of the whole block endangered. It will be prudent that in addition to the *extincteur* already possessed, an adequate supply of water, an engine and hose, should be secured.

2. Night-watching must ultimately be adopted for moral as well as other reasons.

3. An increase in the number of teachers.

4. The immediate furnishing of the kitchen.

5. Increased attention to physical training.

Appendix
E.

Commissions' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Columbia Lodge.

COLUMBIA LODGE, 19th March 1869.

This house is at present licensed to receive 12 male and 8 female pupils, but actually contains only 7 boys, there having been only 1 admission since last visit in September 1868.

Of the inmates, 4 are under educational influences, and all receive continuous training in habits and deportment. All take exercise in the grounds, either in play, walking, or in bath chairs. All were seen in the school room; and all were quiet and in repose; 2 having had epileptic seizures during the forenoon.

The house was in all respects that of a large family in affluent circumstances; comfortable, well furnished, and commanding an extensive view of a beautiful and varied country.

The additions to the premises are far advanced, and promise to afford cheerful, well lighted, and well aired accommodation. To secure the latter object, a central shaft or lantern has been introduced between the stories, and as the new dormitories are in the upper flat, they are approached by a stair, leading to an internal balcony surrounded by a rather low railing; all of which may be fraught with danger to the feeble and unsteady inmates, who may inhabit this part of the house. What in a degree obviates this danger is the admirable expedient of a hoist for the accommodation of those who are altogether helpless; but great vigilance will be required for the others. The state of the establishment was most satisfactory.

COLUMBIA LODGE, 11th August 1869.

Since the visit of 19th March 4 pupils have been admitted, and the present numbers are 9 boys and 2 girls, whose ages vary from 5 to 17.

The house is well lighted and airy, comfortably furnished, and very cheerful, but the upper floor, which has been recently added, has the disadvantage of being on a variety of levels.

The pupils were well clothed, tidy in person and in dress, and, considering their mental state, in good physical health. As a rule, however, they are not favourable specimens for training; 6 are without speech, 6 require to be fed, 5 are epileptic, 4 cannot walk, and 4 are habitually wet and dirty. Only 4 do scholastic work for 2 hours daily, and gymnastic training has not yet been methodically introduced. In fact, the establishment is at present, more a simple place of care than a training institution.

Dinner was served in a comfortable and tidy manner during the visit.

The bedding was found in excellent order.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 11th May 1869.

General Prison, Perth.

I have this day inspected the lunatic department of the General Prison. The patients are 50 in number, namely, 33 males and 17 females. Their general physical health is good, and they were all comfortably clothed; several of the females with neatness and taste. Proper attention is paid to personal cleanliness.

No one was in seclusion, but one man who is inclined to violence has one hand restrained. Both sexes were free from excitement, and were all, with two or three exceptions, in the airing-courts or grounds. A commencement has been made to furnish the men with industrial occupation by cropping the ground in front of the airing-courts, and in one way or another 14 are employed; but the extent of ground is insufficient for continuous employment, and it is therefore very desirable that the adjacent field were acquired. The means of occupation during the winter should likewise be considered, and for this purpose workshops should be provided.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and of cheerful appearance. Two or three rooms which are of insufficient size for more than one patient had two occupants, but it is expected that this evil will be remedied by the additional

sleeping accommodation, which has been acquired by converting part of the female upper day-room into a small dormitory. Appendix E.

In other respects, there is no change in the accommodation, and it is not likely that anything will be done, until it be seen what effect may result from the bill regarding the disposal of criminal lunatics which is at present before Parliament. There are, however, a few minor matters which might properly receive attention in the meantime. The mattresses and pillows, for instance, are occasionally hard and uneven, and cannot, therefore, be comfortable. The use of hair instead of cocoa nut fibre, for both mattresses and pillows, but especially for the latter, would be a great improvement. In no asylum are such heavy fire guards now considered necessary, and the substitution of light nursery fenders, especially in the upper wards, would remove a relic of a system of treatment which is now decayed. A piano would prove a great boon to the females, and should be supplied not only for the pleasure it will afford, but for the beneficial influence it will exercise on their mental condition. Commissioners' Entries,
General Prison, Perth.

The walls, which are in some parts blackened by smoke, will it is understood be whitewashed immediately.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 28th July 1869.

I have this day visited the lunatic wards of the General Prison, here. They at present contain 34 men and 16 women, all of whom were seen, with one exception. Since last statutory visit, on 11th May 1869, there has been 1 admission and 1 discharge, the latter having been sent to the District Asylum, Murthly, on the expiration of her sentence. Almost all the patients were found in the open air, no one was confined to bed, there is at present no case of bodily ailment, and there has been no death. Very marked quiet and tranquillity prevailed throughout, and 22 men were found employed in various ways in the front garden, which it is expected will speedily appear more ornamented and productive. This large increase in the industrial class has not been attended with any accident, nor apparently with any danger. The women are engaged in domestic services, but cannot be regarded as so usefully occupied as the males. All parts of the house were found clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order, but still open to the various criticisms which have formerly been made.

No change has taken place in the accommodation or furniture; and all that remains to be done at present is to reiterate the recommendations of alteration and improvement then, as well as upon many former occasions made.

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

I.—REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

Appendix
F.General
Reports on
Single
Patients
by the
Deputy-
Commis-
sioners.Report
by Dr.
Mitchell.

I have to report that I have this year visited all the single patients in the 15 counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Renfrew, Bute, Roxburgh, Berwick, Haddington, Peebles, Selkirk, Kinross, Clackmannan, Nairn, Caithness, and Sutherland, and that I have also visited many of the single patients in the three counties of Inverness, Moray, and Fife.

The whole number of patients visited was 586. Some patients were visited more than once, making the whole number of visits paid 642. Seventy-two of the patients were not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Of patients on probation 33 were seen, and 25 patients were seen in the ordinary wards of poorhouses.

Twenty-six houses with special licenses were visited. Forty-six insane inmates, and 3 uncertified boarders were found in them.

Twenty-five private patients under the Board's jurisdiction were visited.

In consequence of having had assigned to me other duties, connected with the inspection of asylums and office-work, the number of single patients visited was not so large as in former years.

Houses with Special Licenses.

It may be useful to make this report refer more minutely to houses with special licenses than previous reports have done, as it is desirable to make their character, the purpose they are intended to serve, and their success or failure in fulfilling that purpose correctly understood.

In the first place, it is necessary to point out that a very small proportion—not more than six per cent.—of the patients in private dwellings are provided for in such houses. Upwards of 70 per cent., indeed, reside singly with relatives; and it is not understood that there is any feeling on the part of the Board that, in the great majority of instances, patients should not continue to be under the natural guardianship of their relatives, when asylum treatment is not, or has ceased to be necessary.

A house with a special license merely means a house in which the Board has sanctioned the keeping of more patients than one. The number cannot exceed four, and no charge is made for this sanction or special license as it is called.

Except in this particular, patients in such houses are in all other respects the same as single patients.

Some patients who no longer require, or never have required, asylum treatment, are without relatives to receive them; others may have relatives who are not suitable guardians; while others again may be regarded as likely to do better, and to be more comfortable among strangers than among their friends. To meet the requirements of such patients, it was thought well to give to trustworthy persons, willing to undertake the duties of guardianship, permission to keep more than one patient.

As with ordinary single patients, so with patients placed in these houses, it is not necessary that they shall have been previously in asylums. In point of fact, this is not the history of more than one-fourth of the whole number of patients in private dwellings. The other three-fourths have never been in asylums.

As might be expected, a larger proportion of the patients in houses receiving more than one, than of those in houses receiving only one, will consist of patients transferred from asylums.

From what has been said, it will be seen that it is a mistake to write of the patients in special licensed houses as representing the whole class of single patients in Scotland, or as correctly exhibiting the system of providing for some of the insane poor in private dwellings, since it only refers to a small number of them.

In one important respect there is a difference, unaccountably overlooked by some, between ordinary single patients and patients in houses with special licenses:—the residences of the first being, in the great majority of cases, those of relatives, must necessarily be scattered all over the country, but the residences of the latter might be collected together, by refusing to grant such licenses except to persons residing in certain localities. It would be possible to do this, but it would scarcely be desirable, since the doing so might limit the usefulness and purpose of such licenses.

Notwithstanding this, I think that such houses will often have a tendency to occur in groups, as already happens at Kennoway, Balfron, Aberfoyle, and Loanhead. Enough indeed has been seen and done at these places to show that it would be quite a possible thing to repeat in this country such an institution as that at Gheel; but in the present state of matters, and without the existence of some favouring circumstances which are not likely to arise, it would be unwise to attempt the creation of such an institution. It is better, in the meantime, to have several small groups than one large one. If the conditions of any particular group favour its development, these should be allowed to operate, but should not be unduly fostered.

That there is a gradual increase of the number of patients in these houses will be seen from the following statement:—

	Total number of patients in houses with special licenses.
In 1863,	4
„ 1864,	38
„ 1865,	44
„ 1866,	45
„ 1867,	61
„ 1868,	58
„ 1869,	82
„ 1870,	104

This shows a progressive increase, and it shows also how great a mistake is made when the small number of patients thus provided for is dealt with as representing the whole number of patients in private dwellings.

It has just been pointed out that these houses sometimes occur in groups, and one of these—that at Kennoway—I shall attempt to describe with some minuteness. I select this group because it occurs in the district on which I am reporting, and not because it has a superiority over the others. There is, perhaps, not much difference between one group and another, but if there be any, Aberfoyle and Balfron are rather better than Kennoway, and Loanhead rather worse. On the whole, I think the houses at Aberfoyle and Balfron have come into existence under better auspices, and there appears to have been a more careful selection of patients, and perhaps also of guardians and residences.

Before granting a special license to any house, care is taken to ascertain the suitability both of the house and the guardian. This is done by inquiry and inspection made personally by an official of the Board, and by the written testimony of an inspector of the poor and a parochial medical officer, who must certify the guardian to be of “good moral character, and a proper person to be intrusted with the care of patients,” and the house to be in a “healthy situation, in good repair, and affording comfortable and appropriate accommodation.” After the license is granted to a house, no patient can be received into it without the sanction of the Board, granted after considering the suitability of his case. The license can be at any time withdrawn. The rules in reference to the granting

Appendix F. of special licenses, etc., are given in Appendix G. of the Ninth Annual Report of the Board.

I shall now proceed to describe what is at present to be seen, and what has occurred at Kennoway, since the first special license was granted there in 1863. And first—

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Mitchell.

What sort of village is Kennoway?

Kennoway is a village in Fifeshire, about three miles inland from the sea, and considerably above its level. It is prettily situated on the southern slope of a rising ground, which gives it a protection from the north. It overlooks the Firth of Forth, and commands a magnificent view of the opposite coast. On the summit of the ridge behind the village will probably be found the highest hearth-stone in the county.

It is an old village, as may be seen from the arrangement of the streets and the style of some of the houses. There is reason indeed to think that it existed as a settlement long before any of its present houses.

Of the sea-board of Fife, it may be said, in our time, as was said three hundred years ago, "*oppidulis præcingitur*;" but Kennoway is prettier and cleaner than most of the sea-side villages. It is also cleaner and better than the villages of the coal and iron districts, but it is not unlike some of those which so thickly dot the interior of the county. I do not know any one of them, however, which I would prefer to it as a residence for these patients.

It is reputedly healthy, and deservedly so I think. The drainage, as is the case in nearly every similar village in Scotland with which I am acquainted, is a surface one. In the case of Kennoway the position of the village gives it advantages in this respect which few villages have.

Many of the people who reside in Kennoway are hand-loom weavers, and their trade is a declining one. The population is thought to be decreasing, which probably explains the lowness of house rent. Fresh occupation, however, is springing up at Cameron Bridge, and many of the younger people work there. But the bulk of the population consists of weavers, and of the carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, labourers, merchants, etc., who are wanted for the district round about. As will be afterwards seen, not a few of the people have patches of land and keep cows. The clergymen of the parish, the medical men, the schoolmaster, and the inspector of poor, reside in the village.

In what sort of Houses do the Patients live?

It will not be easy so to describe the houses in which the patients reside as to convey a perfect picture of them, but this is not necessary. What is desirable is to give such a description as will show their general character, and convey a correct impression of their suitability, and of the accommodation and comfort they afford.

I shall describe each house separately, as will also be done in regard to the guardians, and the same order will be preserved, so as to facilitate reference, if that should in any case be wished.

No. 1. The house is one of a row of houses one story high, some thatched and some tiled, but all substantial and in fair order. The other houses in the row are occupied by tradesmen and labourers. They face the main street of the village, and have gardens and the open country behind.

The house in which the patient lives consists of two rooms, with a bed in each. The patient occupies the bed in the sitting-room, which is the best and warmest of the two. The guardian and her adopted daughter sleep in the other bed.

Of both rooms the floor is partly tile and partly cement. There is a bit of carpet in front of each bed.

The room is papered; and, among the articles of furniture in it, which are so numerous as to lead easily to disorder, there are an old-fashioned eight-day clock, a chest of drawers, etc. The general aspect of the house suggests the idea of a rough fulness, and of busy out-door employment.

No. 2. This house consists of two excellent apartments, and of a large lumber-room. Of both apartments the floor is made of what is here called "compound"

—that is, of a cement made of engine ashes, lime, and sand. This is the sort of floor usually found in the houses of the working people in this part of Fifeshire, and has the merit of being dry, hard, and durable. Though twenty years old, the floors in this house are in excellent order, and give no indication of damp. The two patients occupy one of the rooms, in which a fire is lighted every day. There is a carpet before the fire. The room is papered and well furnished. Among other things in it, there are a mahogany chest of drawers, a large mirror, an eight-day clock, many framed pictures and ornaments, two arm-chairs, two curtained beds, etc. In the kitchen end of the house, which is comfortably furnished, and has another clock, the guardian and his wife sleep.

No. 3. Internally and externally this is as neat and tidy a house as there is in the village. It consists of two rooms and a scullery. The kitchen has a cement floor, with a carpet before the fire, and an arm-chair at each side. The guardian's bed is here. The walls are covered with bright, clean, kitchen utensils, and among them the clock stands.

The second room, occupied by the two patients, is papered, has a wooden floor, is fully carpeted, has two curtained beds, has a clock, a mahogany chest of drawers, a mirror, pictures on the walls, ornaments on the mantel-shelf, an arm-chair, other chairs, etc.

No. 4. This house is one of a short row forming a side street, with no houses in front. It is a substantial well-built house, and in good repair. It consists of three apartments and a lumber-room. Two of the apartments are occupied by the patients, and these have wooden floors. The third is the kitchen, which has a composition floor, and is occupied by the guardians. Both of the rooms occupied by the patients are papered. In one there is always a fire in winter. They are partially carpeted in front of the beds. In both there are pictures on the walls, some of which, in this as in other houses, belong to the patients. In one of the rooms occupied by the patients there are a mahogany chest of drawers, a tall eight-day clock, stuffed chairs, etc. One of these rooms is perhaps rather small, and the house is not always orderly, but it gives evidence of comfort and a rough plenty. When pointing out that a little more tidiness would be an improvement to the look of this house, one of the patients said to me, "You cannot have tidiness *always*, sir, in any working man's house—much less in one with as much *stir* as we have here." I asked her what *stir* they could have, and she said, "Oh, getting the meals ready, and washing, and cleaning up the house, and looking after the beasts and the land." Her reply suggests the idea that what may be pleasurable stir and excitement to persons in a certain grade of life, and with certain habits and associations, is not necessarily what persons in another grade would consider in any sense pleasurable excitement, and perhaps we are sometimes wrong in thinking that others necessarily derive enjoyment from that which gives enjoyment to us, but which to them may be utter dreariness.

No. 5. This is a two-storied house, standing in one of the old streets of Kennoway. It is old, but in such repair and condition as would fit it to be the residence of any respectable tradesman. There are four apartments. The two below are occupied by the guardian and her daughter. The two upper rooms, with wooden floors, are occupied by the four patients, each of whom has a bed. In both of these upper rooms there is a fire during winter. They are papered, clean, and comfortably furnished. Among other articles of furniture were seen a mahogany chest of drawers, mirrors, arm-chairs, a clock, etc.

No. 6 is situated near the preceding, and, like it, is two-storied, old, and roomy. There are four apartments. One of the lower is the kitchen, and has a composition floor, with a carpet opposite the fire-place. In it the guardian sleeps. The other room down-stairs is a small neatly furnished parlour, rarely used. The two patients occupy one of the upper rooms, which has a wooden floor, has two beds, is papered, carpeted, neatly and comfortably furnished, and decorated with pictures and other ornaments. Numerous articles of furniture, indicating well-to-do-ness were seen in this house, which has always been found clean and fresh.

Access to the upper room is by a winding stone stair, and as usual a rope takes the place of a bannister. If we may so conclude from the coat of arms over the door, this house was at one time the residence of some of the landed

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gentry, who must then have been aided in reaching their bed-rooms in the same way as the patients now are, and as Archbishop Sharp probably was, when he slept in a neighbouring house, on the night before his death.

No. 7 is a good substantial well-built one-storied house, with its back to the road, and the front looking on a large garden. The general aspect of the interior is that of the house of a well-doing tradesman. It has two large apartments, and a scullery, etc. The kitchen has a "composition" floor, and two beds in it, which are occupied by the patients. The guardian, his wife, and son occupy the other room. It is comfortably furnished, and clean.

No. 8, like the last, is a well-built house, of one story, and is in good repair. It consists of two rooms and a kitchen. The patients and guardians sit in the kitchen, which has a "composition" floor, but is neatly and comfortably furnished. It is papered, has its arm-chairs, eight-day clock, and usual array of bright kitchen utensils. The room in which the patients sleep has a wooden floor, is comfortably furnished, is papered, and is decorated with pictures. The unoccupied room is an attic, and is fully carpeted, and neatly furnished as a bed-room.

No. 9 is a house at the east end of the village, on the roadside, with no houses in front, and the open country behind. It is a good well-built house of one story, with plenty of room in it, but it is not so clean as some of the other houses. The kitchen, in which the patients and family live, has a "composition" floor, but the sleeping-room of the patients has a wooden one. This room is comfortable enough, but not so fully furnished as some of the other houses, and, as already said, it is not so well kept.

No. 10. This is a detached house of two stories, with the open country before and behind. It is thatched and very old, but the guardians are tidy people, and have made it comfortable. It has three apartments. The one occupied by the two patients, who are sisters, is upstairs, and, of course, has a wooden floor. It is a half-attic, but suitable for its purpose. A fire is lighted in it every day during the winter months. One of the rooms on the ground floor is a kitchen, and the other a sort of parlour bed-room, which is rarely used. Many articles of furniture in the house indicate well-being and comfort.

No. 11. So far as the house is concerned, this is all that could be desired. It is a good farm-house, and its owner and occupier is a man in comfortable circumstances. There is a roughness about the establishment, and a want of cleanliness and tidiness, which do not at first give a favourable impression. But the parochial authorities have confidence in the respectability of the guardian and in the plenty which is about the house, and have long been in the habit of placing children in it, for the sake of the milk, the fresh air, and the substantial kindness, which are to be had there. The patient lives with the family in the kitchen, and has a bed in the same room as the farm-servant, who is the guardian's relative. This room has a wooden floor, and is large, airy, and warm.

From the foregoing description of these houses with special licenses, it is evident that they are all equal to the houses usually occupied by working people. Some of them indeed are better. The majority of them are superior to the ordinary run of houses in the village. Dr. Small pointed out to me that it was often the fact of their having more space and more furniture in their houses than their neighbours, and better notions of comfort, which led to the application for boarders on the part of the occupants. The houses in which the patients are found are, in short, ordinary private dwellings, such as working people generally occupy all over the south of Scotland. Both externally and internally they give evidence rather of comfort and well-being, than of misery and wretchedness. They are not cottages in the romance-of-rurality sense. I do not know, indeed, where I should go to find such fancy pictures of silvan retreats. Fortunately we do not need them. There may be a great deal of comfort in a tradesman's or labourer's house, though it be no cottage in this fancy meaning of the word. If we get kindly and sensible people as guardians, belonging to the grade to which the patient belongs, and living as respectable people of their class usually do, and if the patient be treated as the other members of the family are, and be incurable and harmless, then we may be satisfied that we have made a reasonable provision for his care and comfort.

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Instead of giving a general description of the guardians, I shall briefly describe the circumstances of those in each house, omitting none, and taking them in the order in which I last visited them, being the same order as that followed in describing the houses.

No. 1. The guardian is an unmarried woman, not young, but still able-bodied and healthy. The house in which she lives, and the adjoining one belong to her. She rents some acres of land, for which she pays £12 per annum. She keeps two cows. She is an industrious hard-working woman. When not occupied with her land and cows, she winds yarn. A young woman lives with her, and assists her in the field work. When not so employed, this girl works at a hand-loom. She is the adopted child of the guardian, having been sent to her as an orphan by one of the parochial boards. The family consists of the guardian, this girl, and a patient paying 5s. weekly.

No. 2. The guardians here are a pensioner, with 7s. weekly, and his wife. The pensioner is old and frail, but his wife is an active, healthy woman. She used to do out-work, but since receiving the patients she has remained always at home. They have no family. They have a garden, and keep two pigs and poultry. The rent they pay is £3 per annum, which in Kennoway, where the rents are low, represents a good workman's house. It has already been seen that this house is comfortably and fully furnished. The family consists of the pensioner and his wife, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 3. The guardian in this house is a widow, rather more than fifty years old. Her granddaughter resides with her. She is the owner of the house in which she lives,—one of the neatest externally and internally in the village. Her children, who are well-to-do trades-people, contribute to her support. She is an active, cleanly, respectable, and industrious woman. Her whole time is given to household duties, the care of the patients, and knitting and sewing. She has a garden and keeps a pig. The family consists of the guardian, her grandchild, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 4. The guardians here are a shoemaker and his wife. They rent some land, for which they pay £22, 10s. per annum. The house in which they live is their own. They also possess other two houses, the tenants of which pay £5, 5s. yearly. The annual value of their whole property is £10, 15s. They keep two cows and two pigs, and have a garden. Most of their time is given to the cultivation of the land. The family consists of the shoemaker, his wife, a son who is a draper, and four patients paying each 5s. weekly.

No. 5. The guardians are a widow and her daughter. They have a small shop. They have a roomy house, and formerly kept lodgers. The daughter is a weaver, but since receiving the patients she works little at the loom. No lodgers are now kept. They have a garden, pigs, and poultry. The rent they pay is £4 yearly. The family consists of the guardian, her daughter, and four patients paying each 5s. weekly.

No. 6. The guardians in this house are a surfaceman in steady employment and his daughter. The large old-fashioned house in which they live is their own. Its valued rental is £5, 10s. per annum. They have a garden, and keep a pig and poultry. The family consist of the two guardians and two patients paying each 5s. weekly.

No. 7. The guardians here are a house-carpenter and his wife. The carpenter is in steady employment, either as a journeyman or on his own account. He has a small workshop and large garden attached to his house, the rent of which is £5 per annum. He keeps two pigs. The family consists of the carpenter, his wife, a son, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 8. In this house the guardians are two unmarried sisters. They are both weavers, and have looms of their own, but one is also employed by the post-office in delivering the letters. They pay a rent of £4 per annum, and have a good house and garden. They keep two pigs. The family consists of the two guardians and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 9. The guardians are a weaver and his wife. The house they live in is their own property. They rent land to the value of £12, 10s. yearly, and keep a cow and pigs. The family consists of the man and his wife, three young children, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

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No. 10. The guardians are a pensioner with 8d a day, and his wife. The pensioner is also a weaver. They have a house with two acres of land attached, for which they pay a rent of £9, 10s. per annum. They have a good garden, and keep hens and two breeding pigs. They have no cow, but they have a goat for the benefit of the patients. Some of their children are doing well in good positions. The family consists of the pensioner and his wife, two patients each paying 5s. weekly, and a child paying 2s. 6d. weekly.

No. 11. The guardian is a small farmer. His daughter, son-in-law, and grandchild live with him. He is the owner of 3½ acres of land, and of his house and steading. The rateable value of these is £21, 15s. He also rents 36 acres, for which he pays £36. His daughter owns ten acres of land, the rateable value of which is £30. Altogether he farms about fifty acres. He keeps four cows, some young cattle, five pigs, three horses, etc. He has a farm servant. There is only one patient in this house, paying 6s. weekly.

It is quite clear from the facts contained in this description of the guardians at Kennoway that none of them can be described as on the confines of pauperism. On the contrary, most of them are evidently better off than the working classes generally are. The great majority of them are known to be industrious, provident, and independent people, who are willing to make sacrifices, and to give time and trouble in order to improve their condition, and to secure their independence. In my experience, the persons who offer themselves as guardians are rarely the thriftless and lazy. Such persons, of course, have offered themselves and have been by mistake accepted, but it generally happens that they soon tire of the duties they have undertaken and request to be relieved of them. As regards the character of the guardians, good reports have been received from persons resident in the place and competent to speak about such a matter, as for instance from the medical men, the clergymen, the inspector of poor, etc. It must be remembered that all the guardians are persons who have long resided in Kennoway, and are well known to their neighbours. In the numerous visits I have now paid to the patients here, nothing has occurred to make me think that the Board have, as regards Kennoway, made any error in the selection of the guardians, or that inaccurate information has been supplied to the Board by the guardians, the inspector of poor, or others.

To several of these guardians the license was granted, after they and their houses had been visited and reported on by Dr. Browne; and to the rest, after they had been seen by myself.

*How many Patients have been sent to Kennoway, and how many
are there at present?*

Since 1863, application has been made to the Board to sanction the residence of 33 patients in the special licensed houses in Kennoway.

In one of these cases the sanction was refused, and in another it was granted, but the patient died before removal from the asylum,—fourteen days after the granting of the sanction.

It follows that 31 patients in all have been actually sent to Kennoway. I am led here to remark that this report embodies the whole history of this group of special licensed houses, that is to say, from 1863 to the present time. The 31 patients who have been received into them are thus accounted for:—

3 are dead.

1 was removed to Loanhead to be nearer her friends, after a residence of more than four years in Kennoway. She is now certified sane.

1 left of his own accord, after a residence of more than three years. At the time of leaving he was employed as a colporteur or distributor of tracts by a gentleman in the neighbourhood. He is now certified sane.

1 was sent back to the Asylum as unsuitable, immediately after the first visit to the place by an officer of the Board. This is the only patient whom it has been necessary to send back to the Asylum.

1 returned to the care of her parents after a residence of five months. She had never been in an asylum. The report on her case by the parochial medical officer described her as "greatly improved."

24 remain.

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To what parishes are the patients chargeable ?

Of the 31 patients sent to Kennoway, that is, the whole number,					
18	were chargeable to	City	Parish,	Edinburgh.	
2	"	"	Orwell	"	Kinross-shire.
2	"	"	Largo	"	Fifeshire.
2	"	"	Abdie	"	"
2	"	"	Carnock	"	"
1	is	"	Kennoway	"	"
1	"	"	Scoonie	"	"
1	"	"	Dysart	"	"
1	"	"	Wemyss	"	"
1	"	"	Collessie	"	"

Of the 24 patients at present in Kennoway,

12	are chargeable to	City	Parish,	Edinburgh.
2	"	"	Orwell	"
2	"	"	Largo	"
2	"	"	Abdie	"
2	"	"	Carnock	"
1	is	"	Kennoway	"
1	"	"	Scoonie	"
1	"	"	Dysart	"
1	"	"	Collessie	"

The fact that the patients belong to so many parishes tends, perhaps, to increase the difficulty of management, but it shows that advantage is widely taken of the facilities which Kennoway now offers for boarding patients in private dwellings.

For what length of time have the Patients, who are at present in Kennoway, resided there ?

The answer to this is that ten of them have been nearly seven years, and that five of them have been from three to four years. The other nine have resided in Kennoway for periods varying from six months to two years.

The experiment has thus lasted long enough to show that a certain class of the insane may be provided for in private dwellings without risk to the public, and, as the rate of mortality shows, without increasing their own chances of illness and death.

It is proper to observe here that no accident, assault, or casualty has hitherto occurred among these patients, and that no complaint regarding any of them has as yet reached the Board. What is true in this respect of the small group of patients in Kennoway is true also of the 1549 patients in private dwellings, under the Board's jurisdiction, who are scattered all over Scotland.

How many Patients are in each House ?

In two of the houses there are 4 patients, in seven there are 2, and in two only 1, making 24 in all.

On the whole the most satisfactory state of matters is found where there are only 2 patients. When there are 4, the house is apt to assume too much the appearance of an establishment. But notwithstanding this, in certain cases I think a license for 4 may very properly be granted. I have recently visited five houses, each with 4 patients, and some of them were so satisfactory, as to make the advantage of having the power to grant a license for four quite apparent.

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Mitchell.*On what kind of beds do the Patients sleep ?*

In the first place, each patient is provided with a separate bed. Even when two females are allowed to sleep together, two fully appointed beds have always been insisted on, and one of them in that case must remain unoccupied.

In one instance the patient has a feather bed, bolster, and pillow. In every other instance there is a chaff bed and bolster, with a feather pillow. Below the chaff bed there is either a straw mattress or some equivalent.

Cotton sheets, Scotch blankets, and woollen rugs form the coverings of the beds, and these have always been found clean and sufficient.

In every instance the sleeping accommodation is as good as that of the guardians, and in many instances better.

How are the Patients clothed ?

As regards patients from the City Parish, Edinburgh, the guardians constantly tell me that they get whatever clothing they ask ; and I believe this to be true. Such recommendations as come from me always receive attention, and the same result follows any suggestions made by the local medical man.

Several of the smaller parishes who have patients in Kennoway are as liberal as the City Parish ; but others are not so, and it has been found necessary to point out to the inspectors of such parishes what the requirements of the Board are in the matter of clothing.

The object has been to have the patients clothed as much like the people of the village as possible, and to avoid all appearance of a *uniform*, so that the patients may not be recognised by any peculiarity of costume. In the attainment of this object much has been done.

The desirability of having such a number of changes, especially of underclothing, as will admit of frequent washing, has been carefully pointed out, and most, if not all, of the patients are now in possession of what is needed for this purpose.

In many houses each patient is provided with a box in which his clothing is kept, so that its quantity and condition can at any moment be easily examined.

Patients in a chronic state of lunacy are always of low vitality, and require warm clothing in winter. Accordingly, thick shawls for the women and blue jerseys for the men have been recommended. In addition to this, both women and men have flannel underclothing, which many of the feeblers of them wear all the year round.

Those patients who go to church are provided with appropriate dress.

In many respects a great improvement has taken place in the clothing of the patients ; but something more in this direction, I think, could be done with advantage.

What is the state of the Patients as regards cleanliness ?

It has been a rare thing to have any occasion to find fault with the guardians for a want of attention to the personal cleanliness of the patients. They are washed and kept clean just as their guardians are, and as working people generally are. It is unnecessary to say that there are no baths, because no one would expect to find them in the circumstances. A tub is used for the more general washing, which occurs on Saturday night. The necessity for cleanliness is strongly urged, but no rule is laid down as to how it should be attained. The guardians are left to do it in the way they have been accustomed to adopt as regards themselves ; and if there is no evidence of a neglect of it, no fault is found.

How are the Patients fed ?

If the patients have the same food as their guardians have, and plenty of it, nothing more is asked. Most of them eat at the same table. In a great many instances they have been found at dinner, which was served in as decent and orderly a way as in many public asylums, and just in the way in which the dinners of

working people are usually served. I have frequently been surprised at the quality of the dinner supplied, and in no instance have I thought the quantity insufficient. The look of the patients does not indicate underfeeding, and I have never received from any of them a complaint on the subject. If the food was not sufficient, sickness would be more prevalent, and the death-rate higher. Dr. Small and the inspector of the poor of the parish assure me that the patients are quite as well fed as the working people of the district generally are. I have frequently made careful inquiry on this subject. It is Dr. Small's opinion, and my own, and the general opinion in the place, that the patients usually improve in condition and appearance after going to Kennoway.

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What is the mean age of the Patients?

The 31 patients, at the time of being sent to Kennoway, had a mean age of 46½ years.

The 24 patients at present there have a mean age of 47 years.

These averages are calculated from figures in official returns to the Board from inspectors of poor.

The oldest of the present number of patients is 61, and the youngest 30.

The mean age of patients in chartered and district asylums is 44·4, in parochial asylums 41·7, and in lunatic wards of poorhouses 45·6.

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How many of the Patients are Males, and how many Females?

Of the whole number of patients sent, namely 31, 12 were men and 19 women.

Of the 24 patients at present in Kennoway, 10 are men and 14 women.

From this we may conclude that both sexes can be provided for in these houses; but guardians are generally more willing to receive women than men.

The residence of patients of both sexes in the same house is not sanctioned.

What is the death-rate of the Patients?

Since the year 1863, when the first special license was granted, three deaths have occurred among the patients, being at the rate of 2·5 per cent. per annum. It is not necessary to point out that this is a very low death-rate, being rather more than that for the general population of the whole country, which is about 2·2 per cent., and less than that for the population of the principal towns, which is 2·8 per cent.

The low death-rate will be the more striking when it is stated that the average age of the three patients at the time of death was 78. The documents furnished to the Board by the establishment from which they were transferred to Kennoway, show their ages at the date of their transference to have been 79, 75, and 75. They were thus very old when sent to Kennoway, and likely to die soon from natural decay; but in addition to their great age, two of them, at least, laboured under recognised bodily disease. With reference to the patients sent from Edinburgh, Dr. Small, who resides in Kennoway, forwards to the Board reports as to their mental and bodily condition on arrival. These reports describe one of the three patients who died as being on arrival "weakly, with stomach, bowels, and urinary organs deranged," and the other as "stone blind, and labouring under rheumatic affection of the joints, and weakness of the action of the heart."

The mean age of all the patients is 47 years, and the normal death-rate for the whole population between the ages of 40 and 50 is for men about 1·6 per cent., and for women about 1·4 per cent. per annum. As the mean age of the patients, being 47, places them at the upper end of this decennial period, and as chronic lunatics are generally "older than their years," it may be well, for purposes of comparison, to give also the yearly death-rate of persons in the general population between 50 and 60 years old, which is, for men about 2·5 per cent., and for women about 2·0 per cent.

A death-rate as low as 2½ per cent. per annum, calculated from an experience of seven years, and referring to persons who are all feeble, whose mean age on arrival was 46½, and among whom there were several between 70 and 80 years old, may fairly be accepted as proving that the conditions under which they live are not unfavourable to life.

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The patients found at Kennoway are exactly of the same class as the bulk of the chronic lunatics found in our asylums. Indeed, with three exceptions, all the patients sent to the special licensed houses of Kennoway had previously been in public or district asylums or the lunatic wards of poorhouses. It has never been thought that the selection of patients sent there was a particularly good one; but it was thought desirable not to send them back to asylums till something had occurred to show that such a step was clearly necessary and proper; so that the system may be said to have received here a somewhat rough trial. In the reports following my first visit to many of these patients, I predicted that a return to the asylum would soon be necessary, but I have been wrong as yet in every instance. Only one patient has been sent back, and in that case the necessity was so clear that removal instantly followed the first visit. Some of the patients, whom I thought worst fitted for management in private dwellings, have done well; and in this way the experiment at Kennoway has widened, and not narrowed, our views as to the proportion of the chronic insane who can be properly and easily managed without the aid of public institutions. One patient, who is subject to occasional fits of excitement, I thought very unsuitable. She becomes at these times talkative, confused, and restless, but is neither destructive nor violent. She has now been seven years at Kennoway, and she enjoys her freedom. She is a favourite with her guardians, who say she is easily managed. When asked how they treat her during the periods of her excitement, they say, "We do nothing; we let her alone. The doctor gives her a dose of castor-oil, and she gets into her usual way in a few days." Another patient I thought unsuitable for a different reason. He gesticulated in the street. He was in the habit of stopping suddenly when taking his walk, and turning three or four times round. I feared that this might lead the children to follow and torment him. He had been long in the asylum, in the airing-yard and grounds of which I had also seen him do what I describe. I reported unfavourably of this case, but recommended that the Board should give the time for a trial which the guardians asked. The result is, that he has now almost given up this habit. He began to take an interest in the cow and land, to nurse the children, and in a small way to make himself useful; and about a year after coming to Kennoway, when again making inquiries to guide me in my recommendation to the Board as to the propriety of leaving him there, his guardians said that they had "grown to like him," that they hoped he would be left with them, and that they would not "neiffar" him for any patient in the village.

I am still of opinion that some of the patients who are at Kennoway are not such patients as we would desire to see there. Among the most doubtful are J. N., D. B., G. W., and A. W. Two of these are patients who were transferred from private dwellings to an asylum on the representation of the Board of Lunacy, being considered unsuitable for private care. They are now sent back from asylum care to private care; but it is not thought that there is much improvement in their condition. Another of these patients, transferred from the district asylum as "a proper person to be detained in a special licensed house," is thus described in the certificate granted by one of the medical officers of the asylum:—"Very much demented; will hardly speak at all; will sit or stand on one spot for a whole day with his head down without speaking a word when addressed. He has been in the asylum for upwards of a year without having been heard to utter a syllable." This description is scarcely that of a patient whom we would expect to prove a promising inmate either of an asylum or of a private dwelling. When he reached Kennoway, his legs were cedematous. He now speaks a little, and occasionally takes a short walk in the garden; and on the whole, perhaps, the change has done him good.

It must be remembered that, with reference to the great majority of the patients in Kennoway, their fitness for treatment in private dwellings was certified by the medical superintendents of the public institutions from which they were transferred. The opinion of such gentlemen as to the fitness of patients, who are well known to them, properly receives consideration, and there is an unwillingness to act in opposition to it till a full trial has been made. As already stated, several of those expected to do ill have actually done well; but still

it is necessary to remember that some of them are not such patients as appear to advantage in private dwellings. Of the 31 patients sent to Kennoway, 23 were certified as proper persons to be treated in private dwellings by the medical superintendents of the institutions from which they came. It is perhaps desirable to point out that the certificate not only bears "that the patient may properly be placed in a special licensed house, but "that the circumstances in which he will be placed are suitable for his proper care and treatment." With reference to 18 of the patients, such certificates were granted by Dr. Smith and Dr. Tuke, who have since visited Kennoway, and who have not communicated either to the Board or to the inspectors of poor of the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an opinion that the patients should be sent back to the asylum.

With the exception of three or four congenital imbeciles or idiots, all the patients at present in Kennoway are in a state of dementia or chronic mania.

All patients going to Kennoway are understood to be incurable; but it so happens that two of those who have been sent there are now certified sane. Perhaps, however, they would be more correctly described as improved.

Now and then a case may be sent to Kennoway which can scarcely be called incurable, the disease being still active. B. M. is probably an illustration of this. She had never been in an asylum. After a residence of only a few months, she returned to the care of her parents. I reported on the case as unsuitable, and recommended that the medical officer of the parish from which she came should be called on to visit her and report as to her condition to the Board, as he was acquainted with her history and knew the state she was in when sent to Kennoway. He reported that a great improvement had taken place; and that he thought the change was proving in every way beneficial. She was only under the jurisdiction of the Board from June to October. When she went home, she was declared to be still "doing well, and greatly improved," but I scarcely think it probable that the improvement will continue.

What is the bodily condition of the Patients?

It is a great mistake to suppose that all the patients sent to Kennoway are in a state of good bodily health, or that anything of that kind is certified in regard to them, or indeed in regard to any of the patients provided for in private dwellings. Many of these patients are in a very weak state of bodily health. In my last general report, I pointed out that it was in some instances desirable and kind to permit a patient in a dying state to leave the asylum, and return to his home in order that he might die there among his friends. This has been acted on, and has manifestly increased the comfort and happiness of the patient in his last days.

With more particular reference to the patients in Kennoway, it has been seen that the ages of three were as great as 79, 75, and 75, which fact in itself makes it probable that they were not robust, but it has also been seen that two of them were not only of great age, but were also labouring under recognised bodily disease. In the reports by Dr. Small on the health of the other patients at the time of their arrival, such statements as these occur:—tendency to anasarca; nearly blind and of weak constitution; not a strong person; weakly and bilious; condition poor; menorrhagia, and suspicion of organic uterine disease; œdema of the lower limbs; chronic bronchitis; asthma, etc.

During the last few weeks I have seen in special licensed houses, epilepsy, chorea, hemiplegia, and general paralysis. The patients were comfortable and well kept, and the guardians or nurses equal to the responsibilities which these conditions involved.

To what class, socially, do the Patients belong?

All the patients at present in Kennoway belong to the working classes, many of them exactly to the same class as their guardians, but others to a class somewhat below the ordinary tradesman and labourer in respectability and position. I think it may be safely asserted that they had not, in their own homes, greater comforts than they enjoy here. Some of them beyond doubt had less.

At one time there was a pauper patient at Kennoway who had been a gover-

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ness. The chairman of the Board and Sir James Coxe visited this patient with me, and agreed with me in thinking that the circumstances in which they saw her were greatly less distressing than if she had been seen among 20 or 30 paupers in the day-room of an asylum. In point of fact, it was because of her superior position, and in order to make her surroundings more in accordance with it, that she was sent to Kennoway, and every one who saw her there felt that what was desired had been accomplished.

What is the Rate of Board?

The recognised parochial payment for the patients sent to Kennoway, is for a female 5s. weekly, and for a male 6s. weekly.

This is exclusive of clothing, which is liberally supplied by nearly all parishes. It is exclusive also of medical attendance, and of medical comforts in the event of sickness.

The rate of board may not appear high, or capable of yielding much profit, but it should be remembered that the earnings of an ordinary workman do not generally exceed 15s. a week *all the year round*, and out of this he has to pay house rent; to feed and clothe himself, his wife, and family; to educate his children; to pay his taxes; etc. This would give far less than 5s. or 6s. weekly for each member of the household.

It has been frequently pointed out to me that the receiving of one or two boarders adds nothing to the rent, the cost of clothing, or the taxes, and that there is also a great economical advantage in the fact that the payments are made regularly, unfailingly, and without the drawback of "*broken time*."

It has been ascertained by Dr. Edward Smith that the average weekly cost of the food of the adult male labouring classes is 2s. 11½d. in England, and 3s. 3½d. in Scotland; and it is his opinion that in Scotland the labouring classes are "well fed." This fact is, in a certain sense, a guide to us in judging of the sufficiency of the allowances made to these patients, which it is of importance further to note are rarely complained of as inadequate. In a recent visit to 33 special licensed houses, with 69 patients, no complaint was expressed. My own opinion is, that there is a profit to the guardian on each patient of a sum varying between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 9d. weekly, that is, between £6, 10s. and £9, 2s. yearly where two patients are kept, or between £13 and £18, 4s. where four are kept. Even the first of these estimates of profit is equal to what a woman in steady out-door employment can make in a year, without taking into account the destruction of her clothing, the rough work, and the exposure to wet and cold, which such employment involves. Of course, if the patients are useful, and can knit or sew, or can assist in the work of the house, garden, or croft, then the advantage to the guardian from having such a patient is increased. In practice, however, this advantage is in rare instances considerable, in many just appreciable, but in the majority of no value.

For further observations on the parochial allowances to patients, I refer to the concluding part of this report.

What Supervision is exercised over the Patients?

(a.) Not the least important supervision exercised over these patients is that of their neighbours, that is, of the people of the village. They are frequently on the streets, and they are seen by all who enter the houses in which they reside. This sort of supervision cannot of course apply to patients who are in asylums or other establishments for the insane.

(b.) I have myself visited Kennoway officially, at least three times every year since 1863. Generally I visit it four times. The chairman of the Board, and Sir James Coxe, and Dr. Paterson, have also visited it with me.

(c.) The resident medical man visits the patients every three months, and records his visit in a book kept for the purpose. In the event of sickness he visits more frequently,—every day if necessary.

(d.) The Inspector of Poor of the parish of Kennoway visits all the patients officially twice a year, but in practice he visits them all four or five times, and some still more frequently.

(e.) The patients from the City Parish of Edinburgh are visited every six weeks by the Assistant Inspector of Poor.

(f.) The Inspector of Poor of the Parishes of chargeability visit their patients once or twice a year. When Mr. Greig, of the City Parish, Edinburgh, makes his visit, he is always accompanied by two or three members of his Parochial Board, generally including a medical man.

(g.) Several of the patients are visited by friends or relatives, some of whom stay for eight or ten days on end in the village, either in lodgings or with the patients.

It does not appear from this that the supervision exercised over the patients is trifling. It appears, on the contrary, I think, that the supervision is of a mixed and very efficient kind, and gives evidence of an interest in the well-being of the patients in all those quarters in which such an interest should be felt.

Dr. Robertson of the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, who has taken great interest in this mode of disposing of chronic cases, after consultation with the Board recently drew up the following excellent directions to guardians, among whom printed copies have now been circulated. They show the great interest which is felt in these patients, and the desire to make their condition comfortable. I think it would be well if in future a copy of such instructions accompanied every Special License granted by the Board.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE HOLDERS OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR PRIVATE HOUSES FOR THE INSANE RECEIVING PATIENTS FROM THE CITY PARISH, GLASGOW.

CLEANLINESS.

1. The Guardians or Nurses shall strictly attend to the cleanliness of those under their charge, and to insure this, they shall see that their faces, necks, and hands are thoroughly washed every morning; that, unless by reason of illness which prevents it, their entire persons are washed once a week; that their finger and toe nails are pared at least once a fortnight; that their hair is combed with a fine tooth comb at least once a week; they shall change their Chemises and Stockings once a week, and their Flannel clothing once a fortnight. They shall change the Sheets of the beds at least once a fortnight.

CLOTHING.

2. They shall see that their Clothing is maintained in good repair; and in the event of any article being worn out previous to the visit of the Committee, they shall intimate the fact to the Inspector of the City Parish, so that it may be replaced without delay.

BEDDING.

3. They shall see, especially in the cold season, that the bedding is sufficient; and they shall frequently test the comfort of their charges shortly after they retire, by examining their feet, or causing them to be examined (if females, by females); and in the event of finding them cold, they shall put a bottle of warm water near them, or use other means to warm them.

VENTILATION OF SLEEPING ROOMS.

4. They shall see that their bed-rooms are thoroughly aired daily; and the beds shall not be made up for half an hour after the windows have been opened.

FOOD.

5. They shall furnish them at meals with sufficient food of good quality, varied in kind and mode of cooking, and butcher meat shall be given several times weekly.

MEDICAL CARE.

6. In case of sickness which threatens to be serious, they shall call in the Medical Officer of their own Parish, who shall intimate his opinion of the disease to the Inspector of the City Parish.

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CHANGE IN MENTAL CONDITION.

7. In the event of any marked change being obvious in the mental condition of the patients, they shall direct the attention of the District Medical Officer to the fact, and at once carry out his suggestions; and they shall intimate such change to the Inspector of the City Parish.

OCCUPATION.

8. They shall see that they are employed in work suited to their training and ability, and that they have a moderate amount of out-door exercise daily, when the weather permits.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

9. They shall, wherever the nature of the case admits of it, encourage the attendance of their charges at Divine Service and religious exercises.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

10. As much as possible, they shall treat them as members of their own families.

Are all the Patients in Kennoway in Special Licensed Houses?

This is a point of great importance, because, if not correctly understood, it may lead those persons who visit Kennoway hurriedly, and are not careful in their inquiries, to form erroneous conclusions.

All lunatics in Kennoway are not in special licensed houses. In the first place, there are ordinary single patients there who are under the Board's jurisdiction; and in the second place, there are lunatics there who are not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

1. *Ordinary single patients under the Board's jurisdiction*:—Of these there are four, two being patients found there in 1858, one a patient recently sent to Kennoway, and one a patient transferred some years ago from one of the Musselburgh Asylums. The last is a patient whose removal from the asylum the Inspector of Poor made many efforts to accomplish, but she was always declared to be dangerous. The Board transferred her to another asylum, and after a short residence there, she was discharged as harmless and incurable. The houses in which these four patients reside differ only from the houses in which the 24 patients, of whom we have been speaking, reside, in the fact that they have no authority to receive more than one patient. All the 28 patients, however, are patients in private dwellings, equally under the Board's care.

2. *Unreported lunatics—not under the Board's jurisdiction*:—Of these I have known four since 1863. A stranger might not recognise the difference between these cases and those for whose proper care the Board is responsible, and therefore I shall give a few details with reference to each.

(a.) G. P. This is the case of a pauper patient removed from an asylum about five years ago on probation. He was placed under the care of his father. At the expiry of his probationary period he ceased to be a pauper, and as he lived at home the Board had no further control over him. On the whole, I believe he has done well, and has been partially self-supporting, but from what I know of the case, I think it not improbable that he may some day again require the appliances of an asylum for his proper treatment. In the meantime, he is doing no harm, and costing the parish nothing, and his father is glad to have him at home.

(b.) H. M. This is the case of a choreic imbecile removed at my suggestion from the ordinary wards of a poorhouse. As happens often in choreic patients, the imbecility appears greater than it really is, and I was not much surprised to find that she was certified to be of sound mind. She is boarded in Kennoway, but not in a house with a special license, and she is in no sense under the jurisdiction of the Board.

(c.) E. C. This was the case of an epileptic imbecile with chest affection. She was declared to be of sound mind, and was not under the control or care of the Board. She gradually sank, and died.

(d.) G. S. This is the most interesting of the four cases, and merits a fuller notice. At my visit to Kennoway on the 26th August 1869, my attention was drawn to the case of G. S., a patient who had been for some weeks under the

care of a woman at Starr. This girl was not an intimated pauper lunatic, and was not under the Board's jurisdiction, nor was she residing in a house with a special license. It was stated to me that she had been sent to Kennoway by the advice of her medical attendant, in the hope that change of residence and absence from her friends might do her good, and that her condition was then such as to make it uncertain whether she ought or ought not to be regarded as a lunatic. Her lunacy, however, appeared to me beyond question, and of such a nature as to make treatment in an asylum clearly desirable. I therefore wrote to the Inspector of Poor of the parish to which she was chargeable, giving him my opinion, and pointing out what it would be proper in the circumstances to do. As the case well illustrates the dealings of the Board in their efforts to make a satisfactory provision for the needs of the insane poor, it is thought that it may be useful to give all the correspondence which followed, and which ended in procuring for this girl the benefits of treatment in an asylum.

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No. 1.—From Dr. MITCHELL to the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D.

26th August 1869.

Calling his attention to the case of G. S., as that of a pauper lunatic not intimated to the Board, kept for profit by a stranger, and in need of proper treatment.

No. 2.—From the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D. to Dr. MITCHELL.

28th August 1869.

I am favoured with your letter of the 26th inst., and in reply beg to inform you that G. S. was brought under my notice in July last, and was sent to Starr for a short time on the recommendation of Dr. Todd. I annex copy of certificate—(Given in letter No. 5).

On the 13th October next her father intends to bring her home, and support her himself. I saw him this morning; he is very unwilling to allow her to be certified a lunatic and removed to the asylum, and if she must be removed to the asylum at once, he will bring her home and take her off the Board.

No. 3.—From Dr. MITCHELL to the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF LUNACY.

30th August 1869.

I have to suggest that you should write to the Inspector of Poor of D., and inquire why intimation has not been made, and dispensation applied for, in the case of G. S., chargeable to his parish, but residing at Starr in Kennoway. Refer him to the clauses of the Act, which show his duty.

The case is one of hysterical mania, and ought to be under care and treatment in an asylum. She is quite unmanageable in a private dwelling. She is an offence to decency in conduct and language, and might prove dangerous.

Immediately after my visit, I wrote the Inspector privately about the case, and I enclose his reply (No. 2), which appears to me scarcely satisfactory.

No. 4.—From the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF LUNACY to the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D.

31st August 1869.

With reference to the case of G. S., a pauper lunatic of D., but living in Kennoway, and recently visited there by Dr. Mitchell, I am directed to inquire why you have not intimated the case in accordance with sect. 112 of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71. by which you have exposed yourself to a penalty of £10. You are now called upon to report the case to the Board in accordance with the above quoted Act, and to take the necessary steps to have the patient's residence in a private dwelling legalized.

No. 5.—From the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D. to the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF LUNACY.

2d September 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., and beg to state in reply that, on the 5th July last, I requested Dr. Todd to visit the above named G. S., and he reported and certified as follows:—"July 12th, 1869.—I

Appendix F. have visited G. S., living with her parents in St. Clairtown, and would propose that she be boarded for a time in a quiet house in the country. Probably you may get some one about Kennoway to take her.—I am, yours truly, (Signed) ROBERT TODD, M.D."

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners. On the 14th July she became chargeable as a pauper, and was removed to her present place of abode.

I have asked the Inspector of Kennoway to inform me as to whether Mrs. Philip will be in a position to keep her till 6th October next, under the altered circumstances. At said date her parents intend to bring her home, provided the Board sanction that course.

Note.—In many cases of hysterical excitement the change which Dr. Todd recommended would have been sufficient, and would have led to cure.

Report by Dr. Mitchell, No. 6.—From the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD to the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D.

13th September 1869.

With reference to your letter of the 2d inst., regarding G. S., I am directed by the Board to request that you will forward a certificate by a medical man as to her mental condition, as the certificate annexed to your letter does not make any reference to this point.

No. 7.—From the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D. to the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

20th September 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and have to inform you in reply that I visited the above-named person, G. S., at Starr on the 9th inst., and requested the Inspector of Kennoway to send their medical officer to visit her, and fill up a certificate of lunacy, which he agreed to do, but the certificate has not yet come to hand. I have this day called his attention to the matter, and will forward the document on receipt.

Note.—No certificate was sent, but the patient was intimated, and an application was made to have her residence in a private dwelling sanctioned. To this application the following reply was sent :—

No. 8.—From the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD to the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D.

24th September 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your application to the General Board of Lunacy, to grant sanction for the residence of G. S. in the house of Mrs. James Philip at Starr in the parish of Kennoway, and with reference thereto I am instructed to inform you that the sanction applied for cannot be granted in such a case.

You will therefore remove the patient with as little delay as possible to the asylum of the district.

I am further directed to refer you to sects. 112 and 95 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71 ; to sect. 18 of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54 ; and to sect. 10 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51.

Note.—As the patient was now intimated as a pauper lunatic, and her removal to an asylum ordered, she could not be taken off the poor-roll. The object of the correspondence was therefore attained, as will be seen by the following letter :—

No. 9.—From the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D. to the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

7th October 1869.

With reference to your letter of the 24th ulto., respecting the above-named person, I have to inform you that she was removed yesterday to the Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

Concluding Remarks as to Special Licensed Houses in Kennoway.

In previous reports to the Board I have expressed my opinion regarding the contentedness of the patients, their occupations, their amusements, and the advantages to them and the county of having them where they are. The pre-

sent report deals rather with their circumstances, condition, management, and history; and describes the way in which they are housed, bedded, clothed, and fed—how cleanliness is secured—who their guardians are—what their mental and bodily state is—how old they are, and at what rate they die—under what supervision they are—how many are in each house—what is paid for them—to what parishes they belong—how many of them have been there, and are there at present—the duration of their residence—to what class they belong socially—and what other patients are in the village, who might be mistaken for patients in special licensed houses. The report is full of details, and deals rather with facts than opinions. It embodies everything known to me to have occurred in the parish since 1863, in regard to all patients in private dwellings, whether ordinary single patients, or patients in houses with special licenses.

In order to secure accuracy, the report has been submitted to Dr. Small and to the Inspector of Poor of Kennoway, as well as to my colleague, Dr. Paterson, who recently visited Kennoway with me.

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Relation of Parochial allowance to the condition of Single Patients.

It is matter of common observation that the comfort and general well-being of patients is not necessarily in proportion to the money expended on them by the parish. The mental state of the patients and the character and circumstances of their guardians determine the result quite as much as the parochial allowance. I take from one county three cases illustrating this point:—

1. G. P.—This young man was long under asylum care, and during that period his mental disease had become more or less subdued, chronic, and confirmed. At the desire of his friends he was discharged on probation. He did well, and at the expiry of the probationary period his permanent residence at home received the sanction of the Board. He continued for a time to be in receipt of parochial relief, but his father always accepted it unwillingly, and after a short time he refused to take anything, and the patient ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Now this patient's guardian and father is an ordinary workman, never earning a large wage, but he and his two grown-up daughters, who live with him, are examples of industry and sobriety. They have a clean, comfortable, well-furnished cottage, and the patient occupies a bed beside that of his father, quite as good, if not better, than any bed he ever had while in the asylum. I have seen him frequently during the last five years, and have always found him as respectably and sufficiently clothed as any working man in the country. I cannot describe his food exactly, and I think it probable that he may not have so much beef and mutton as he had in the asylum; but he gets a full share of what his father and sisters get, and probably now and then something better, and he is better nourished, and heavier, ruddier, and more active than when he came home. He is almost wholly unproductive, but inoffensive, easily managed, and cleanly. His father asserts that his son's being at home does not interfere much with his own earnings, and that he is perfectly able to provide for him. He says that he earned no more than he does now when he had to support and clothe his wife, and support, clothe, and educate half-a-dozen children. He maintains that his son has every comfort to which a well-to-do working man is accustomed or entitled, and he says that if he took 5s. weekly from the parish, he would himself be so much the richer, but his son would not be in any sense better off, for he would have the same food, the same bed, the same clothes, and the same care as at present, since the getting of parochial aid would not make them alter their habits or style of living. It is not often that we meet a man who talks of his circumstances as this man does, and acts in the same spirit and as independently; yet the number of cases known to me in Scotland whose history is the parallel of this one is not inconsiderable.

This is the case of a pauper lunatic removed from an asylum to a private dwelling, whose maintenance there has properly become *nil* to the parish, and whose condition would not be ameliorated if parochial aid were forced on the guardians. I shall now give a case in which the small allowance which is needed proves adequate to the need, and in which a larger allowance would not sensibly better the patient's condition. The case I refer to is that of I. T., a cleanly and

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inoffensive idiot. She is the child of poor but respectable people. She was well known to me, frequently seen before she became a pauper, and her condition was always found to be thoroughly satisfactory. Her father was then alive, and in regular employment as a labourer. He also received some aid from his children, who had grown up and were doing for themselves. Since their mother became a widow, this aid is more liberally given than before, but it was felt that a small assistance from the parish would materially increase her comfort, and this aid was accordingly given. It is but a trifle, probably not representing more than the clothing of the patient, but it does good, and what is more, it is in the meantime sufficient. The guardian says so herself, and she has been more than once told in my presence that when she needed more she would get it. Her healthy children are able to give considerable help towards the maintenance of their mother and their feeble-minded sister, and it is a right and proper thing that they should be allowed and encouraged to do so. The patient is exceedingly well kept, is always clean, gives every evidence of being well fed, sleeps with her mother, does household work, acts as nurse in the neighbourhood, is the sole care of her mother, and is full of contentment and happiness.

I do not believe that any one would assert that this girl would be better cared for or happier in an asylum than she is at home ; and if her case were the only one in the kingdom suitable for management in a private dwelling, I cannot see why she ought not to be provided for in that way. It would be an act of cruelty to place her under the discipline and restraint of an asylum, which could do her no possible good, and which she no more needs than do her mother or her sane brothers and sisters.

It would be right to give her that form of management which will most promote her happiness, even if it were the most costly,—in other words, it would be wrong to send her to an asylum, even if it cost more to keep her at home. The better, however, happens also to be the cheaper course, and if the well-being and happiness of the patient are properly secured, it is certainly an advantage that this is done at small cost.

Every case has to be considered separately, and all should be done that the circumstances of each case require. These circumstances must be carefully considered. They are often complex, and they vary greatly—no two cases being quite alike. What a few shillings accomplish in one case, as many pounds will not do in another. In certain cases no expenditure of money will give a pleasing result. This may arise from various causes, but I shall give one illustrative case in which it was the unsuitability of the guardian which was the cause. It shows how great a mistake it would be to suppose that you have necessarily secured comfort when you have secured a liberal allowance.

3. D. B. is a congenital imbecile, and, like the last patient, lives with a widowed mother. He was at school as a boy, but made no progress. He afterwards tried to learn a trade, but it was found impossible to teach him. Indeed, he grew more and more stupid and useless as he approached manhood, and more and more in need of guidance, care, and support from others. It should not have been difficult in such a case to find the care and guidance which were necessary, but unfortunately it proved difficult in this case, for the reason that the mother is a poor, feckless, thriftless creature, who has gone through life in the midst of dirt, confusion, waste, and want. When this man was first visited, all this was clearly seen, and a change of guardian was recommended. It was not found possible, however, to give effect to this recommendation. Removal to an asylum was then ordered, but was opposed by the patient's mother ; and the parochial authorities supported her, stating that the allowance would be so increased as to secure proper management. It was accordingly doubled ; but at next inspection it was found that the Parochial Board had been fruitlessly put in expectation of benefit from this increase of allowance, for no improvement whatever had followed it. The patient's condition continued to be in all respects objectionable, and such would still have been the result even though the allowance had been again doubled. Hundreds of such cases have come under my observation, some depending on one cause and some on another.

I have chosen the cases illustrating this point from those patients living with relatives, because it is to patients so disposed of that remarks under this head have the closest application.

II.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

ON SINGLE PATIENTS VISITED BY HIM IN 1869.

In the discharge of my duties as one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, I have, during the past year, visited and reported on 9 counties; 353 parishes; 604 single patients; 20 special licensed houses containing on an average two patients each; several poorhouses within the district; and 10 asylums or licensed lunatic wards of poorhouses, the statutory half-yearly inspection and visitation of which had devolved upon me through the illness of one of the Commissioners. Owing to the pressure of these and other extra calls upon my time similarly occasioned, it became necessary to postpone to another year the inspection of three of the counties ordinarily included in my district, viz., Aberdeen, Argyle, and Kincardine. But the omission has been more than compensated by the duty imposed upon me of including in my visitation three new counties, Ayr, Lanark, and Linlithgow, which had on former occasions been visited by the Commissioner above referred to, and by the biennial visitation of single patients in the Western Isles falling due in 1869—all of which I have been enabled to overtake in the course of the year. The counties visited, with the number of male and female patients reported on in each, will accordingly stand as represented in the following Table:—

COUNTIES VISITED IN 1869, WITH THE NUMBER OF SINGLE PATIENTS RESIDENT IN EACH.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Ayr,	39	52	91
Dumbarton,	6	11	17
Forfar,	35	40	75
Lanark,	32	51	83
Linlithgow,	4	6	10
Perth,	70	91	161
Ross and Cromarty,	28	47	75
Stirling,	13	27	40
Western Isles,	30	22	52
	257	347	604

Pauper and Non-Pauper Lunatics.

In the following report I propose to speak only of such of the above patients as are of the pauper class, and receiving parochial relief; and this chiefly for the reason that, from the imperfect returns which reach the Board of single patients maintained out of private funds, the great majority of those whom it falls to the duty of the Deputy-Commissioners to visit have hitherto been paupers. It would be to form a very inadequate idea, however, of the purposes for which the Board of Lunacy exists, to regard it solely in its relations to the pauper class, or as a mere department for their management and relief. It has most important functions to discharge likewise for the protection of those with private means, and for the supervision of the houses and establishments in which they are placed. I referred at some length to this subject last year, and will only add therefore

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that, according to the latest published Report of the Board of Lunacy, there are no less than 1241 private lunatics, chiefly in establishments of various kinds, of whom they have official cognisance; while it is estimated that there are besides nearly 2000 *unreported* insane maintained by friends in private dwellings, of whom the larger proportion belong to classes little removed from pauperism. These facts show that the Board of Lunacy has duties devolving upon it which would be altogether foreign to a department whose special office it is to administer the law relating to the relief of the poor, and that its present powers are insufficient to enable it to exercise effective supervision over a large class of lunatics who peculiarly stand in need of its protection, but, who, in the existing state of the law, are only entitled to lay claim to it under exceptional circumstances.

Results of Visitation.

With a view of showing that these visitations are not unproductive of useful results, it may be desirable to trace the course of procedure usually consequent upon them. As soon after the visit as practicable—ordinarily within a fortnight—a report on the condition and requirements of each patient is transmitted to the Board of Lunacy. These reports are read, as they come to hand, by one of the sitting Medical Commissioners, whose duty it is to attend daily at the office. He gives directions for any recommendations they may contain, or which the perusal of them may suggest to him, whether with a view of supplying immediate requirements or of altering the mode of treatment and disposal of the lunatic, to be communicated to the inspector of poor—the date and substance of whose reply, and of any further correspondence that may ensue, is duly entered upon the report,—so that it is possible at any future time to ascertain by a glance what results have followed the visitation, and how far the recommendations arising out of the report have been carried out. In cases of a peculiarly unfavourable character, or where difficulties of any kind arise in connection with the case, the report is noted to be laid before the Board at their first meeting, and the subsequent correspondence is carried on in accordance with their decision and instructions. No case is allowed to be lost sight of until a result of some kind has been arrived at; occasionally a second or a third visit may require to be paid within the year before the Board are satisfied. In this way it may be confidently stated, the visitation is suffered to become no mere formal matter of routine, but a reality, leading in all cases, where it is necessary it should do so, to practical results. It has sometimes been asked what good effect can be expected to follow from an inspection of this kind made, as a rule, only once a year, and the space of time devoted to which in each individual case may not, on an average, occupy many minutes of time. The answer appears to me to have been given above. With a larger staff, no doubt, in many cases the frequency of the visits might be advantageously increased, as, in point of fact, is now done under special circumstances. But the actual inspection, when followed up in the manner described above, cannot fail to keep the Board sufficiently informed how things are going on; whether there are any symptoms of deterioration or improvement; and consequently whether the sanction for the residence of the patient in a private house, and under the existing guardianship, should be allowed to continue or not. By the correspondence arising out of a single visit the attention of the Board of Lunacy, inspectors of poor, parochial medical officers, and other local authorities connected with the patient, may in cases of an unfavourable or difficult nature be kept directed to the case for months together until some satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at. It is to be borne in mind that even in the case of asylums, statutory inspection by members of the Board of Lunacy is rendered imperative only twice in the year, while under the English Lunacy Acts once a year appears to be considered sufficient: and if such be the case where the patient is deprived of his liberty, and forms one of a numerous community presenting all varieties of mental disorder, from furious maniacal excitement to helpless dementia, and demanding from its very numbers and the diversity of the elements composing it, an ever wakeful supervision over both patients and attendants, an annual visitation cannot be deemed insufficient under ordinary circumstances for

the sort of patients whom we commonly meet with in the course of our visitations, residing singly under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy in private dwellings.

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Character and position of Lunatics known as Single Patients.

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What sort of cases come under the category of single patients, as we are accustomed to understand and use the term in connection with the proceedings of the Board of Lunacy in Scotland, I endeavoured to show in my annual report of two years ago, by an analysis of the cases then residing in my district. From this it appeared, first, that at least 87 per cent. were idiots or demented persons presenting various degrees of mental and physical incapacity, and that the remainder consisted chiefly of cases of chronic mania, melancholia, and the like, not rendering the patient unfit for domestic care and the enjoyment of his freedom. Secondly, that not more than 25 per cent., in which numbers were included those in special licensed houses, were boarded with strangers, or in any proper sense of the term kept for profit—the remainder being under the care of parents or other near relatives by whom they had generally been brought up from childhood, and who were interested in the patients by ties of affection and consanguinity. And, thirdly, that the great bulk have never been in any other condition than that of single patients, only 17 per cent. of the whole number being ascertained to have been at any time under asylum treatment, or, in the great majority of instances, having required to be so. It is important to keep these facts in view as bearing upon the condition of single patients in Scotland, because in some quarters an erroneous estimate appears to have been formed of the description of persons included in this class, and of what should be required for their proper care and supervision. It must not be supposed that they belong to the class of dangerous lunatics, whom it is unsafe to allow to be at large, or that they form a class distinct from what exists in other countries, and the presence of which is owing to some peculiar system obtaining among us. It is a class which must of necessity exist everywhere, which no amount of asylum accommodation that can be provided can possibly overtake, even if it were desirable or necessary to make the attempt, and for which it would be equally impossible to provide by placing them all under selected guardians, or in residences specially adapted for the purpose. The peculiarity of the case of single patients in this country consists solely in this—that under the Scotch Lunacy Law, the General Board are enabled, at least with regard to paupers, to obtain accurate returns of the lunatics so circumstanced, and to exercise over them a general power of inspection and supervision, which they have not failed assiduously to use, and the ordinary working of which I have here attempted to describe. We are not called upon to assume that the guardians must be in all cases disinterested, cleanly, and conscientious above persons in their own class of life; or that the cottage accommodation of poor persons in Scotland, any more than in England or elsewhere, is generally of a character that the philanthropist and sanitary reformer would approve. The real question, which we think we are fairly entitled to answer in the affirmative, is, whether under the inspection and general power of control which the Board of Lunacy are empowered to exercise, the guardianship and accommodation of pauper lunatics may not, in a large proportion of cases, be regarded as sufficient, if of such a character as is ordinarily to be found among the labouring poor, and which parents and near relatives, between whom and the lunatics the tenderest ties of affection are often found to exist, are enabled to provide. It has been truly observed that “in many cases of chronic insanity, there is in reality less necessity for constant supervision than in such diseases as consumption or dropsy. Nor is it much to be feared that the kindness and humane treatment which, in the cottage of the ploughman or the dwelling of the artisan, are extended to the sufferers from consumption, paralysis, or blindness, would fail in the cases of those affected with chronic insanity.”

Patients in Special Licensed Houses.

There is another class of patients in circumstances somewhat similar to the above, between whom and the ordinary class of lunatics in private dwellings,

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there are, nevertheless, differences which it is of importance to keep in view. I refer to lunatics in houses holding a special license for the reception of patients not exceeding four in number, and not required to pay the ordinary license fee—which circumstance renders them available for pauper as well as private patients. It is not uncommon to confound the inmates of these houses with the general body of single patients, and to speak of the two classes as if they were co-extensive and synonymous. But the truth is, that however the system of special licensed houses may in future years grow and extend, it has up to this time attained very moderate dimensions, and the number of patients so disposed of bears a very small proportion to the 1549 lunatics registered as residing in private dwellings throughout Scotland. In my own district their number does not at present exceed 44, all of the pauper class, the distribution of whom will be found represented in the following Table :—

COUNTY.	Number of Licensed Houses.	Number of Patients.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Argyll,	1	0	3	3
Ayrshire,	1	0	2	2
Kincardineshire,	1	0	1	1
Lanarkshire,	1	0	1	1
Perthshire,	9	7	12	19
Stirlingshire,	9	3	15	18
	22	10	34	44

These patients differ from other lunatics residing in private dwellings, in being boarded with strangers, and therefore kept for gain, and in being for the most part chronic and incurable cases drafted out of asylums, or the lunatic wards of poorhouses. Like them, however, they reside with guardians in much the same condition of life with themselves, and partake of the usual fare and accommodation of the family. These considerations suggest, on the one hand, the propriety of endeavouring to obtain as guardians persons who are somewhat above the ordinary standard of their class in fitness for the office, and who are enabled to give accommodation in some respects superior to that found in the ordinary dwellings of the poor; while, on the other hand, the desirableness of the patients being regarded and treated as members of the family, renders it inexpedient to raise the standard of requirement for the license too high. I do not suppose that any one having any official connection with the matter will be disposed to maintain that such has hitherto been the case, or that, in some instances, the quality of the guardianship may not be capable of improvement. But when we consider the obstacles which had at the beginning to be encountered from the novelty of the plan, the prejudice existing among persons unaccustomed to their presence against the residence of lunatics, even though harmless and inoffensive, in their neighbourhood and in their families, and the consequent difficulty met with at the first in finding persons of respectability willing to undertake the charge, it must, I think, be allowed that the plan has met with a fair measure of success. It has usually been found, moreover, that where cases of this description have once been received, and the experiment has turned out satisfactorily, other applicants for the license from the same neighbourhood are sufficiently ready to come forward, thereby widening our sphere of selection, and enabling us gradually to raise the standard where it is found desirable to do so. As far as the success of the system in my district is concerned, I feel that we owe much to the authorities of the Glasgow City Parish, who, at an early period, availed themselves of it for the disposal of some of their chronic asylum cases, and who have now about 30 patients boarded out in this manner in the country. The care of the inspector of poor in the nomination of parties to be recommended for the license, of Dr. Robertson of the City Parochial Asylum in the selection of fit cases to be boarded out, and of the members of the Parochial Board in personally visiting them and

inquiring into their condition from time to time are worthy of all commendation. These proceedings, it is to be observed, do not supersede the duties devolving under the Statute on the Commissioners of Lunacy and the local inspectors and medical officers. But the fact that the patients are not allowed to be lost sight of by the Parochial authorities responsible for their maintenance, cannot fail materially to conduce to the successful working of the system, and it would be well if all parishes that are in the habit of boarding out their lunatics in any considerable numbers were to follow the same practice.

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Special Licensed Houses in the Counties of Perth and Stirling.

In order to convey an idea of the actual position of patients in these houses, it may be well to enter somewhat more into details, and for this purpose I shall confine myself to the houses situated in the counties of Perth and Stirling, which form the bulk of special licensed houses in my district, and contain four-fifths of the cases. The Perthshire houses, with a single exception, are situated in the parishes of Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith—4 being in the village of Gartmore, and the rest in single houses in the country. They have all either a garden or a small piece of land attached, and are, on the whole, substantial dwellings in good repair, and decidedly superior to those occupied by the bulk of the labouring population. The occupiers are generally in comfortable circumstances for their station of life, to whom, although the board of the patients may be an object, it can scarcely be said to be essential as a means of livelihood,—3 being respectable widows, not burdened with families of young children, 1 of whom resides in a large substantial house of five rooms, well furnished, and among the best in the village; 3 occupying a cottage and small piece of land each, which they farm; 1 a dressmaker, who has a lunatic boarder capable of assisting her in her occupation; 1 a shoemaker; and 1 a joiner. When visited in April last, it was reported to the Board that “the condition of these patients (at that time 12 in number, of whom 4 were males and 8 females) is extremely satisfactory. The cleanliness, contentment, and comfort of the patients was particularly noticeable, and nearly all were found capable of being usefully employed in some way or other. Thus it appears that

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- 2 can assist in looking after the cow and byre;
- 1 can carry water, fuel, and the like;
- 2 can assist in household work;
- 1 assists in making dresses, her guardian being a dressmaker;
- 1 can wash and sew;
- 1 knits;
- 1 acts as a nurse,

while three only are incapable of any kind of useful employment. And some of these patients have distinctly improved in mental capacity and usefulness as well as in bodily health since coming to the country.” Some changes among the patients have occurred since this report was made, and additional houses have been licensed, but I saw no reason at a recent visit paid to the locality to modify its general tenor. It may be proper to observe in passing that it is not on account of their value or productiveness in a pecuniary point of view that the above list of occupations in which the patients can engage is given. In that respect they may be regarded (with some few exceptions) as nearly if not altogether worthless. But they prove that the patients are not allowed to sit all the day idle and listless—and that attempts are made by the guardians to give them an interest in the ordinary duties of the household, and to encourage them to engage in such light occupations as their condition admits of. Referring next to the houses situated in the county of Stirling, I may state that they are about equally divided between village and country—the former being situated chiefly in the village of Balforn, and the remainder in detached houses or cottages, all with one exception within a circle of two or three miles of that place. The parties in occupation of them may be classified as follows:—1 labourer; 2 widows; 1 shoemaker; 1 Sheriff’s officer; 1 pensioner and lodge-keeper; 1 forester; and 2 farmers. Of the latter, one farms 95 acres and keeps 10 cows; while another with his wife, occupying

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a comfortable cottage and farm of 50 acres in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, are trained asylum attendants, and had been in charge of the lunatic wards in Falkirk Poorhouse up to the time of their being closed. As respects the general character and condition of the patients, it resembles that of those in the Perthshire houses, and therefore need not be more particularly described. Like them they mostly belong to the class of demented and chronic lunatics, and may all be regarded as incapable of deriving further benefit from special treatment. They are tractable and easily guided, and appear to give no offence to their neighbours. The frequent changes by death or removal to other parts of the country, of successive parochial medical officers, several of whom have not only been highly intelligent medical men, but have manifested a strong interest in the success of this particular mode of disposing of chronic lunatics, have been somewhat unfortunate for the cases in Balfroun. But on the whole, and that I believe greatly owing to the continued supervision exercised by their parochial guardians, these changes have not been attended with the unfavourable results that might have been apprehended. The general statistics of special licensed houses in the counties visited by me since the time the system first came into operation, may be summed up as follows. Since 1863 licenses have been granted to 28 houses, of which 6 have since been cancelled for different reasons. The number of patients admitted into these houses has been 57,—of whom 1 has recovered; 2 have died; 10 have been returned to the asylum or poorhouse, generally after a short trial, as being found unsuitable; and 6 have been transferred from the houses in which they were originally placed to others in which it was considered that they would receive more satisfactory care and guardianship. The progressive history of the system in the counties under my inspection, will be seen by referring to the following Table, in which are represented the number of licenses granted, and of patients admitted in each year since 1863:—

Number of Houses receiving Special License.		Number of Patients admitted.	
1863,	4	1863,	7
1864,	4	1864,	6
1865,	0	1865,	0
1866,	7	1866,	11
1867,	3	1867,	6
1868,	4	1868,	10
1869,	6	1869,	17
	<hr/> 28		<hr/> 57

Lunacy and Pauperism in the Western Isles, as compared with other districts in Scotland.

The single patients residing in the Western Isles (including under that denomination Skye and the Outer Hebrides or Long Island) were visited by me in the summer of 1869. It is well known that in these and other remote districts of the country the assessments for the relief of pauperism fall with peculiar severity upon those who are liable to be rated for its relief,—and in some instances, of which the case of Shetland is a notable example, as was very fully set forth by my colleague Dr. Mitchell in his report of last year, to an extent that the property of the country can ill afford. A natural inference would seem to follow that there must be a greater amount of pauperism, and a larger proportion of pauper lunatics, in these districts than in other parts of Scotland. A certain amount of influence is also usually ascribed to race—pauperism and lunacy being both supposed to be peculiarly prevalent among such of the population as are of Celtic origin. It may be interesting, therefore, to attempt to trace, as far as data at our disposal will enable us to do so, how far these impressions in regard to the greater prevalence either of pauperism or lunacy in the districts referred to are borne out by facts. With this view I have selected for the purposes of comparison four districts,—the Long Island or outermost Hebrides, which may be ethnologically regarded as presenting in its population a nearly equal mixture of the Celtic and Scandinavian elements,—Skye and Mull, in which the Celtic

somewhat predominates—and Shetland, which is more essentially Scandinavian. In all of these, the burdens devolving on property by reason of pauperism may justly be regarded as more or less excessive if compared with other districts of Scotland, and in all the habits and condition of the people may likewise be regarded as presenting peculiar features. The following Table represents the data upon which the comparison is founded :—

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	Popula- tion.	Average daily No. of Poor on Pauper Lunatics Dependents (1867-8).	Of whom Lunatic Poor.	Cost of Poor in relief, 1867-8.	Disposal of Pauper Lunatics Jan. 1, 1868.			Cost of Pauper Lunatics in 1867.		
					Establishments.	Private Houses.	Total.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Houses.	Total.
Long Island,	36,409	922	42	£ s. d. 2,861 10 2½	11	31	42	£ s. d. 279 12 0	£ s. d. 235 6 7	£ s. d. 514 18 7
Skye, . .	19,748	784	40	2,632 7 2	18	22	40	411 18 5	139 10 11	551 9 4
Mull, . .	7,331	518	28	2,163 17 9½	10	18	28	243 10 0	132 15 0	376 5 0
Shetland, .	31,670	1,200	44	3,679 13 8½	18	26	44	430 11 1	204 9 5	635 0 6
The whole of Scotland,	3062,294	125,072	5745	633,127 14 10½	4224	1521	5745	97,508 14 7	15,151 18 6	112,660 13 1

From the figures contained in this Table, the following conclusions appear to be fairly deducible.

1. As regards the number of paupers* in a given amount of population, it appears from the above that there are in every 1000 of the population :—

In Mull,	76.5
In Skye,	39.0
In Shetland,	37.8
In Long Island,	25.3
In the whole of Scotland,	40.8

The result being that in none of the above districts, with the exception of Mull, does the proportion of paupers to the population come up to that which exists throughout the whole of Scotland, and hence, in so far as these districts are found to be exceptionally rated for the support of the poor, the circumstance must be due, not as might at first sight be supposed, to the greater number of poor who become chargeable, but to other peculiarities connected with the locality. These we shall doubtless have to seek in the more or less general prevalence of straitened circumstances among the bulk of the population, even although not actually reduced to pauperism, and the consequent distribution of the burden of relief over a comparatively limited number of individuals. In the case of Mull, I have no doubt, from my own personal observation, especially as regards one part of the Island, that pauperism is exceptionally general, and that such is the normal condition of the district. The whole population of Mull, however, is small, both absolutely and as compared with the other districts, and the adding to or taking off of a few persons to the roll of paupers, will in such circumstances make a considerable difference in the proportion of paupers per 1000 of the population. This is a difficulty which always requires to be taken into account when we are dealing for purposes of comparison with small numbers.

2. The proportion of pauper lunatics to population, and of pauper lunatics to paupers, is found to occur in nearly the same order as the preceding. Thus there are :—

* In the following calculations the number of paupers is understood to include the registered poor with their dependents : a considerable proportion of pauper lunatics being legally in the position of dependents.

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	Pauper Lunatics to Population, per 1000.	Pauper Lunatics to Paupers, per 1000.
In Mull,	3.1	54.0
In Skye,	2.0	51.0
In Shetland,	1.4	36.6
In Long Island,	1.1	45.5
In the whole of Scotland,	1.8	45.0

The proportions throughout the whole of Scotland being appreciably exceeded only in the two instances of Mull and Skye, while in Shetland, where the burdens entailed by pauperism have perhaps been more heavily felt of late years than in any other district of the country of equal extent, the proportion of pauper lunatics, whether regarded in comparison with the numbers of the population, or of persons receiving parochial relief, is considerably less than in the whole of Scotland,—it cannot, therefore, be to the exceptional prevalence of lunacy any more than of pauperism in these districts that we are to attribute these burdens. As regards the influence of race in the production of lunacy, it will be seen from the above that the two districts in which the Celtic element may be regarded as strongest are those in which the greatest amount of pauper lunacy is found to exist; but again it is right to point out that they are also those in which the comparison is founded upon the lowest figures in respect of population.

3. If next we inquire into the proportion of pauper lunatics in these districts who are placed in establishments to those who are placed in private dwellings, we shall find that for every 100 there are—

	In Establishments.	In Private Houses.
In Skye,	45.0	55.0
In Shetland,	40.9	59.1
In Mull,	35.7	64.3
In Long Island,	26.2	73.8
In the whole of Scotland,	73.5	26.5
In Forfarshire,	87.4	13.6

I have included Forfarshire in this comparison because it illustrates what I believe to be a fact founded on general observation, and confirmed by the figures in this Table, that the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments to those in private dwellings appears in a great measure to be influenced by the amount and accessibility of asylum accommodation for the district. Thus in the whole of Scotland it is as 73.5 to 26.5; but in Forfarshire, which is peculiarly well furnished with asylums, it is as 87.4 to 13.6. In the four selected districts, it is highest in Skye, next in Shetland, next to that in Mull, while in the Long Island the proportions, as compared with the whole of Scotland, are exactly reversed, there being 26.2 only in establishments to 73.8 in private dwellings. This would seem to indicate what is actually the case, that the facilities of sending patients to asylums from the outer Hebrides are greatly impeded by distance and by the frequent perils of a sea-voyage. The consequence is, that there are still some lunatics to be found in private dwellings in these Islands who are fit subjects for establishments, and who in other circumstances would no doubt be placed in them. When acute cases of mania occur in the Islands, it is not uncommon, and indeed can scarcely be avoided, to send them for safe custody to the nearest local prison. Last June I saw a man in the prison of Stornoway who was detained there solely on this account, and other instances were at the same time brought to my knowledge of lunatics who had been similarly confined for the same reason. All this points to the desirableness of establishing in these Islands one or more poorhouses with lunatic wards attached, in which provision should be made for the temporary detention of acute and dangerous, as well as for the permanent care of such chronic and harmless lunatics as are not suited for private dwellings.

4. The cost of pauperism and pauper lunacy to the number of the population per 1000 in the four selected districts and in the whole of Scotland, is found to be in round numbers as follows :—

	Cost of Pauperism per 1000 of Population.	Cost of Pauper Lunacy per 1000 of Population.	Appendix F.
Mull,	£295 0 0	£51 0 0	General
Skye,	133 0 0	27 0 0	Reports on
Shetland,	116 0 0	20 0 0	Single
Long Island,	78 0 0	14 0 0	Patients
The whole of Scotland,	206 0 0	36 0 0	by the Deputy- Commis- sioners.

These figures again bring out the same result as that previously arrived at, namely, that as it is not to the number of paupers nor to the number of lunatics, so neither is it to the absolute cost either of pauperism or lunacy in these districts, as compared with the whole of Scotland, that any inequality in the pressure of the burdens affecting them for the relief of the poor is to be ascribed. With the single exception of Mull, in neither of these districts does the cost of pauperism and lunacy per 1000 of the population come up to what it is found to be throughout the whole of Scotland. We have therefore to seek for another cause, and this, I believe, is to be found, as already suggested, in the greater poverty of the districts, and the smaller amount of property on which the burden of assessment consequently falls. In order fully to establish this, we should require to obtain exact and uniform returns of the amount of rental subject to assessment, and the comparative expenditure per £100 of rental for the relief of pauperism and pauper lunacy in each of the parishes included in these several districts, and in the whole of Scotland. From the inquiries which I have made with this view, I have no doubt in my own mind as to the result. But I do not feel sufficiently satisfied as to the uniformity of the principles upon which the returns furnished to me rest—there being always in these cases certain allowances and deductions to be made from the gross rental before we can arrive at the true rateable value—to justify me in presenting a statement of comparative amounts of rental and expenditure, for the accuracy of which I could fully answer. Enough, however, has been stated for my immediate purpose, which has been, to direct attention to certain curious and perhaps rather unexpected results which are brought out by the comparison which has been instituted between these remote insular districts and the whole of Scotland; and more especially to show that the amount of pauperism and lunacy, and the operation of the lunacy law as now administered, does not in itself occasion those inequalities in respect of rating which are found to exist in different parts of the country.

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Ages on Admission of the Patients in Establishment

ESTABLISHMENTS.	NUMBERS ADMITTED AND RESIDENT													
	5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-34.		35-39.	
	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	2	..	11	10	58	21	68	43	59	39	59	40
Dumfries do.	3	..	20	3	47	19	60	30	64	52	49	49
Dundee do.	10	..	27	14	31	25	23	20	26	16
Edinburgh do.	1	1	4	3	27	7	77	37	115	70	118	81	117	116
Glasgow do.	3	1	25	16	65	32	85	57	83	74	85	83
Montrose do.	3	..	17	8	44	20	47	18	64	38	50	50
Perth do.	3	1	10	4	12	5	11	7	19	18
Argyll District Asylum,	4	1	11	5	22	19	15	18	18	13
Ayr do.	3	3	12	12	15	15	19	19	20	20
Banff do.	2	..	3	6	7	9	11	8	7	8	14	10
Elgin do.	2	..	5	3	10	3	11	8	13	10	14	11
Fife do.	6	3	13	9	26	14	31	35	36	23
Haddington do.	3	2	1	1	4	3	5	4	11	7	6	11
Inverness do.	6	2	17	8	39	25	34	33	40	33
Perth do.	2	..	6	6	17	12	34	21	35	39	28	25
Roxburgh do.	1	..	7	3	7	6	18	5	12	15	13	10
Stirling do.	1	1	8	8	12	12	21	21	27	27	22	22
Garnard Private Asylum,	1	1	6	3	3	1	4	5	..	1
Gilmer do.	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2
Hallcross do.	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Longdales do.	1	5	3	9	8	5	8	9
Melville do.	2	2	1	..	5	2	..	4	4	2
Newbigging do.	3	2	3	3	2	..	4	3
Saughtonhall do.	1	..	6	2	5	3	14	9	5	6
Smeaton Grove do.	2	2
Westmains do.	1	1	..	..	2	2
Whitehouse do.	1	1	5	1	6	2	2	2	7	5
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	1	..	7	5	15	9	12	9	12	10	8	8
Barony do.	3	1	13	1	28	9	22	20	26	26	21	20
Glasgow do.	1	..	11	1	29	11	23	23	30	24	21	33
Paisley Burgh do.	1	..	..	1	5	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	7	8
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	1	..	1	1	5	1	7	9	3	2	7	6	6	6
Buchan do.	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	1
Cunninghame do.	1	..	4	1	6	2	..	5	4	3	3	3
Dumbarton do.	2	1	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
Dundee do.	6	1	8	6	9	9
Edinburgh do.	1	..	6	1	3	6	6	5	10	6	11	10
Govan do.	3	..	4	5	5	2	16	6	14	12	18	21
Greenock do.	5	2	6	1	11	11	9	5	12	11
Hamilton do.	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	3
Kincardine do.	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	1
Leith, South do.	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4
Liff and Benvie do.	1	..	2	2	3	2	6	5	5	6
Linlithgow do.	1	1	..	..	4	1	3	1	3	4
Machar, Old do.	2	..	3	2	5	3	6	6	3	4
Perth do.	1	..	2	..	1	2	4	2	3	3
Wigton do.	1	..
TOTAL ADMISSIONS AND NUMBERS RESIDENT,	3	1	37	9	246	112	585	301	780	510	813	677	798	755
Proportion of Lunatics in Establish- ments per 100,000 of general Popula- tion at Decennial periods of Age, }			19		156		375							

OF AGES.

at 1st January 1870, and their Ages at 1st January 1870.

BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING AGES :—

[illegible]

Appendix
G.

No. 2.—TABLE showing the proportion per cent. of Patient

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Total Number of Patients Resident.	PROPORTION PER CENT. OF PATIENTS						
		5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	426	...	...	2.3	4.9	10.1	9.1	9.4
Dumfries do.	449	...	...	0.7	4.2	6.7	11.6	10.9
Dundee, do.	203	...	...	...	6.9	12.3	9.8	7.8
Edinburgh do.	755	0.1	0.2	0.9	4.9	9.3	10.7	15.4
Glasgow do.	545	...	0.2	2.9	5.9	10.4	13.6	15.2
Montrose do.	392	...	...	2.0	5.1	4.6	9.7	15.0
Perth do.	90	...	...	1.1	4.4	5.6	7.8	20.0
Argyll District Asylum, . . .	145	...	...	0.7	3.4	13.1	12.4	9.0
Ayr do.	152	...	...	2.0	8.0	9.9	12.5	13.1
Banff do.	92	...	...	6.5	9.8	8.7	8.7	10.9
Elgin do.	80	...	...	3.7	3.7	10.0	12.5	13.7
Fife do.	235	...	...	1.3	3.8	5.9	14.9	11.9
Haddington do.	79	...	2.5	1.3	3.8	5.1	8.8	13.9
Inverness do.	273	...	...	0.8	2.9	9.2	12.1	13.2
Perth do.	244	...	...	2.5	4.9	8.6	16.0	10.2
Roxburgh do.	112	...	...	2.7	5.3	4.5	13.4	9.0
Stirling do.	208	...	0.5	3.8	5.8	10.1	13.0	10.6
Garngad Private Asylum, . . .	27	...	...	3.7	11.1	3.7	13.5	3.7
Gilmer House do.	20	...	...	...	5.0	...	...	10.0
Hallcross House do.	30	...	...	...	3.3	6.7	6.7	6.7
Longdales do.	56	...	...	1.8	5.3	14.3	8.9	16.1
Melville House do.	20	...	...	10.0	...	10.0	20.0	10.0
Newbigging House do.	29	...	...	...	6.9	10.3	...	10.3
Saughtonhall, do.	53	...	...	...	3.8	5.6	17.0	11.3
Smeaton Grove, do.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
Westermains do.	5	...	...	...	...	20.0	...	40.0
Whitehouse do.	48	...	...	2.1	2.1	4.2	4.2	10.4
Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	85	...	...	5.9	10.6	10.6	11.8	9.4
Barony do.	160	...	0.6	0.6	5.6	12.5	16.2	12.5
Glasgow do.	201	...	...	0.5	5.5	11.4	11.9	16.4
Paisley Burgh do.	40	...	2.5	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	20.0
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	59	...	1.7	1.7	15.2	3.4	10.2	10.2
Buchan do.	18	...	...	5.5	11.1	5.5	5.5	5.5
Cunninghame do.	35	...	...	2.8	5.7	14.3	8.6	8.6
Dumbarton do.	29	...	...	...	3.5	10.3	13.8	13.8
Dundee do.	58	...	...	...	...	1.7	10.3	13.8
Edinburgh do.	82	...	...	1.2	7.3	6.1	7.3	12.2
Govan do.	91	...	...	5.5	2.2	6.6	13.1	23.2
Greenock do.	66	...	...	3.0	1.5	16.7	7.7	16.7
Hamilton do.	34	...	...	5.9	5.9	2.9	8.8	8.8
Kincardine do.	16	...	...	...	6.2	...	12.5	6.2
Leith, South do.	19	...	...	5.3	5.3	5.3	10.5	...
Liff and Benzie do.	28	...	...	...	7.1	7.1	17.8	21.4
Linlithgow do.	24	...	...	4.1	...	4.1	4.1	16.7
Machar, Old do.	42	...	...	...	4.8	7.1	14.3	9.5
Perth do.	35	...	...	...	...	5.7	5.7	8.6
Wigton do.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGES,		0.0	0.2	1.9	5.1	8.6	11.5	12.3

resident at different ages in the different Asylums.

RESIDENT AT DIFFERENT AGES.

40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70-74.	75-79.	80-84.	85-89.	90-100	Not Known	Average age at 1st January 1870.
11.5	12.2	10.3	10.1	7.8	6.1	3.8	1.4	0.9	...	...	...	45.8
10.5	10.5	11.8	6.9	8.7	3.3	4.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	7.6	46.1
11.3	13.8	12.3	6.0	9.3	6.0	3.0	1.4	...	...	...	...	44.9
12.5	10.9	13.1	7.7	5.7	4.5	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	...	...	44.1
11.6	11.7	9.2	7.0	6.1	2.9	2.5	0.5	0.2	...	...	...	41.8
13.5	12.2	12.7	8.2	6.4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	...	...	45.5
7.8	7.8	14.4	13.3	8.9	4.4	2.2	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	46.7
14.5	11.7	11.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	2.1	1.4	...	...	...	...	44.2
9.9	12.5	13.1	6.6	4.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	...	...	2.6	41.9
19.5	7.6	8.7	6.5	4.3	...	4.3	...	...	...	...	4.3	40.1
16.2	8.7	5.0	8.7	7.5	3.7	5.0	1.2	...	...	...	...	43.5
15.7	10.2	13.2	6.0	6.8	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.1	0.5	...	...	45.3
7.6	13.9	12.6	7.6	1.3	8.8	8.8	1.3	1.3	...	...	1.3	47.3
15.4	9.5	10.2	8.1	5.9	3.7	2.9	0.3	...	...	...	5.8	44.0
12.3	9.8	10.2	7.0	6.6	4.1	4.5	1.2	...	0.4	...	1.6	43.7
9.0	10.7	11.6	7.1	7.1	6.2	6.2	3.6	0.9	...	...	2.7	47.4
13.0	13.0	11.5	6.7	4.8	3.8	1.9	1.4	...	...	...	...	43.6
3.7	22.2	14.8	7.4	...	3.7	...	3.7	...	...	...	...	44.0
5.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.2
10.0	16.7	6.7	13.3	3.3	13.3	10.0	3.3	...	...	...	...	51.1
17.9	10.7	10.7	7.1	5.3	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.8
10.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	...	...	5.0	...	...	...	...	40.3
6.9	10.3	14.0	3.4	27.6	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.7
9.4	15.1	7.5	13.2	3.8	5.6	3.8	1.9	...	1.9	...	...	46.5
7.1	7.1	21.4	14.3	7.1	...	21.4	...	...	...	...	7.1	55.0
40.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.6
6.2	10.4	6.2	12.5	8.3	14.6	8.3	6.2	4.2	...	...	...	54.0
12.9	11.8	9.4	7.0	2.3	5.9	1.2	1.2	...	...	...	...	40.3
15.0	14.4	6.2	5.0	2.5	5.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	...	...	41.5
12.9	9.9	12.4	5.0	4.5	5.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	42.9
5.0	10.0	2.5	12.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	40.2
10.2	6.8	3.4	13.5	11.8	5.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	...	1.7	...	44.9
27.8	11.1	5.5	...	11.1	...	11.1	...	...	...	...	...	43.0
14.3	8.6	5.7	8.6	11.4	8.6	...	...	2.8	...	...	...	45.0
10.3	6.9	10.3	...	17.2	6.9	3.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	46.6
13.8	6.9	13.8	20.7	8.6	6.9	1.7	1.7	...	...	...	...	49.3
13.4	7.3	8.5	6.1	8.5	7.3	4.9	6.1	2.4	1.2	...	...	48.8
18.6	8.8	7.7	5.5	5.5	2.2	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	40.7
10.6	15.2	6.0	9.1	6.0	6.0	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	43.0
8.8	17.6	11.8	2.9	11.8	5.9	5.9	2.9	...	...	...	...	46.9
12.5	25.0	12.5	...	12.5	...	6.2	6.2	...	...	...	...	48.5
15.7	5.3	5.3	10.5	10.5	...	15.7	10.5	...	...	...	...	50.7
14.3	17.8	7.1	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.9
12.5	20.8	8.3	4.1	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.5
23.8	9.5	2.4	7.1	9.5	2.4	7.1	...	2.4	...	...	...	45.2
5.7	22.8	14.3	17.1	14.3	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.3
20.0	20.0	20.0	...	...	...	...	40.0	...	...	...	...	60.0
12.5	11.4	10.8	7.6	6.7	4.5	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	44.46

Appendix H. TABLE showing the Number of Attendants in Establishments at 1st January

ASYLUMS.	Number of Attendants at 1st January 1870.				Left					
	Pure.		Partial.		Voluntarily.	On account of Ill-health.	Recent		Drunkenness.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	14	17	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll District Asylum,	4	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ayr District Asylum,	6	7	1	5	No	Changes	...	...	...	...
Banff District Asylum,	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries Royal Asylum, — Crichton Institution,	Information with held.				...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Counties Asylum,	18	15	6	8	4	2	...	...	...	...
Dundee Royal Asylum,	7	9	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	36	33	9	19	15	5	...	...	1	...
Elgin District Asylum,	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	10	10	5	5	4	3	...	...	1	...
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	46	40	12*	8*	12	15	2	1	2	...
Haddington District Asylum,	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Inverness District Asylum,	17	9	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Montrose Royal Asylum,	14	16	4	4	2	6	...	1	...	...
Perth District Asylum,	11	10	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
Perth Royal Asylum,	5	6	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh District Asylum,	6	6	...	2	2	5	1	1	2	...
Stirling District Asylum,	8	8	8	6	8	...	...	...	1	...
Garngad Private Asylum,	4	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
Gilmer House do. . . .	2	1	...	1	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Hallcross House do. . . .	1	3	1	2	No	Information.	...	...	...	...
Longdales do. . . .	2	3	2	3	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Melville House do. . . .	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Newbigging House do. . . .	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall do. . . .	9	8	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
Smeaton Grove do. . . .	...	1	...	2	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Westermains do. . . .	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse do. . . .	2	5	2	6	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Barony do. . . .	5	5	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Glasgow do. . . .	4	11	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh do. . . .	1	2	1	2	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan do. . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunninghame do. . . .	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton do. . . .	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee do. . . .	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh do. . . .	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Govan do. . . .	2	2	...	...	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Greenock do. . . .	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton do. . . .	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Kincardine do. . . .	1	1	1	1	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow do. . . .	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie do. . . .	1	1	1	1	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
Old Machar do. . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth do. . . .	1	1	1	1	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
South Leith do. . . .	1	1	1	...	No	Change.	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	266	278	86	116	73	62	4	4	7	...

* Act as Attendants every Second Sunday, and on Fast-days.

